

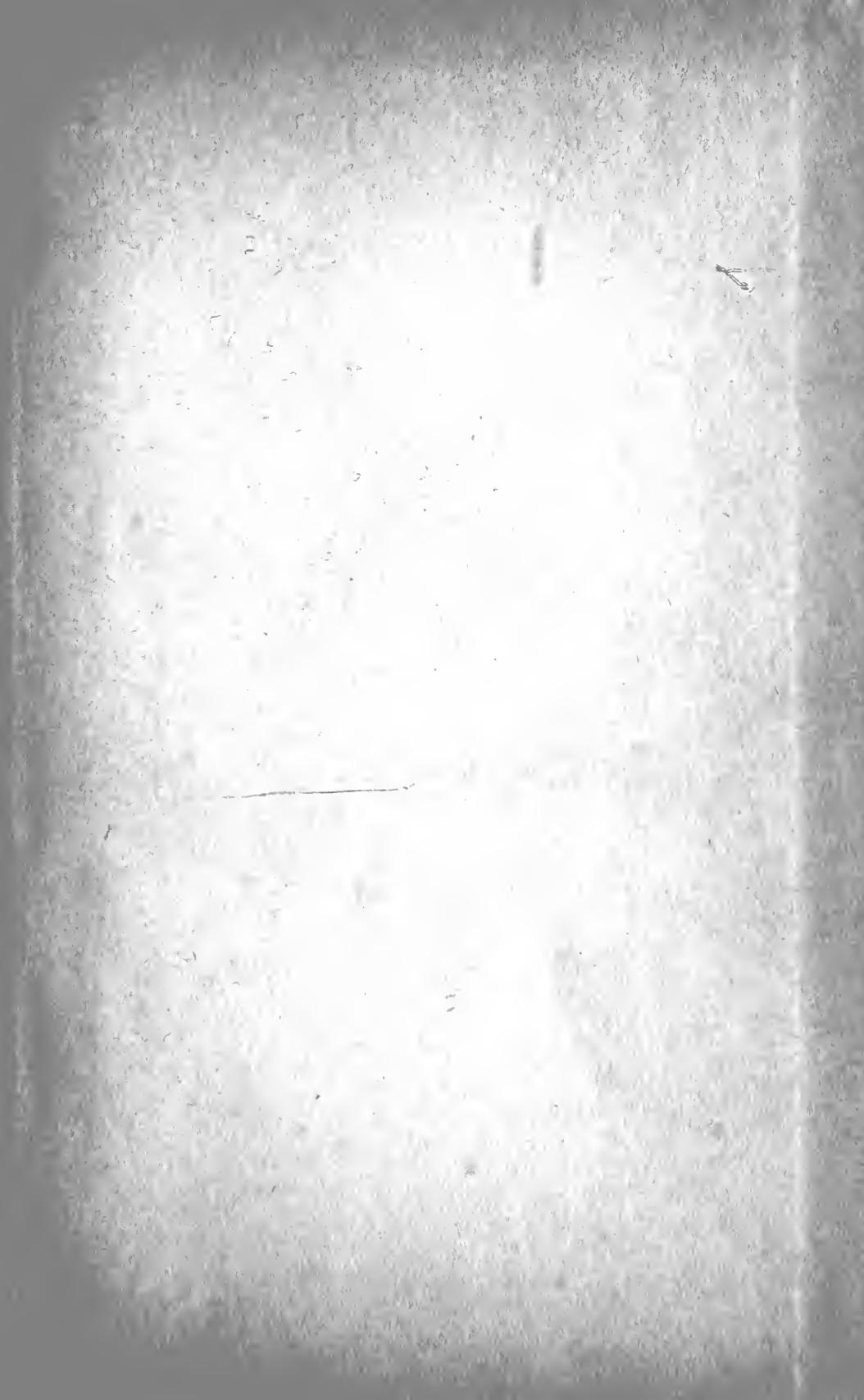
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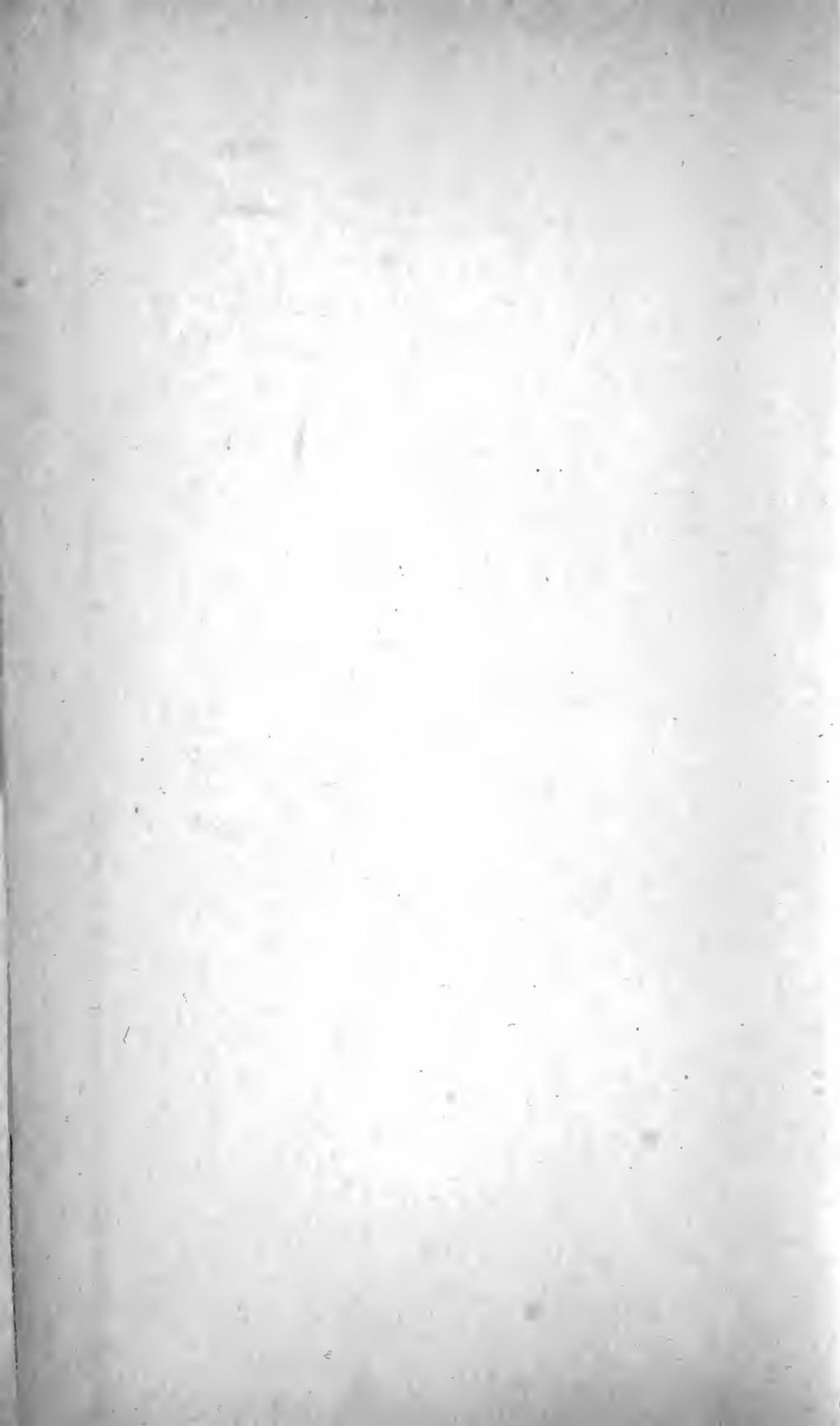


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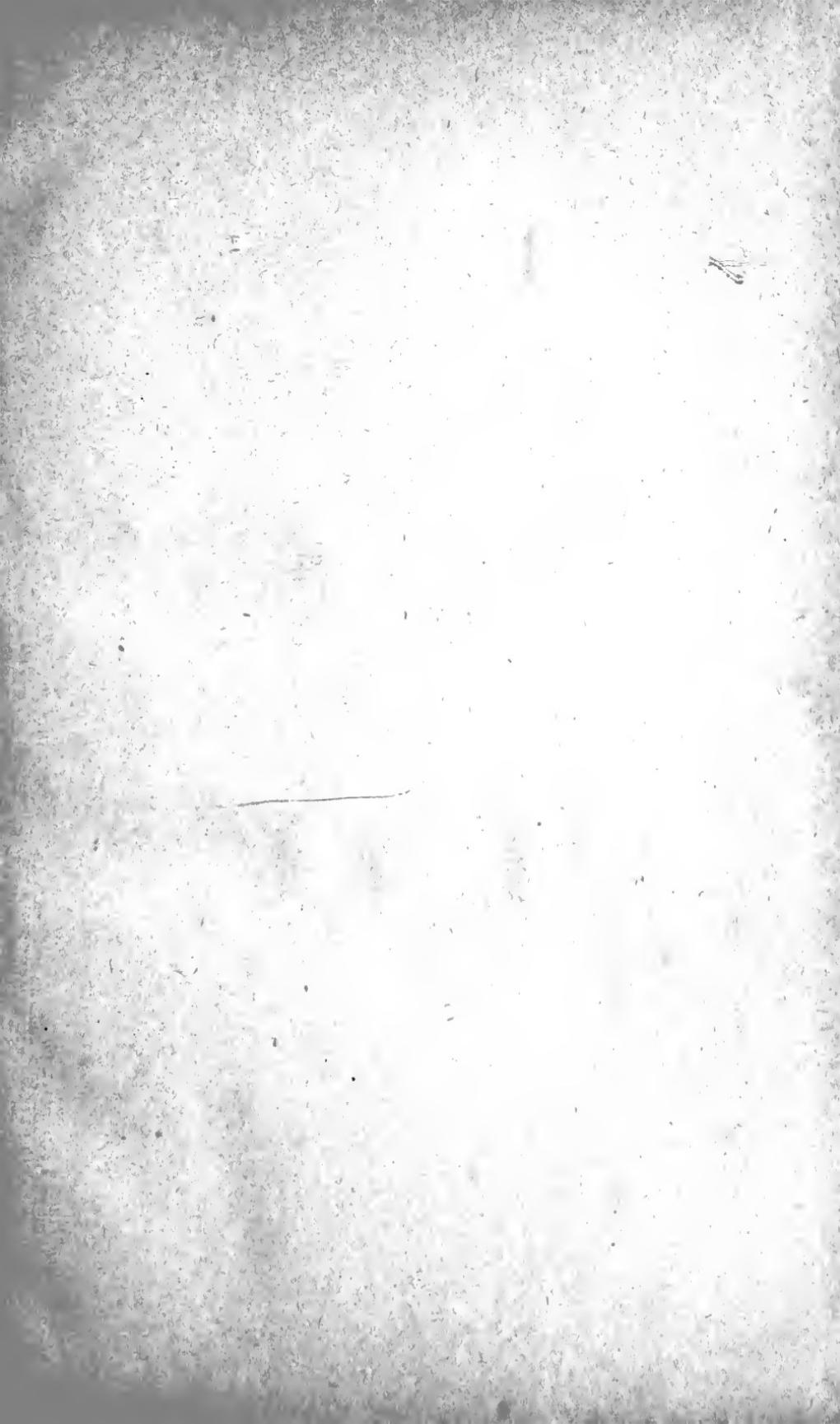
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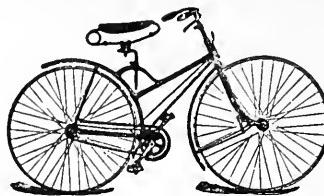
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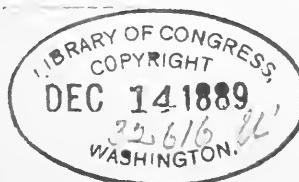
A GUIDE TO

THE CITY AND SURROUNDINGS.

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3292~~

*By James A.  
Woodward*

EDITION OF 1889.



J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,  
715 AND 717 MARKET STREET,  
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July 31

## STREETS AND HOUSE-NUMBERS.

IN ascertaining the location of any residence or business-house in Philadelphia, it should be borne in mind that the city is divided into squares by two sets of streets crossing each other at right angles, one set running north and south parallel with the Delaware River, the other running east and west parallel with Market Street.

The numbering of the properties on the streets running north and south commences at Market Street, from which it extends both north and south; the numbering on the streets running east and west commences (on the line of Market Street) at Delaware Avenue on the Delaware River and extends westward to the west boundary of the city. In all cases the first number of each consecutive square commences a *new hundred*, regardless of the actual number last given in the preceding square. The following tables give the streets which mark the boundaries between the squares and illustrate the system of numbering. They also give the distance in miles and decimals of a mile of the principal streets severally from the starting-point, and thus enable the distance from street to street, or from one point to another, to be easily calculated.

Initial No. in the Square.	Principal Streets running North and South.	Distance from Del. Ave.	Initial No. in the Square.	Principal Streets running North and South.	Distance from Del. Ave.
	Delaware Avenue.....	.....	3400	Thirty-fourth Street .....	2.71
	Front Street.....	.06+	3500	Thirty-fifth Street.....	2.80
	Second Street.....	.15—	3600	Thirty-sixth Street.....	2.85+
	Third Street.....	.25+	3700	Thirty-seventh Street.....	2.96—
	Fourth Street.....	.34—	3800	Thirty-eighth Street.....	3.06
	Fifth Street.....	.42+	3900	Thirty-ninth Street.....	3.15—
	Sixth Street.....	.51—	4000	Fortieth Street.....	3.27+
	Seventh Street..	.59+	4100	Forty-first Street.....	3.39
	Eighth Street.....	.68—	4200	Forty-second Street.....	3.49+
	Ninth Street.....	.76—	4300	Forty-third Street.....	3.60+
	Tenth Street.....	.84+	4400	Forty-fourth Street.....	3.68+
	Eleventh Street....	.93—	4500	Forty-fifth Street.....	3.77—
	Twelfth Street.....	1.05+	4600	Forty-sixth Street.....	3.87+
	Thirteenth Street.....	1.10—	4700	Forty-seventh Street.....	3.98—
	Broad [Fourteenth] Street	1.22—	4800	Forty-eighth Street.....	4.08—
	Fifteenth Street.....	1.32+	4900	Forty-ninth Street.....	4.17+
	Sixteenth Street.....	1.39—	5000	Fiftieth Street.....	4.28+
	Seventeenth Street.....	1.47+	5100	Fifty-first Street.....	4.39—
	Eighteenth Street.....	1.56—	5200	Fifty-second Street.....	4.49+
	Nineteenth Street.....	1.64+	5300	Fifty-third Street.....	4.60
	Twenty-first Street.....	1.72+	5400	Fifty-fourth Street.....	4.70—
	Twenty-second Street.....	1.83—	5500	Fifty-fifth Street.....	4.82+
	Twenty-third Street.....	1.91+	5600	Fifty-sixth Street.....	4.93—
	Twenty-fourth Street.....	1.98—	5700	Fifty-seventh Street.....	5.03+
	..... Schuylkill River.....	2.00—	5800	Fifty-eighth Street.....	5.14—
	Thirtieth Street.....	2.28—	5900	Fifty-ninth Street.....	5.24+
	Thirty-first Street.....	2.38+	6000	Sixtieth Street.....	5.35—
	Thirty-second Street.....	2.47+	6100	Sixty-first Street.....	5.45+
	Thirty-third Street.....	2.60+	6200	Sixty-second Street.....	5.56—
			6300	Sixty-third Street.....	5.67+

Initial No. in the Square.	PRINCIPAL STREETS NORTH OF MARKET STREET.	Distance from Market St.	Initial No. in the Square.	PRINCIPAL STREETS SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.	Distance from Market St.
				.....	.....
100	Arch Street.....	0.16—	100	Chestnut Street.....	0.10+
200	Race Street.....	0.28+	.....	Sansom Street.....	.....
300	Vine Street.....	0.41+	200	Walnut Street.....	0.21—
400	Callowhill Street.....	0.52+	.....	Locust Street.....	0.28+
500	Buttonwood Street.....	0.65+	300	Spruce Street.....	0.37+
.....	Spring Garden Street.....	.....	400	Pine Street.....	0.47+
600	Green Street.....	0.81+	500	Lombard Street.....	0.53+
.....	Mount Vernon Street.....	0.86—	600	South Street.....	0.60+
.....	Wallace Street.....	0.90+	700	Bainbridge Street.....	0.67—
700	Fairmount Avenue.....	1.04—	.....	Fitzwater Street.....	.....
800	Brown Street.....	1.09+	800	Catharine Street.....	0.80+
.....	Parrish Street.....	1.17+	900	Christian Street.....	0.86—
900	Poplar Street.....	1.26—	1000	Carpenter Street.....	0.92+
1200	Girard Avenue.....	1.35—	1100	Washington Avenue.....	1.01+
1300	Thompson Street.....	1.47—	1200	Federal Street.....	1.16—
1400	Master Street.....	1.56—	1300	Wharton Street.....	1.27—
1500	Jefferson Street.....	1.65—	1400	Reed Street.....	1.35+
1600	Oxford Street.....	1.75—	1500	Dickinson Street.....	1.44—
1700	Columbia Avenue.....	1.85—	1600	Tasker Street.....	1.52+
1800	Montgomery Avenue.....	1.96—	1700	Morris Street.....	1.63—
1900	Berks Street.....	2.05—	1800	Moore Street.....	1.69—
2000	Norris Street.....	2.16+	1900	Mifflin Street.....	1.78—
2100	Diamond Street.....	2.27—	2000	McKean Street.....	1.86+
2200	Susquehanna Avenue.....	2.38+	2100	Snyder Avenue.....	1.95+
2300	Dauphin Street.....	2.50—	2200	Jackson Street.....	2.03+
2400	York Street.....	2.60—	2300	Wolf Street.....	2.12+
2500	Cumberland Street.....	2.70—	2400	Ritner Street.....	2.21+
2600	Huntingdon Street.....	2.80—	2500	Porter Street.....	2.30—
2700	Lehigh Avenue.....	2.92—	2600	Shunk Street.....	2.38+
2800	Somerset Street.....	3.02+	2700	Oregon Avenue.....	2.48+
2900	Caubria Street.....	3.13—	2800	Johnson Street.....	2.57+
3000	Indiana Avenue.....	3.23+	2900	Bigler Street.....	2.65—
3100	Clearfield Street.....	3.34—	3000	Pollock Street.....	2.73—
3200	Alleghany Avenue.....	3.45+	3100	Packer Street.....	2.83+
3300	Westmoreland Street.....	3.56—	3200	Curtin Street.....	2.92—
3400	Ontario Street.....	3.66+	3300	Geary Street.....	.....
3500	Tioga Street.....	3.77—	3400	Hartranft Street.....	.....
3600	Venango Street.....	3.87+	3500	Hoyt Street.....	.....
3700	Erie Street.....	3.99—	4300	League Island.....	3.87+



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# PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

## PART II.—DESCRIPTIVE.

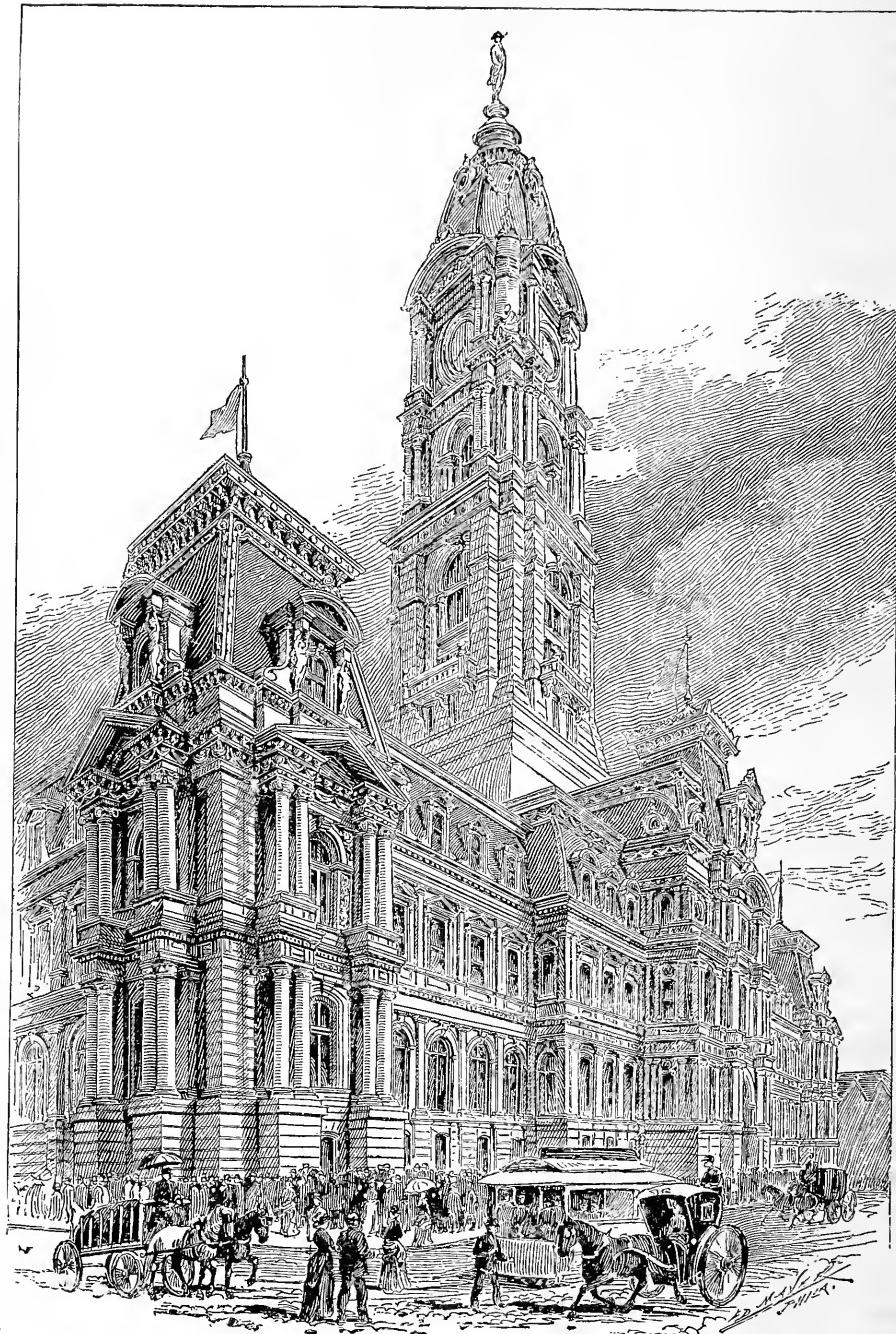
### PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

#### I.

##### THE CITY HALL AND VICINITY.

ONSPICUOUS among the numerous architectural attractions of Philadelphia is the new **City Hall** (popularly known as "The Public Buildings"), standing at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, on the plot of ground once known as Penn Square, sufficiently near the geographical centre of the city to be easy of access from all sections, and marking a locality that is rapidly becoming noted for its attractive business

**City Hall.** | establishments. This enormous structure, which was begun on the 10th of August, 1871, is probably the largest building in America, not excepting the Capitol at Washington, being four hundred and eighty-six and one-half feet in length, north and south, and four hundred and seventy in width east and west, covering an area of four and one-half acres, exclusive of a court-yard in the centre two hundred feet square. Around the whole is a grand avenue, two hundred and five feet wide on the northern front and one hundred and thirty-five feet on the others. The basement-story of this building is of fine granite, and the superstructure of white marble from the Lee (Massachusetts) quarries, the whole strongly backed with brick and made thoroughly fire-proof. It contains five hundred and twenty rooms, and, besides the offices of the City Government, which are being concentrated here as rapidly as accommodations can be prepared for them, on the second floor at the south front of the building are the chambers of the **Supreme Court of Pennsylvania**. Surmounting this splendid structure is a central tower which, according to the plan, will rise to an altitude of five hundred and thirty-seven and one-third feet and terminate in a colossal statue of William Penn, thirty-six feet in height. The erection of this building was by act of the State Legis-



CITY HALL.

lature, approved August 5, 1870, intrusted to a commission of gentlemen named in the act known as "Commissioners for the erection of the Public Buildings."

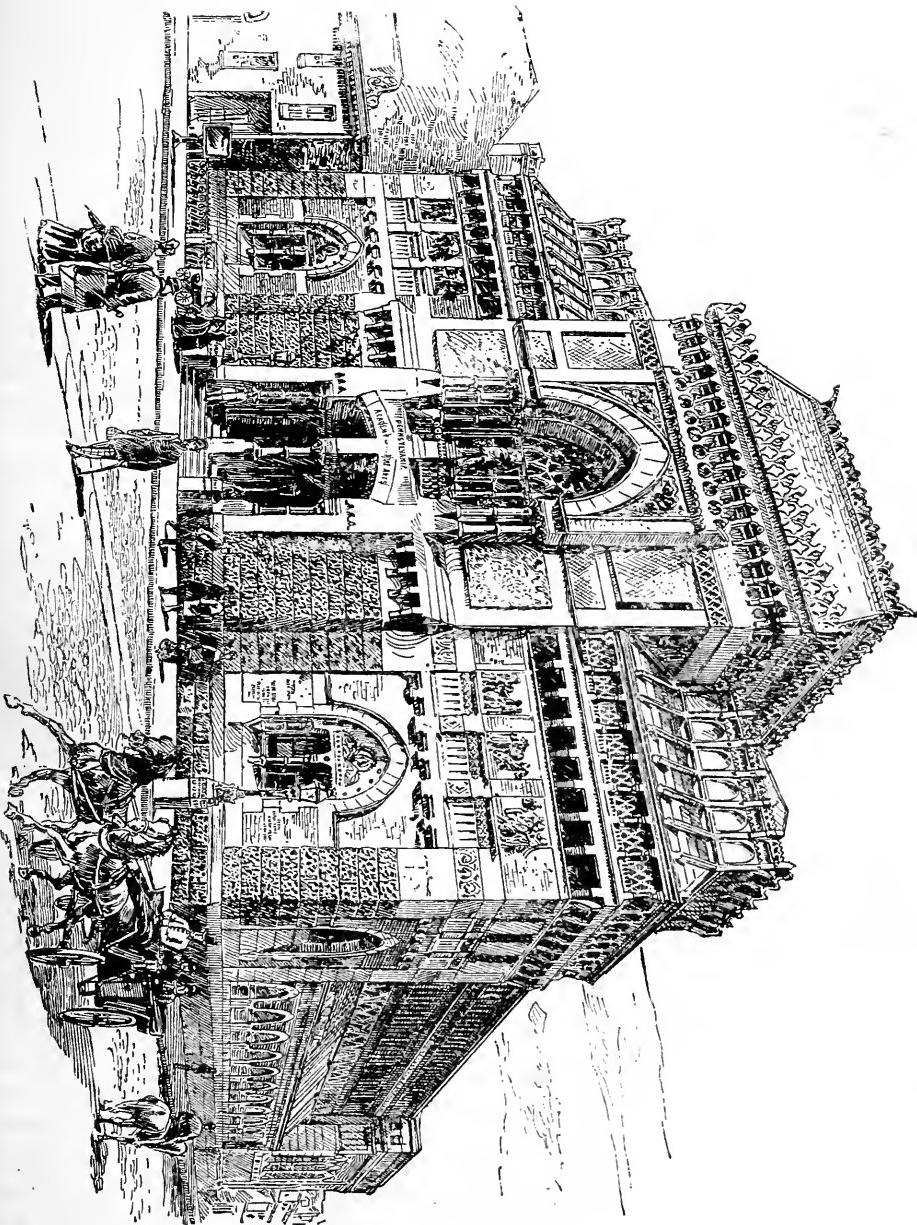
Flanking the new City Hall on the north, the Masonic Temple, whose corner-stone was laid in 1868, in the presence of ten thousand of the fraternity, rears its stately head high above the neighboring

Masonic Temple. houses. It is built of granite dressed at the quarry and brought to the site ready to be raised at once to its place, so that what was said of its great prototype, the temple of Solomon, may be said with almost equal truth of this,— "There was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building." Over \$1,500,000 was expended in the construction of this edifice, which, in 1873, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. The temple is one hundred and fifty feet in breadth by two hundred and fifty in length, with a side elevation of ninety feet above the pavement, its colossal proportions making it seem low, even with this height. A tower two hundred and fifty feet high rises at one corner, while at other points minor towers and spires rise above the cornice, forming attractive ornaments to the several fronts of the structure. Seven lodge-rooms, known respectively as the Corinthian Hall, the Renaissance Hall, the Ionic Hall, the Egyptian Hall, the Norman Hall, the Gothic Hall, and the Oriental Hall, together with the superbly-appointed Banquet Hall and the Grand Master's apartments, constitute the principal features of the interior of the temple. Passing the southern front of the Temple, and worthy of note as a busy thoroughfare, is Filbert Street, on the line of which are located some heavy business houses, and several hotels where comfortable accommodations can be had at moderate rates. Chief among the latter are the **Windsor Hotel**, below Thirteenth Street (Nos. 1219-1227 Filbert Street), lately rebuilt and enlarged and supplied with many of the modern hotel appliances, and the **Hotel Hilton**, at 1109 Filbert Street. At the north-west corner of Twelfth and Filbert Streets (No. 46 North Twelfth Street) is the **Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery**, and at the corner of Arch and Thirteenth Streets stands **St. George's Hall**, which, besides being the head-quarters of the St. George's Society, contains a fine assembly-room and offices.

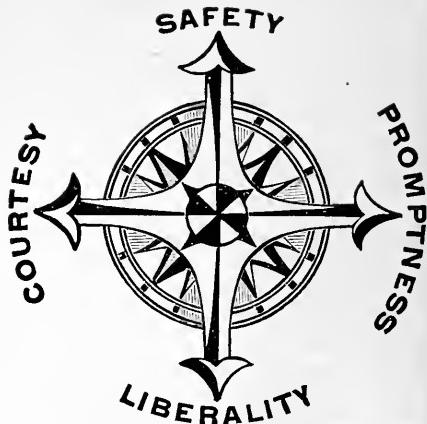
Adjoining the Masonic Temple on the north is the handsome **Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, of marble, occupying with its chapel a lot one hundred and fifteen feet by one hundred and seventy-

five feet in extent and erected at a cost of about \$250,000. Its seating capacity is about eight hundred. On the north-east corner of Broad and Arch Streets is the **German-American Title and Trust Company**. At the south-west and north-west corners of Broad and Arch Streets stand respectively the **Church of the Holy Communion** (Lutheran), of green serpentine stone, in battlemented style of architecture, and the **First Baptist Church**, of massive brown-stone, whose ivy-covered walls and lofty spire present a pleasing aspect.

A short distance north of the City Hall, at the corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, stands the **Academy of Fine Arts**, in the Venetian Academy of Fine Arts. | style of Architecture. The association to which this building belongs was founded in 1805, and incorporated under the name and style of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Its first home was in a building which it erected on Chestnut Street above Tenth, where it began a series of exhibitions which continued, annually, for more than half a century. Its present fine structure was completed in 1876. The building presents on Broad Street a highly-ornate and striking façade, composed of a central tower and two slightly-recessed wings. Over the principal entrance is shrined a mutilated antique statue of the goddess Ceres, above which bends the arch of the great east window. The structure is one hundred by two hundred and sixty feet, and is practically fire-proof, no wood entering into its construction, except a thin lining on the walls to protect the pictures against dampness, a single thickness on some of the floors, and some doors and finishings; everything else is iron, brick, or stone, so that works of art placed within its walls are as safe as human care can make them. The roof is of iron, covered with slate and glass. The principal interior ornamentation of the building has been concentrated in the main entrance hall and staircase. The stone used in them is Ohio sandstone, from the Cleveland quarries; the shafts of the columns under the stairs are of Victoria and rose crystal marbles and Jersey granite, and those of the upper hall of Tennessee marble. The capitals of all the interior columns are of French Eschallon marble; the rail of the main staircase is of solid bronze. The cost of the building was nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and of the site ninety-five thousand dollars. Within this noble building is gathered one of the most extensive and, historically considered, the most interesting collection in the United States. It includes about three hundred oil-paintings, numerous bronzes, marbles, and sculptures, several hundred casts,



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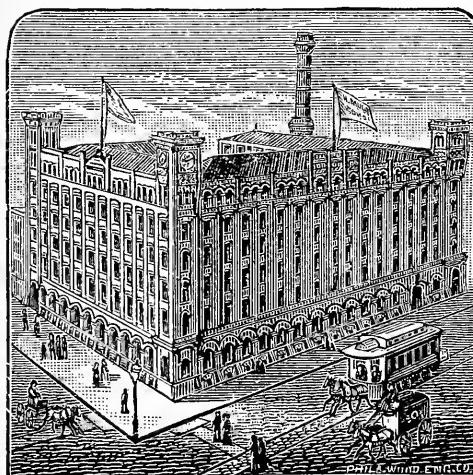
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

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**SURPLUS AND PROFITS,**  
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and many thousand engravings, and besides these, which constitute its permanent museum, annual exhibitions are held of the works of contributing artists, and special loan exhibitions are arranged from time to time, generally from private galleries of wealthy citizens.

But the Academy of Fine Arts is something more than a splendid picture- and sculpture-gallery. It embraces a system of schools supported primarily in the interest of those who intend to become professional artists, besides whom those who expect to devote themselves to decorative painting and sculpture as a means of livelihood (lithographers, china-painters, decorators, etc.) are welcomed to the schools, as are also amateurs so far as is practicable without interference with the professional students. The Academy does not undertake to furnish detailed instruction, but, rather, facilities for study supplemented by the occasional criticism of teachers. The classes consist of an antique class, a life class, and modelling classes. Lectures on artistic anatomy are delivered twice a week, and the facilities for the study of anatomy are much superior to those possessed by any other art school in the world. Among recent benefactors of the Academy, the late John S. Phillips and the late Joseph E. Temple are prominent examples. Mr. Phillips left to it his comprehensive and choice collection of engravings, one of the most valuable in the country, and Mr. Temple made it bequests aggregating in estimated value one hundred thousand dollars, sixty thousand dollars in money and the remainder in paintings. To Mr. Temple the public owes the two days of free admission which are now allowed, a requirement to that effect having been made a condition of certain of his bequests. Since his gifts a general endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed and paid in by a number of citizens, and is now yielding an income of about five thousand dollars per annum. The free days are Sunday and Monday; on other days a charge of twenty-five cents is made for admission.

Diagonally opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, at the north-east corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, is the curious brick building,

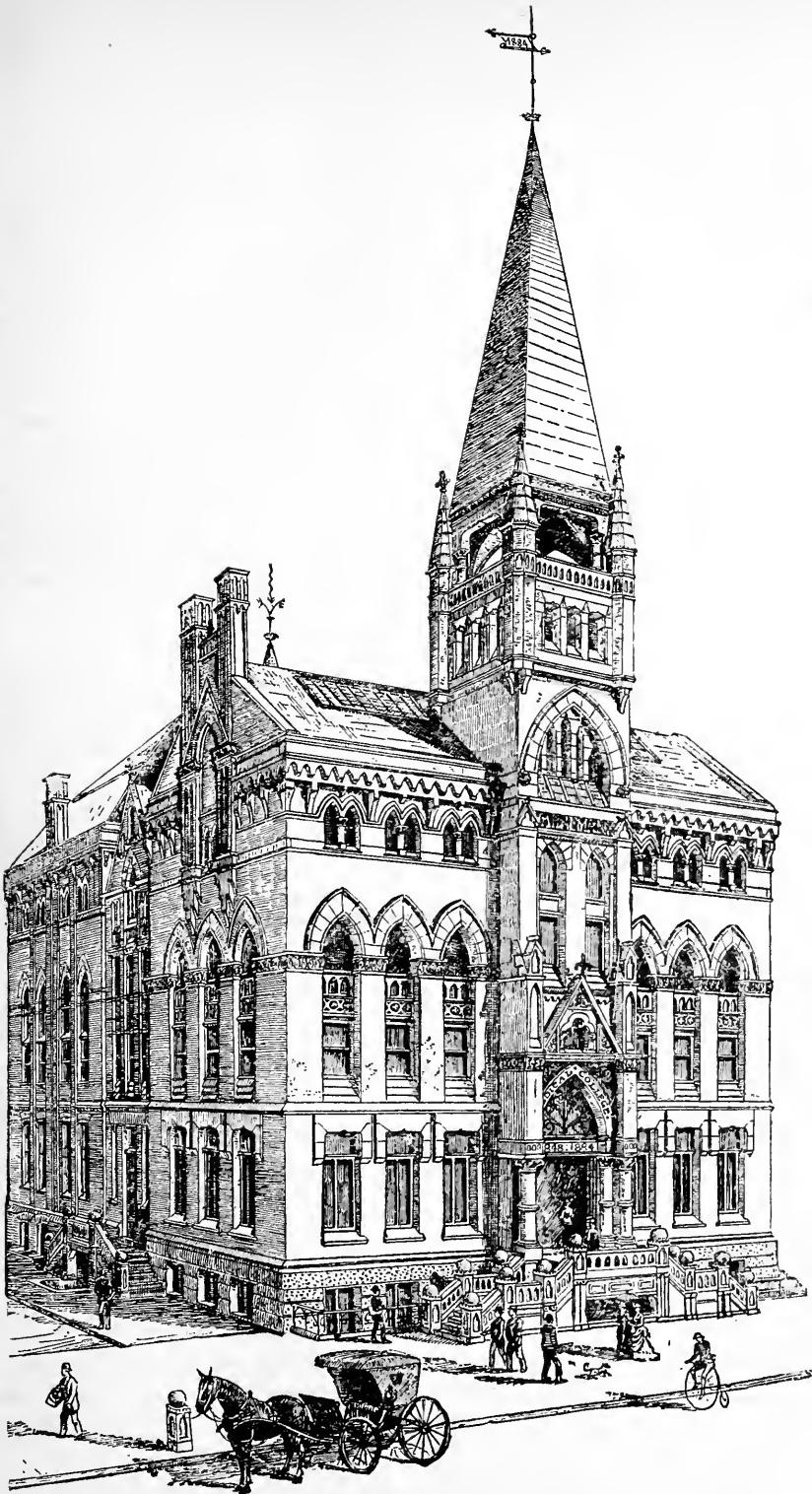
**Cyclorama Building.** | polygonal in form, where are held from time to time those realistic cycloramic exhibitions which are so largely patronized. Here was exhibited to admiring thousands Philippoteaux's "Battle of Gettysburg," and, later, the cyclorama of "Jerusalem at the Time of the Crucifixion." Just above, at No. 145 North Broad Street, is the Armory of the State Fencibles,—a battalion of the Pennsylvania militia,—and on Thirteenth

Street, midway between Race and Vine Streets, is the **Thirteenth Street Methodist Church**, with its attractive front of stone. At the southwest corner of Broad and Race Streets, stands the stately **Muhr Building**, the jewelry manufactory of H. Muhr's Sons, whose sales-rooms are at 629 Chestnut Street. A square west of the Muhr Building, at Race and Fifteenth Streets, is located the **Friends' Central School**, connected with the Meeting (Hicksite) there,—a graded school, or series of schools, of excellent repute, embracing all the usual branches of study from primary to classical. The grounds of the school and meeting extend from Race to Cherry and from Fifteenth to Sixteenth Streets, and on the opposite side of Sixteenth Street are grounds belonging to the Orthodox Friends, containing the **Friends' Library** and the **Friends' Select School**. On the north side of Race Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, is the **Second United Presbyterian Church**.

Located on Broad Street, above Race, and extending through to Fifteenth Street, is the **Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital**,

**Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.** the oldest and the leading Homœopathic institution in the country. The building of the college proper is a fine edifice in the modified Gothic style of architecture, with a front on Broad Street of seventy feet and a depth of one hundred feet, having a central tower terminating in a pyramidal spire. This institution was organized in 1848, under the name of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and began its career in a building in the rear of No. 627 Arch Street, whence it removed in 1849 to Filbert Street, above Eleventh. There, in 1869, it was joined by and took the name of a rival school of the same faith (The **Hahnemann**), and there it remained until the completion of its new building in 1886. Since the consolidation the college has been highly prosperous and annually graduates a large class. From the outset there has been in connection with the college a dispensary for affording gratuitous homœopathic treatment to the poor, at which, up to May, 1888, over three hundred thousand cases had been gratuitously treated.

A series of hospital buildings in course of erection join the college on the rear, embracing an out-patient or dispensary building, fifty by seventy feet in extent and three stories in height, a public wards building, an administrative building, and a building for private wards and children's hospital, the latter having an attractive front of brick with brown-stone base and terra-cotta trimmings, on Fifteenth Street, and



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2. *The Ability and Experience of the Faculty.*
3. *The Preference accorded by Leading Business Men.*
4. *The Proficiency and Success of Graduates.*

Send for Circulars and "Report of Commencement," containing addresses by Bishop J. H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D., Hon. John Wanamaker, Ex-Governor Pollock, Geo. K. Morris, D.D., Edward Brooks, Ph.D., and others.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, *President.*

being the result of the consolidation in 1886 of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children with the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. The entire cost of the college and hospital buildings, when completed and furnished, will aggregate about \$500,000, including the ground.

At the north-east corner of Broad and Vine Streets, three squares north of the City Hall, is the new building of the **Roman Catholic**

**Catholic High-School.** | **High-School**, a beautiful marble structure, three stories in height, on a high granite base, surmounted by an appropriate tower, and having fronts on Vine and Broad Streets of one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and forty feet respectively. This institution is the outgrowth of a bequest of Mr. Thomas E. Cahill, late president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and is intended to supplement the Catholic parochial schools by a course of semi-industrial instruction, particularly in the mechanical and scientific arts, with the view of securing for its pupils a practical rather than a classical education. The sum of seventy thousand dollars was paid for the ground on which the institution stands, and the cost of it and the building and appliances will be defrayed out of the income from the bequest, leaving the principal (some four hundred thousand dollars) as a foundation for the current expenses of the school. The building was designed by Mr. Edwin F. Durang.

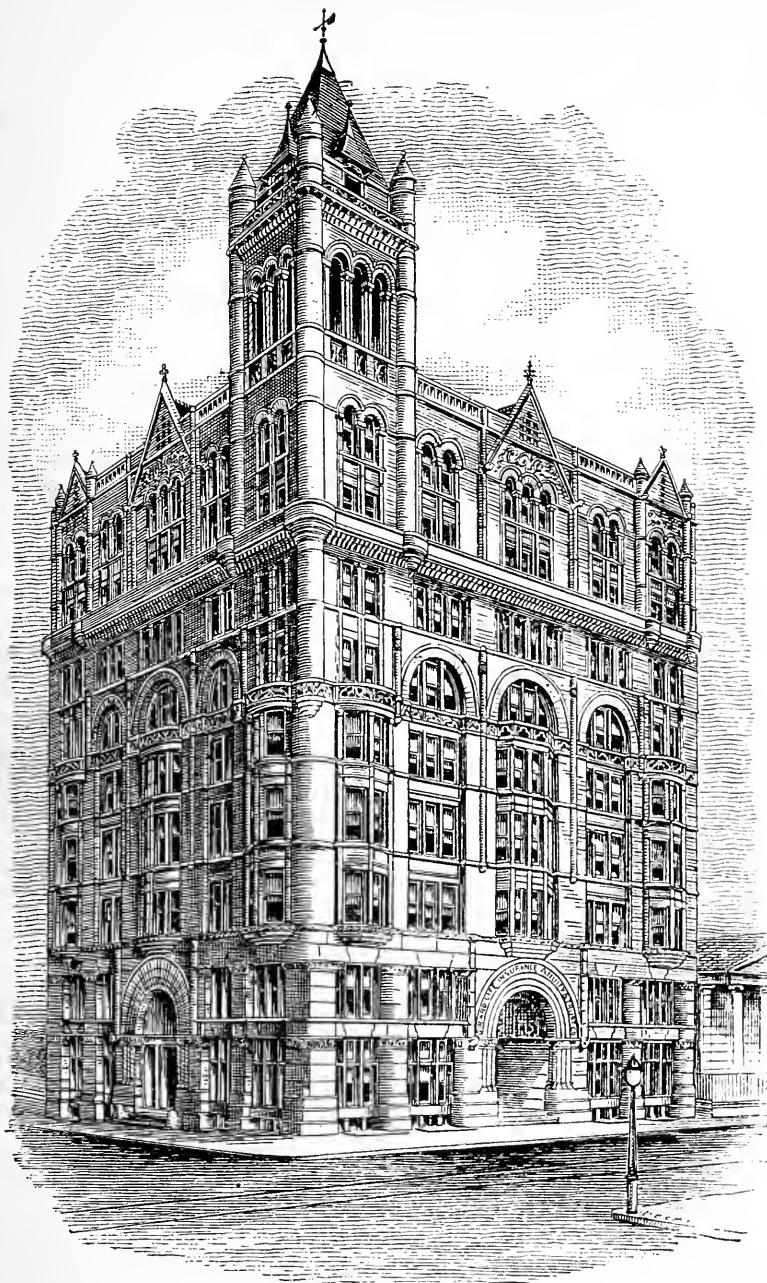
The other surroundings of the City Hall are perhaps of an equally striking character. Facing it on the west is the palatial Broad Street

**Broad Street Station.** | **Station** of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its front of combined Gothic, Greek, and Roman styles of architecture,—an elegant building with a granite base surmounted by several stories in ornamental brick and terra-cotta, terminating in a lofty spire. Broad stairways of stone lead from the ground floor of the station to the public apartments above, which comprise a general waiting-room, a ladies' waiting-room and restaurant, and a spacious vestibule, whence through iron gates are the entrances and exits to and from the almost constantly arriving and departing trains. An elevated road-bed from beyond the Schuylkill River, covered with a net-work of tracks, leads to this station, and though so extensive and perfect are the appointments that to the casual observer there seems little room for improvement, yet frequent changes are being made evidently in furtherance of the original design which is said to be to cover eventually the entire space from Filbert to Market Street, east of Eighteenth, with terminal facilities.

Near Broad Street Station, on the south-west corner of Market and Broad Streets, is the **Third National Bank**.

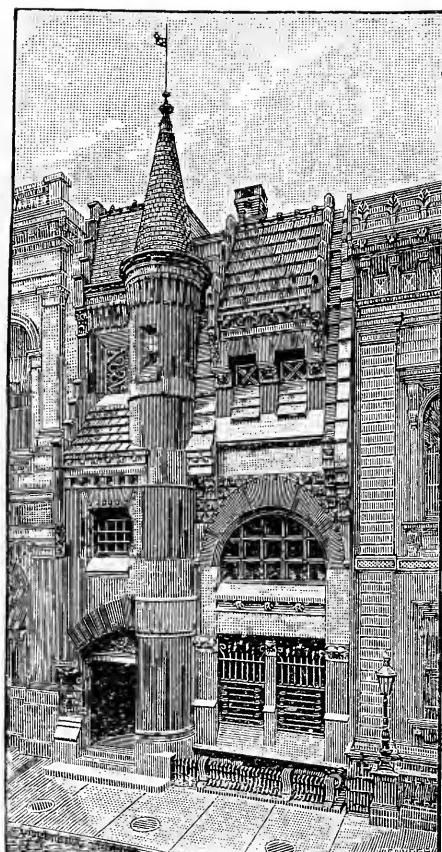
At the north-east corner of Chestnut and Broad Streets, with a front of one hundred feet on the former and ninety-five feet on the latter, stands the new office-building of the well-known **Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company of Philadelphia**, incorporated in 1836, and, with a single exception, the oldest Trust Company in the State. The building was designed by Mr. Addison Hutton, and is Romanesque in its general style of architecture, so modified, however, as to secure a superabundance of natural light and air and to render available the most approved modern appliances for artificially lighting, heating, and ventilating its several apartments. It is nine stories high, surmounted by an imposing tower. The fronts, on both Chestnut and Broad Streets, are constructed of hewn Indiana limestone, and the other external walls of brick; the interior construction, embracing floors, hall-ways, stairs, partitions, etc., being wholly of stone, brick, and iron, and therefore thoroughly fire-proof. A massive arched portal, on Chestnut Street, seventeen feet wide by twenty-six feet high, leads to the main entrance hall, which is decorated by a high wainscoting of beautiful mosaic marble, the whole surface above being lined with an African marble of a delicate rose color, the effect of which is exceedingly rich and harmonious. This hall leads directly to the spacious office of the Trust Company, which embraces the first floor and entresol at the rear of the building, forty-three feet six inches by eighty feet in extent. A direct entrance on the Broad Street front also gives access to this apartment, which is abundantly lighted by a skylight twenty feet by fifty feet and by courses of large windows at both east and west. Here are located the various departments of the Company, which embrace a Banking Department, in which deposit accounts are received (bearing two per cent. interest and subject to check at sight), loans negotiated, collections made, stocks and bonds of corporations registered and transferred, dividends paid, etc.; a Trust Department (under the personal supervision of the vice-president, Mr. Henry Tatnall), through which the Company acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, assignee, receiver, agent, etc., etc., upon terms subject to agreement; a Real Estate Department, for the management, purchase and sale of real estate in Philadelphia and vicinity, the collection of rents, and the general care of property; and a Safe Deposit

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Capital . . .	\$500,000
Surplus . . .	\$300,000

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Department, which includes the renting of safe-deposit boxes and safes in burglar- and fire-proof vaults, the custody of coupon bonds and valuable papers, and the storage of silver-chests and silver plate.

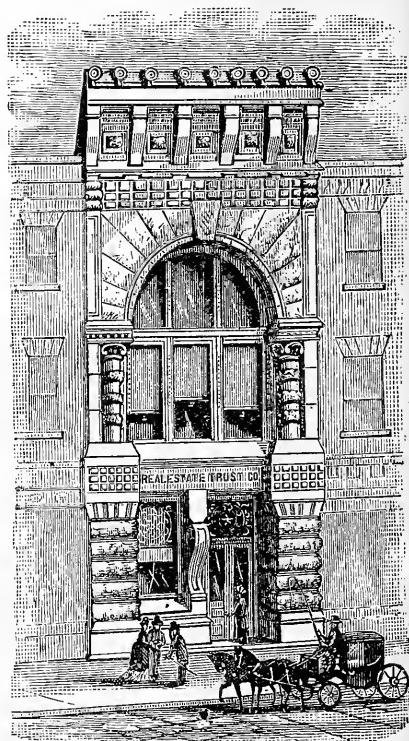
The burglar-proof vaults, constructed by George L. Damon, of Boston, noted for his work done for the government in the Treasury Building at Washington, are said to be the finest ever furnished for any financial company—the doors of the four separate vaults in the main office being models of workmanship, and surpassing all of Mr. Damon's previous efforts. Two Otis elevators, of the safest and swiftest pattern, traverse the building near the centre from the basement to the topmost story. Steam-heating and incandescent electric lights, from plants on the premises, are furnished to all the rooms in the building, as well as an abundant water supply for sanitary purposes.

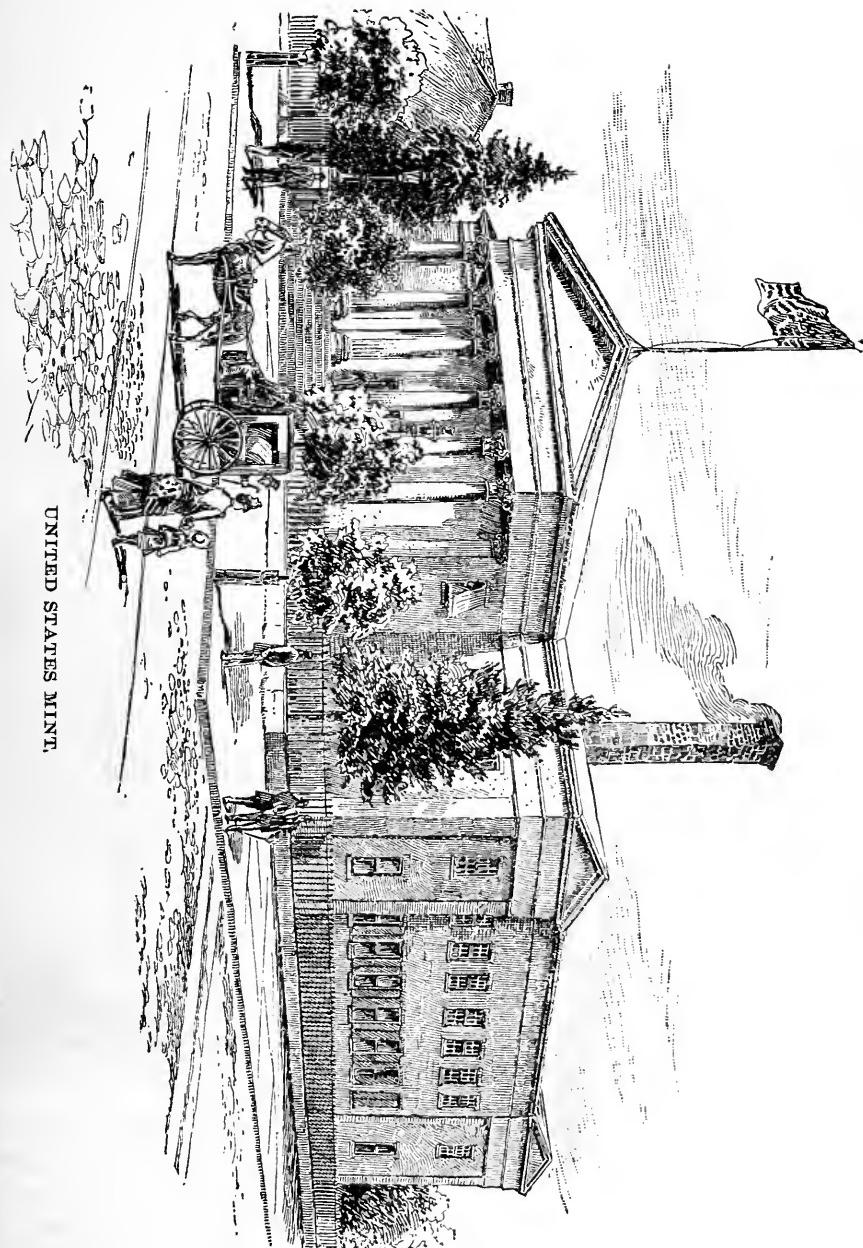
As reorganized the Girard Company has a capital of \$1,000,000, its surplus approximating \$2,000,000 additional. Its executive officers are Effingham B. Morris, President; Henry Tatnall, Vice-President and Treasurer; William N. Ely, Assistant Treasurer; Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, Real Estate Officer; George Tucker Bispham, Solicitor; and its managers are Effingham B. Morris, George Taber, H. N. Burroughs, John A. Brown, Jr., William Massey, Benjamin W. Richards, John B. Garrett, William H. Jenks, George Tucker Bispham, William H. Gaw, B. Andrews Knight, Samuel B. Brown, Francis I. Gowen, George H. McFadden.

The immediate neighborhood of Broad and Chestnut Streets is crowded with concerns of interest and importance. Located on the first floor of the Chestnut Street front of the Girard Company's Building and flanking the splendid entrance-hall on either side are the ticket-offices of the **Philadelphia and Reading**, the **Baltimore and Ohio**, and the **Lehigh Valley Railroads**. In a plain old structure, formerly the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, between the Girard Company's building and the City Hall, is the main Philadelphia office of the **Western Union Telegraph Company**, and at the south-east corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets are located a ticket-office of the **Pennsylvania Railroad**, a telegraph office, and an office of the **Union Transfer Company**. A few doors south of the corner (No. 113 South Broad Street) is the executive office of the **American District Telegraph Company**, adjoining which, at the corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, is the **Chambers Presbyterian Church**, an imposing building with a portico in front, the pediment being supported by fluted pillars.

Fronting on Chestnut Street, east of Broad, stands the **United States Mint**, erected in 1829-33 at a cost of \$150,074.80, the successor of the first mint which was built, in 1792-93, on Seventh Street above Market. The present building was originally an Ionic structure of brick walls faced with marble, but since its first erection it has been enlarged and otherwise modified. Further changes in the structure are contemplated, in view of which a recent appropriation of \$220,000 for the purpose has been made by Congress. Opposite the Mint, at 1338 Chestnut Street, is one of the several clothing establishments (the Importing Department) of E. O. Thompson, whose name is so familiar to the readers of the advertising columns of our dailies, and whose branch houses include, besides a custom tailor-shop on Walnut Street in this city (No. 908), extensive establishments in the cities of New York and Boston.

At Nos. 1334-1336 Chestnut Street are the rooms of the **Presbyterian Board of Publication**, in an edifice four stories high with a granite front of forty-four feet and a depth of two hundred and thirty-five feet to Sansom Street. This building, which is of New Hampshire granite with polished Aberdeen granite columns, was erected in 1873 (at a cost of \$130,000), following the union of the Old School and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, and contains, besides the book-store, an assembly-room, a library, committee-rooms, etc. It is a favorite place of resort for the clergy and other prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, of which it is considered the Philadelphia head-quarters. Two doors above the Presbyterian Board building, at No. 1340 Chestnut Street, is the **Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia**, incorporated in 1885, in its new granite building of diminutive proportions but of prodigious solidity and strength.





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Also, Folding, Antique, and  
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Machinery.

Barlow's  
Indigo Blue.

D. S. Wiltberger,  
Proprietor,  
233 North Second  
Street.

A. A. Bockius & Co.  
Importers and Dealers in  
China and Glassware  
Fancy Goods and Lamps,  
1009 Market St.,  
Philadelphia.

Lane,  
Carriages,  
Imported Harness,  
Unique Pole Screen.  
D. M. Lane's Sons,  
1708 Chestnut St.

Alonzo Brown Geo. J. Brown  
College  
Preparatory  
School,  
Haseltine Building,  
1416-18 Chestnut St.

Palm's  
Business  
College,

1709  
Chestnut  
St.

The Call,

The  
Best Afternoon Newspaper.  
Double Sheet.

One Cent.

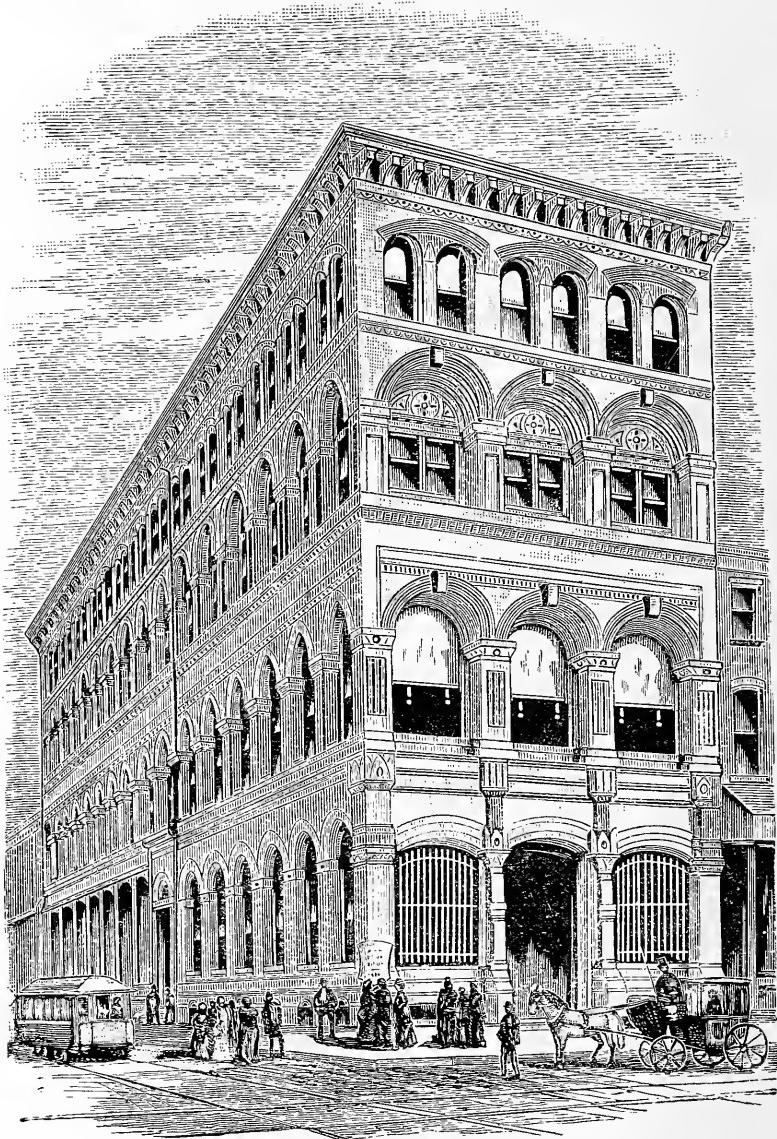
Robt. S. Davis, Proprietor.

Rea & Riley,  
Carpenters  
and  
Builders,  
627 Filbert St.

Confections,  
Chocolate,  
Cocoanut,  
At  
Croft & Allen's,  
1226 Market Street, and  
33d and Market Streets.



KEYSTONE NATIONAL BANK.      CENTRAL SAVINGS FUND.  
1326-1328 CHESTNUT STREET.



BENEFICIAL SAVING-FUND SOCIETY,  
S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

At the south-west corner of Chestnut and Juniper Streets, in pleasing contrast to the style of the Mint, is that striking specimen of modern Philadelphia architecture, the Keystone National Bank building, seven stories high, surmounted by a tower, with a Chestnut

Keystone  
National  
Bank.

Street front thirty-two feet wide of rock-faced Indiana limestone, and a side-front on Juniper Street one hundred and thirteen feet in extent, built of red brick and terra-cotta with stone trimmings and projecting balconies of stone. Here is the home of the Keystone National Bank, and of the Central Savings Fund, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company. Elevators traverse the several stories, in which are some forty office rooms heated by steam and grate-fires and elegantly finished in natural woods. In this square also, extending from Juniper to Thirteenth Streets and from Market to Chestnut, is the wonderful Wanamaker Mercantile Establishment, with its fifty or more departments embracing almost all kinds of merchandise, and its average of 4500 employees and attendants. Opposite Wanamaker's,

St. John's R.C. Church. | on Thirteenth Street above Chestnut, is the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, a rough-east Gothic building with towers in front and beautifully decorated with stained glass windows and fresco paintings. It has a seating capacity of about 2000.

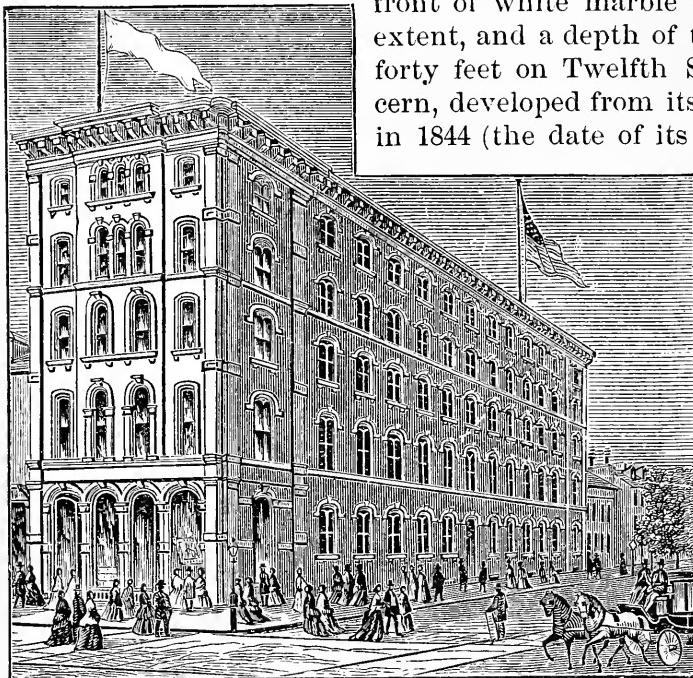
On the north side of Chestnut Street, a short distance above Twelfth (No. 1211), stands the Chestnut Street Theatre, a brick structure with a painted white front, gorgeous in appropriate decorations and capable of seating 1500. Above Chestnut Street on Twelfth is one of the principal meeting-

Theatre. houses of the orthodox division of the Society of Friends,—the Twelfth Street Meeting,—and flanking it on the side towards Market Street is the new and attractive building of the William Penn Charter School, founded by Penn in 1701. Establishments of unusual attractiveness grace the vicinity of Twelfth and Chestnut Streets. On the south-west corner towers the edifice of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society, six stories in height, with granite-trimmed brick walls extending fifty feet on Chestnut Street by one hundred and forty-five on Twelfth, the Chestnut Street front having a massive base of granite extending to the top of the first story. This Society was chartered in 1853 as a place of deposit for earnings and small savings. the deposits up to August 1, 1889, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,567,850. The surplus over all liabilities, taking the assets at par.

was \$370,568, and at market value \$612,850. Opposite the Saving Fund, at the south-east corner of Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, is the beautiful and imposing building of the **S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company**; five lofty stories in height, with a Chestnut Street

front of white marble forty-four feet in extent, and a depth of two hundred and forty feet on Twelfth Street. This concern, developed from its small beginning in 1844 (the date of its foundation), now

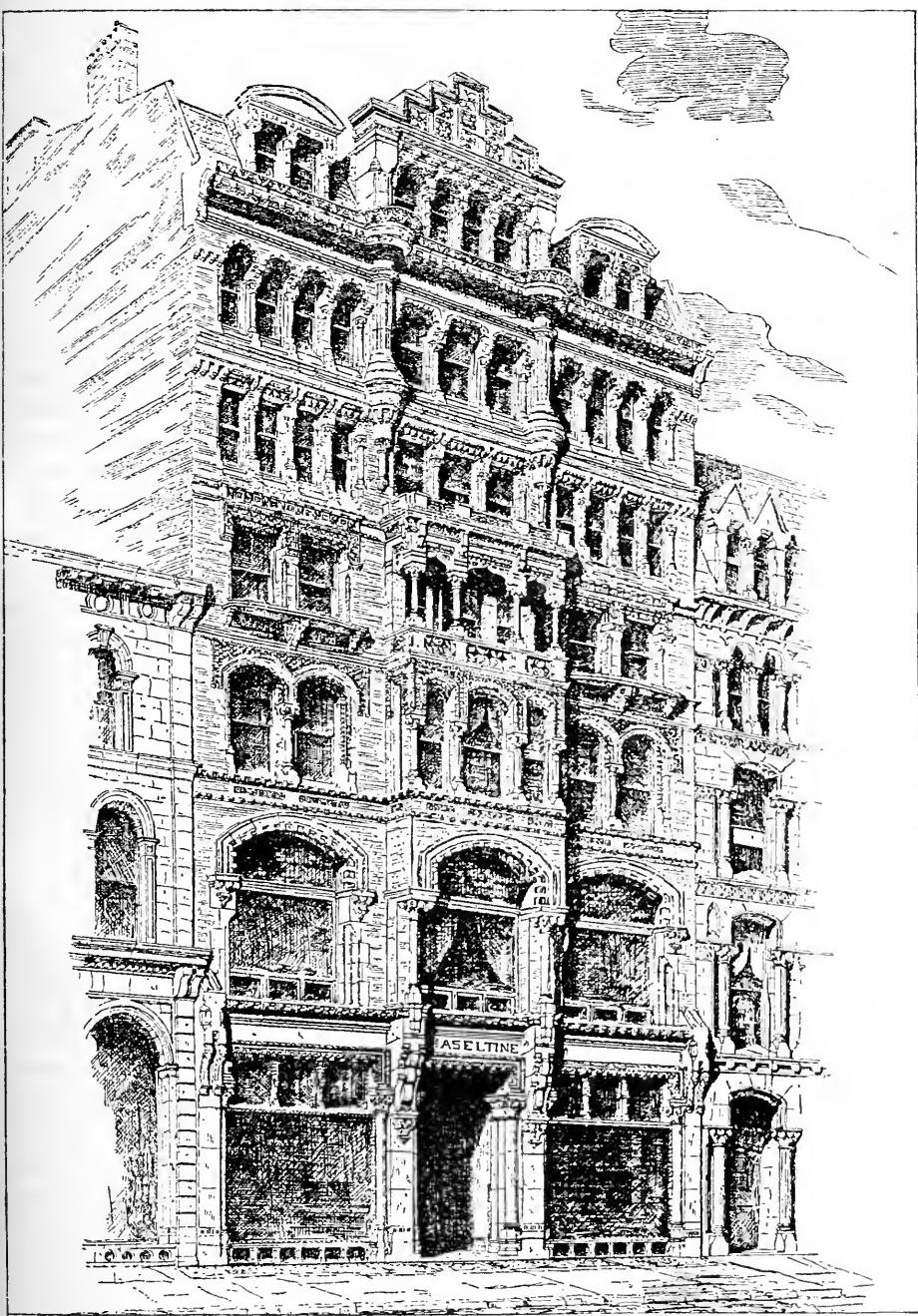
gives employment to about seven hundred men and women, and here is produced that marvellous variety of goods, including every requisite for dental practice, for which it has a world-wide fame among the profession. Connected with these head-quar-



THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTORY.

ters are branch houses in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Chicago, and it is said that the products of the concern are found in every civilized country in the world. On the south side of Chestnut Street, midway between Eleventh and Twelfth, (No. 1122) is the granite

American building of the American Sunday-School Union, erected  
in 1854, and ever since, as now, the head-quarters and  
central office of the "Union,"—having branches which  
ramify all over the world and missionary *colporteurs* who are  
constantly extending its sphere of usefulness. In a late summary of its  
missionary work it is stated that during the year ending March 1,  
1889, there were 1756 Sunday-schools organized, 1816 aided, 8625 Bibles  
and 11,681 Testaments distributed, and 409,306 miles travelled by the  
missionaries. It is stated that since its organization the Sunday-  
School Union has distributed about \$8,000,000 worth of literature,  
**S. S. Union.**



THE HASELTINE BUILDING AND ART GALLERIES.

H. D. Justi, Dental Depot, 1301 and 1303 Arch St., Philadelphia.	Conrad Becker, Die-Sinker, Designer, and Engraver, 731 Shoemaker Street.	Convenient for Visitors. Drug Store, Broad Street Station, Penna. R. R. Harry C. Watt, Proprietor. Open all night.
Chas. H. Reed, Engraver on Wood, 524 Walnut Street.	Charles J. Cohen Envelope Manufacturer and Importer of Fancy Goods, 617 Market Street.	The Evening Telegraph. Associated Press News. Special Telephonic Dispatches. European Correspondence.
Craig & Brother, Florists, 211-213 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia.  Green-Houses, Forty-ninth and Market Sts.	Dorsey & Smith Hot-Air Furnaces, 111 North Seventh Street.	Gillott's Pens.  The Most Perfect of Pens.
Weaver & Pennock Gas and Steam Fitters and Plumbers, 33 N. Seventh St. First-class work at fair prices.	Goodwin Gas Stove and Meter Co., 1012-1018 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.  Gas Cooking and Heat- ing Stoves  Of every size and variety. Hotel Gas Cooking Ranges a specialty.	The Kitson Gas-light Improvement Co., 1409 Chestnut St.

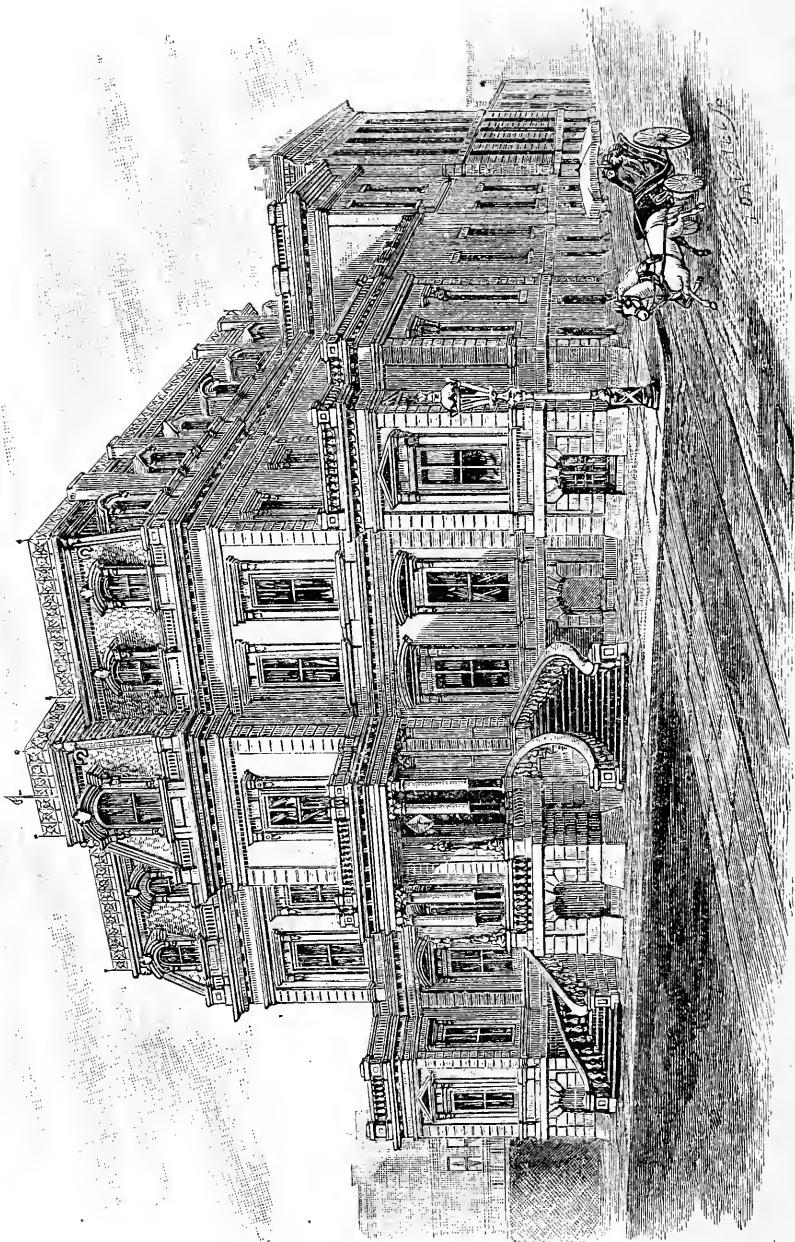
that it maintains about 80 permanent missionaries, and has organized an average of three Sunday-schools per day for the past sixty years.

West Chestnut Street, in the vicinity of Broad, exhibits some fine specimens of architecture, among the most striking of which is the

**Haseltine's Art Rooms.** | **Haseltine Building** (Nos. 1416-18), seven stories high on Chestnut Street and eight on Sansom, the lofty second story of which, extending from street to street, is devoted to a series of art galleries, in which are arranged for exhibition and sale hundreds of works of art, principally paintings and statuary. The first floor is devoted to mercantile business and the upper stories are occupied as offices and artists' studios. Flanking this building on the west is the building of the **Baptist Board of Publication**, in which are the rooms of the **Baptist Historical Society** and the offices of several denominational papers. On Fifteenth Street, extending from Chestnut to Sansom, is the imposing building of

**Christian Association.** | the **Young Men's Christian Association**, built of stone, the ground floor occupied by stores and the upper stories devoted to the purposes of the Association.

The much-admired Association Hall, of excellent acoustic properties, is at the top of the first flight of stairs, on the left hand, and on the right are the assembly-room, reading-room, and parlor, additional flights of stairs leading to the library, the gymnasium, etc. On the south-west corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets stands the **Colonnade Hotel**, one of the most comfortable and home-like of the hotels of Philadelphia, possessing among other attractions the unusual feature of having all its rooms lighted by incandescent electric lights. A few doors west of the Colonnade (No. 1510) is the office of **The Presbyterian**,—established in 1831, and now for more than half a century a prominent organ of the Presbyterian Church, and at 1512 is published the **Presbyterian Journal**, also a denominational paper of the same faith. At 1510 is also the office of the **United Service Magazine**, which, as its name implies, finds its principal patrons among the military and naval professions; and at 1512 are the rooms of the **American Tract Society**. Opposite the Colonnade, on the north-west corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets stands the well-known **Church of the Epiphany** (Protestant Episcopal), erected in 1834, some of whose rectors in times past have been among the most prominent ministers of that denomination; and on Sixteenth Street, just below Chestnut, is the **Ninth Presbyterian Church**, a plain, rough-cast building.



UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.

At the south-west corner of Broad and Sansom Streets stands the house of the noted **Union League of Philadelphia**, which had its birth

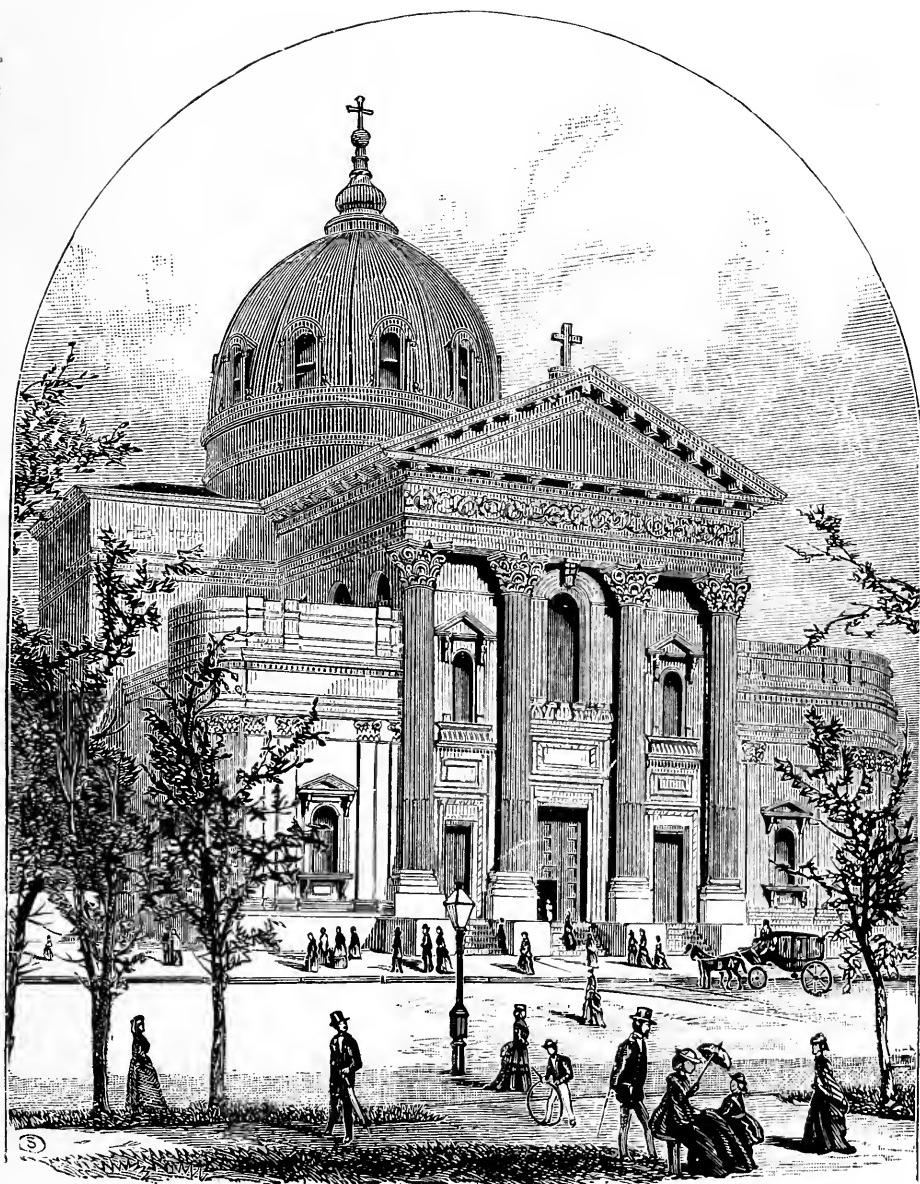
**Union League.** in the early years of the civil war and achieved a world-wide celebrity by its staunch support of the government in the crises of that period. Ten regiments of troops were enlisted under its auspices during the war; hundreds of thousands of Union documents were printed and distributed, and vast sums of money were freely contributed by its members in aid of the Union cause. The present building, opened in 1865, but since much enlarged as the wants of the club demanded, is a typical club-house of the better sort, embracing a spacious parlor, smoking-room, library, reading-room, banquet-room, billiard-room, assembly-room, private dining-rooms, and restaurant, all superbly adorned with frescoed ceilings and numerous paintings and pieces of statuary—the building and fittings aggregating a value of over \$300,000.

Just below, at the corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, stands the **Bellevue Hotel**, noted for the excellence of its cuisine, and near at hand, on Walnut Street (No. 1409), and extending to Moravian Street, is the house of the **Manufacturers' Club**, a striking specimen of modern

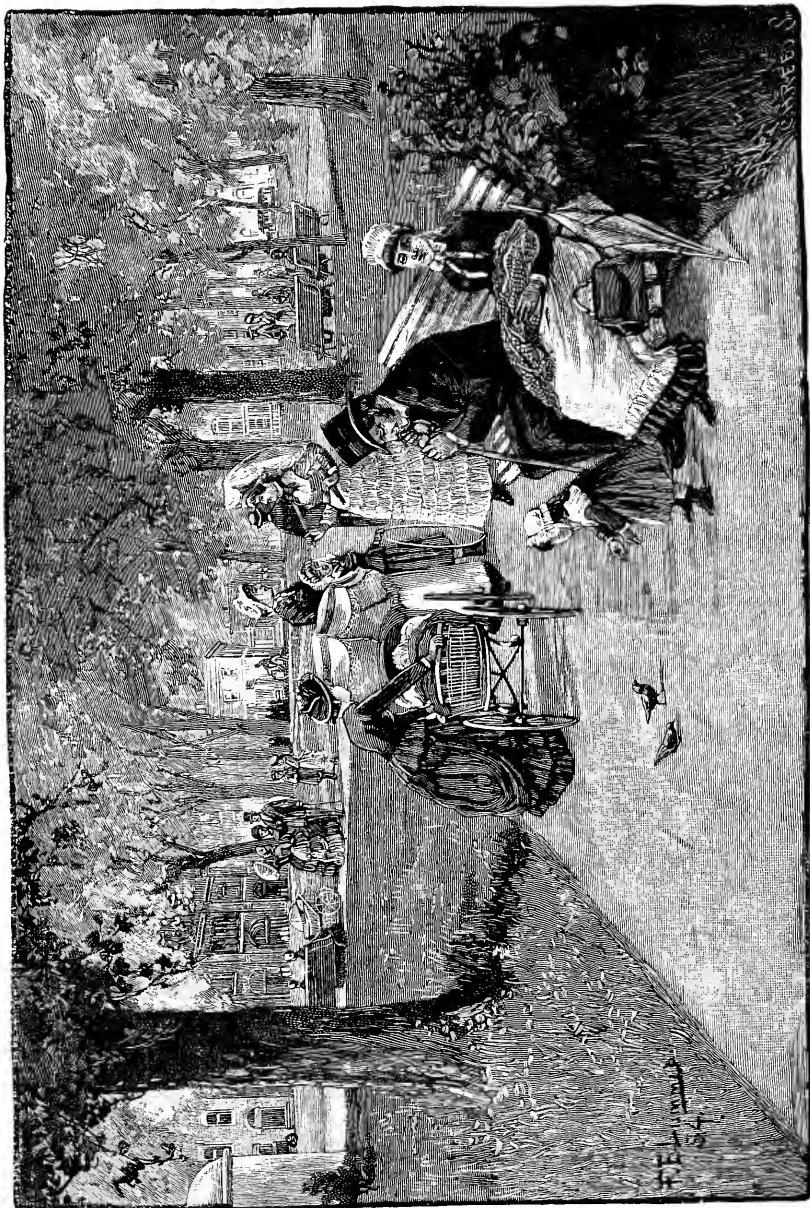
**Manufacturers' Club.** architecture. Five stories in height (eighty-three feet to the cornice and one hundred feet to the tower finial), it reaches far above the adjoining buildings, while its front of stone, occupied principally by an extensive bay window of unique fashion, forms a curious contrast to the prevailing style of that section; somewhat less attractive, though still striking, is the bow-shaped Moravian Street front of pressed brick, the windows of which overlook the Union League house and grounds. The several rooms and halls of the Manufacturers' Club, reception-room, café, library, reading- and assembly-room, parlor, private and club dining-rooms, card-room, etc., are elaborately finished in old oak, mahogany, and sycamore, and handsomely furnished and decorated. In the fullest sense of the term the building may be said to be "replete with all the modern conveniences." Under the Walnut Street pavement a coal-hopper receives and weighs, automatically, the coal; in the engine-room, with its walls of glazed buff tiles, a noiseless Porter-Allen engine, of seventy-five horse-power, operates a dynamo which has a capacity of six hundred and fifty incandescent electric lamps, and here also is a pump for supplying a fifteen-hundred-gallon water-tank on the roof, whence the entire building is supplied with water. A thermostat, also located here,—a most ingenious contrivance,—regulates the tem-

perature of the entire building, automatically opening and closing the ventilators in each room as the mercury rises and falls in the respective thermometers. A large fan, five feet in diameter, draws fresh air from the roof to the heaters in the cellar, whence, heated, it ascends through pipes to the various rooms to be exhausted by another like fan operating in an air-chamber on the roof,—a combination which, even when the doors and windows are closed, changes the air of the entire building every twenty minutes. A sub-cellars, twenty feet square, is arranged for the storage of wine; lavatories, finished in marble and tile, with the exposed metal work in nickel or silver, are located on each floor; the dining-rooms (club and private) are located on the fourth floor, and on the fifth is the kitchen, perfect in its appointments of china- and silver-closets, cooking-ranges, and all culinary conveniences. The building was erected under the supervision of Messrs. Hazlehurst & Huckel, architects, and the cost of the house and ground was about \$250,000.





CATHEDRAL, EIGHTEENTH AND RACE STREETS.



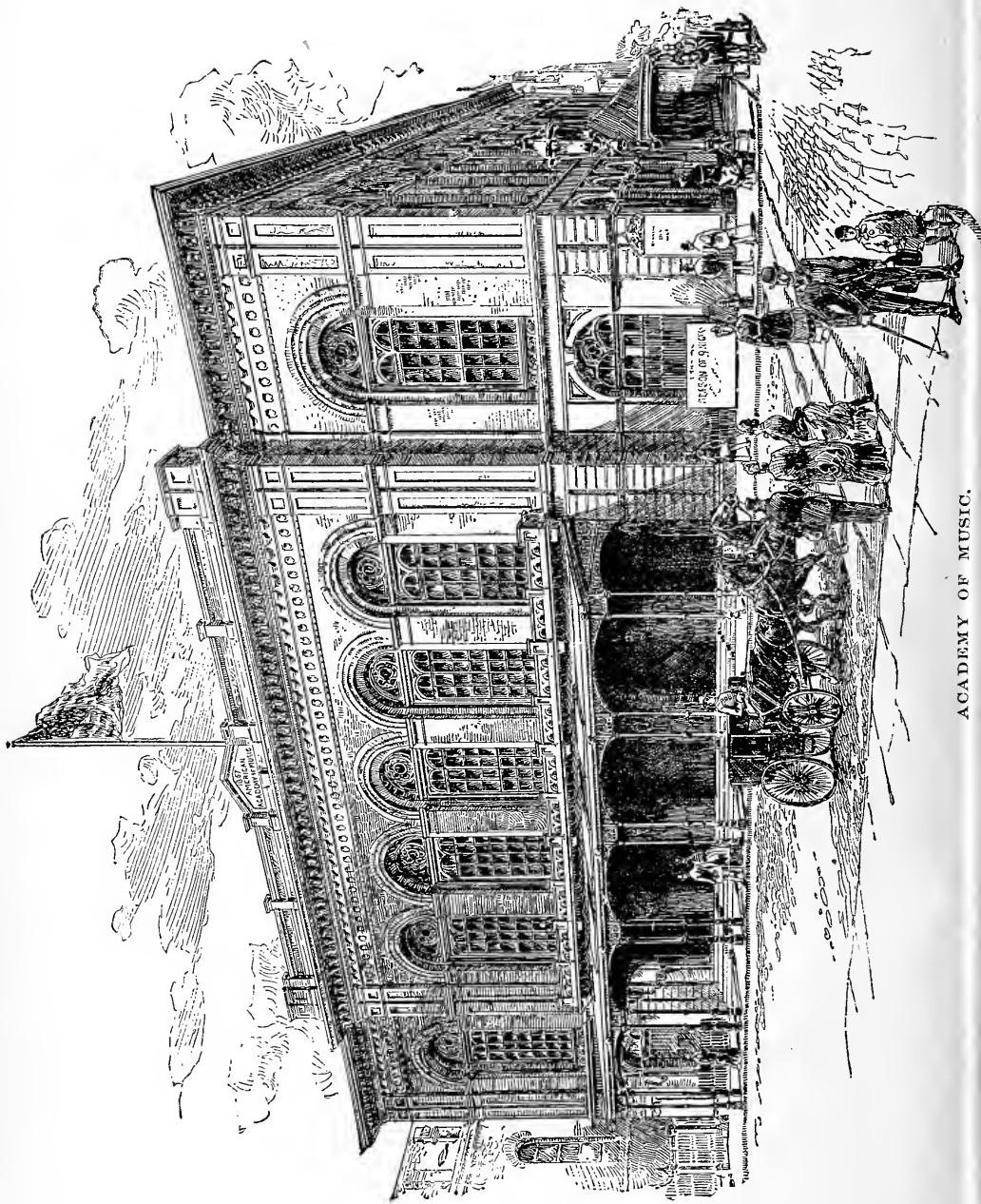
RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, EIGHTEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

## II.

### BROAD AND LOCUST STREETS AND VICINITY.

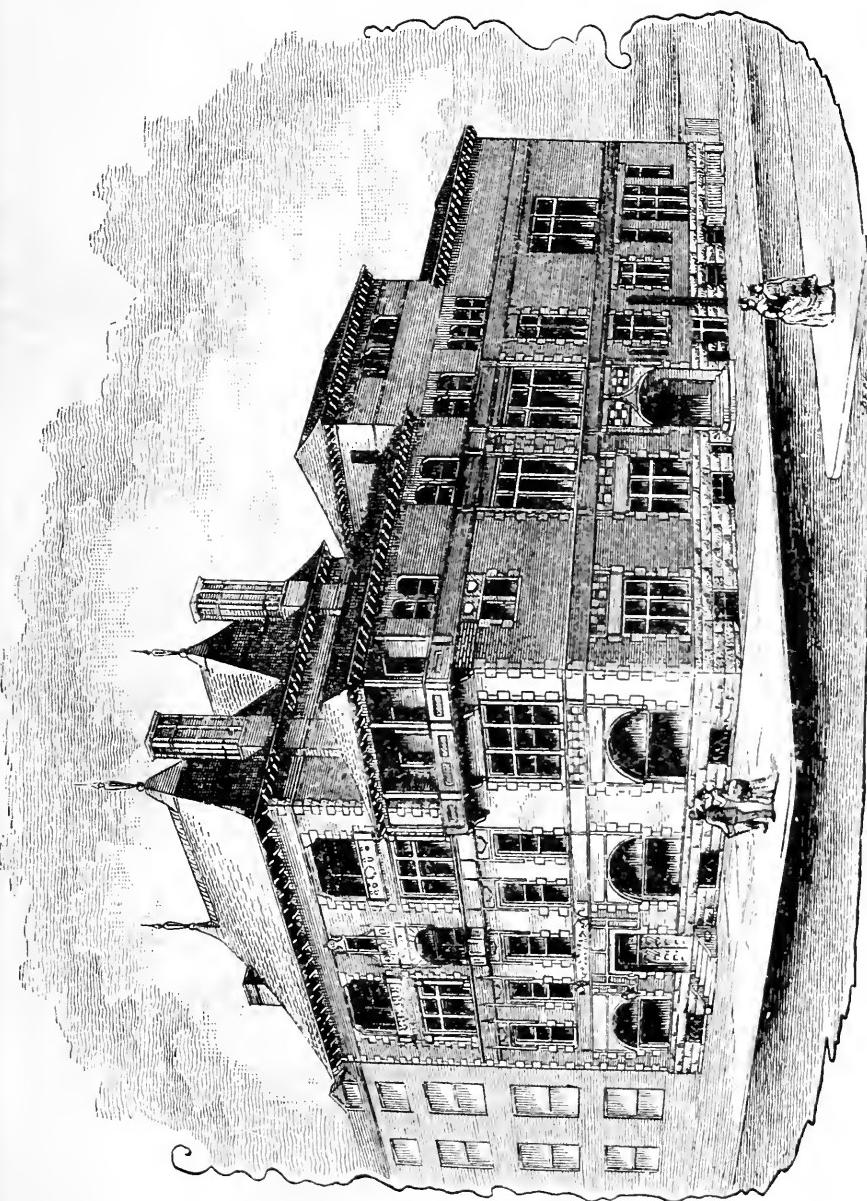
THE vicinity of Broad and Locust Streets, famous as the site of numerous institutions of note, is easily reached by street-cars from almost all sections of the city ; from the extreme northern and southern parts by the cars of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets line, from the east by the cars up Walnut or Pine Street, from Fairmount or the south-west (Gray's Ferry) by the Spruce and Pine Streets line, and from West Philadelphia by the various lines that converge and run eastward on Chestnut or Market Street. Situated at the south-west corner of Broad and Locust Streets is the **American Academy of Music**, erected in 1856 and held to be intrinsically the finest music-

**Academy of Music.** | hall in America. It is capable of seating two thousand nine hundred persons, and has a stage ninety feet wide by seventy-two and one-half feet deep, affording abundant room for the production of operatic and dramatic representations. Its superior acoustic properties make it a favorite both with actors and audiences, and here the brightest stars of the stage are wont to delight assemblies which, in point of numbers, culture, and fashion, compare favorably with like gatherings in any other part of the world. A few doors above the Academy (No. 220 South Broad Street) is the beautiful building of the **Art Club of Philadelphia**, of Pompeian brick and elaborately carved Indiana lime-stone, having a main front on **Philadelphia Art Club.** | Broad Street of sixty-four feet, with an overhanging loggia of stone, and a side-front on Brighton Street of one hundred and sixteen feet, and claimed to be the only specimen of pure renaissance architecture in Philadelphia. A picture-gallery, forty by sixty-four feet, devoted to the exhibition of paintings, with a beautifully decorated mantel of English red-stone and wood-work of cherry, is located upon the second floor, besides which the building contains a smaller exhibition gallery for water-colors and minor works of art, a café and restaurant, a reception-room and parlors common to all the members of the club, and private rooms for the use of individual members. A public entrance from Brighton Street leads to the picture-galleries, affording an opportunity



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA ART CLUB.



## Hastings & Co.

Diamond  
Brand

Gold Leaf,

819-821 Filbert St.

## P.C. Conner & Son,

Decorative  
Glass,

Cut, Ground, Embossed,  
Stained, and Beveled Glass,  
for Railroad Cars,  
Churches, Vestibules, etc.

Factory, 629 Filbert St.,  
Philadelphia.

## Charles J. Field,

Hardware  
and  
Tools,

Contractors' Supplies,

633 Market St. and  
624 Commerce St.

"Hammond"

Type-  
Writer,

116 South Sixth St.,

Next to Ledger Building.

Geo. S. Kennedy. Wm. H. Curtis.

Kennedy & Curtis,

Late with Jos. C. Grubb & Co.

708 Market St.,

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

Material, Ammunition,  
and Sporting Goods.

## Henry T. Mason

Glue,  
Curled Hair,  
Neat's-Foot Oil,  
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## FINE GROCERIES.

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FINLEY ACKER & CO.,

123 N. EIGHTH ST.,

ABOVE ARCH.

—  
ACKER'S SELECTED  
PURE TEAS AND COFFEES  
A SPECIALTY.

Jno. A. Haddock,

Manager  
Reed Sign Works,

Fine Glass Signs

729 Filbert Street,  
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Estimates Furnished.  
Moderate Prices.  
Superior Work.

Ask for

Haines's  
Interest Tables,

Published by

George L. McGill,

Box 1102. Philadelphia.

## Bœricke & Tafel

Homœopathic  
Pharmacists and  
Publishers,

1011 Arch St.

1035 Walnut St.

Business established in 1835.

Jas. S. Wilson & Son,

House  
and  
Sign  
Painters,

730 Filbert Street.

Sullender,

Gentlemen's

Hats, Caps, and  
Straw Goods,

8 South Sixth St.,  
Philadelphia.

for their use for musical or other entertainments. The architect of the building is Mr. F. Miles Day. Next to the Art Club's building, at the south-west corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, stands the **Stratford Hotel** (lately the St. George), whose imposing front presents a very pleasing appearance, and on the opposite side of Broad Street (No. 219) is the noted **Natatorium and Physical Institute**, a famous swimming-school and gymnasium. A square west of the Academy of Music, on Locust Street above Fifteenth, is **Calvary Church** (Presbyterian), a Gothic structure of brown-stone with two steeples one hundred and thirty-five feet high, and a fine two-story chapel and Sunday-school building, also of brown-stone, on the opposite side of the street. Next to the Academy, on the south, is **Horticultural Hall**, the chosen

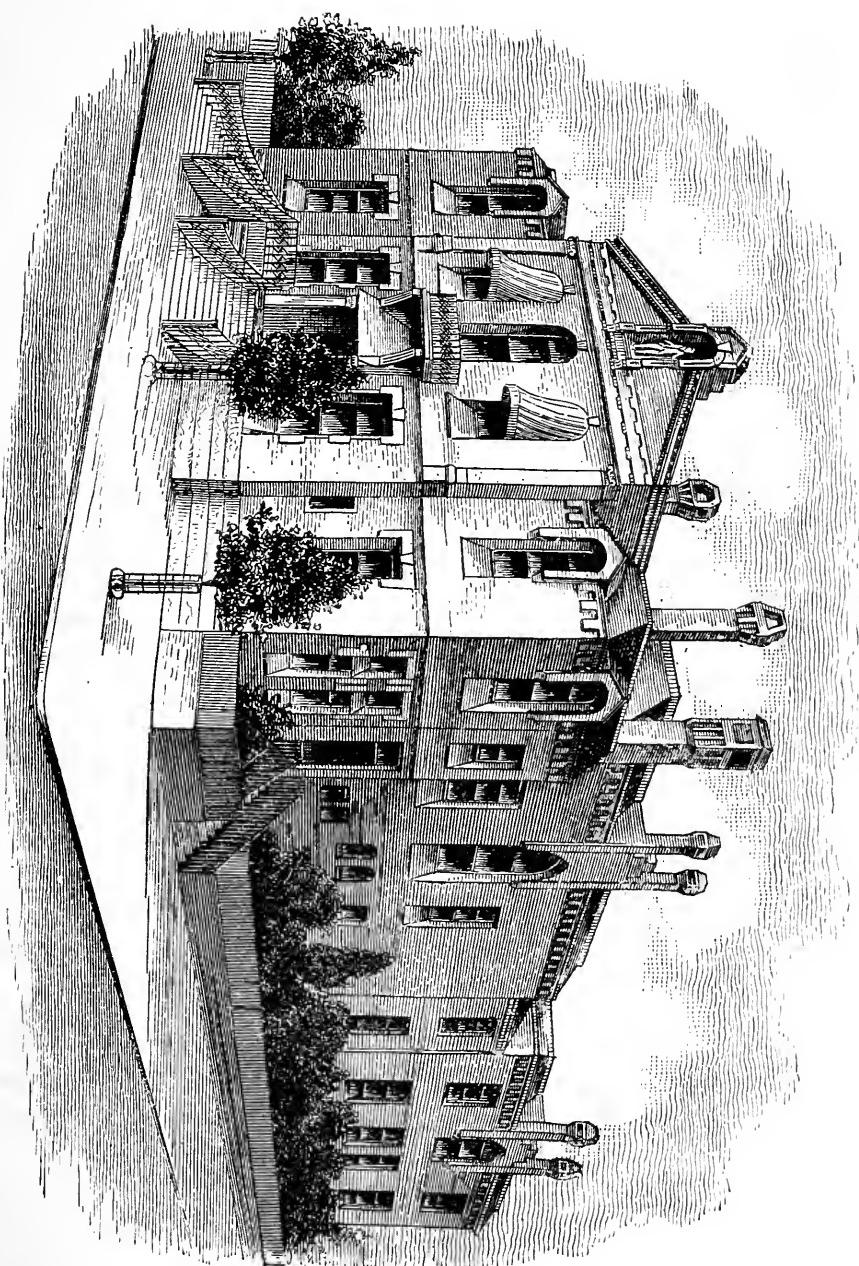
**Horticul-** | home of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, a ven-  
**tural Hall.** | erable institution and, like so many other Philadelphia enterprises, the first of its kind in the country, having been established in 1827. Adjoining Horticultural Hall, on the corner of Spruce Street, is the handsome **Beth-Eden Baptist Church**, of green stone, whose somewhat elaborate style of architecture affords a pleasing contrast to the prevailing styles in that section of the city. A square below, at Broad and Pine Streets, is the **Pennsylvania Institu-**

**Deaf and** | **tion for the Deaf and Dumb**, which occupies the plot of  
**Dumb** | ground extending from Broad to Fifteenth Street, and  
**Institution.** | from Pine to Asylum, and, with its oral branch at 317 South Eleventh Street, affords accommodations and instruction for about four hundred and thirty pupils. Opposite this institution, on the east side of Broad Street, is the **Wylie Memorial Church** (Presbyterian), erected in 1854 and so called in commemoration of the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, who was pastor of this congregation from 1803 until his death in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Theodore W. J. Wylie. On Thirteenth Street, below Spruce, stands **St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church**, with a Corinthian portico, and opposite is the **Union Presbyterian Church**. On the east side of Broad Street, above Spruce, is the popular **South Broad Street Theatre**, where, of late years, have been exhibited many of the most attractive dramatic performances with which Philadelphia has been favored. A square distant, at 1324 Locust Street, is the **Episcopal Academy** (the "Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia"), one of the leading preparatory schools of the city, founded in 1785 and chartered by the Legislature of the Commonwealth in 1787. Opposite the Episcopal Academy, at the

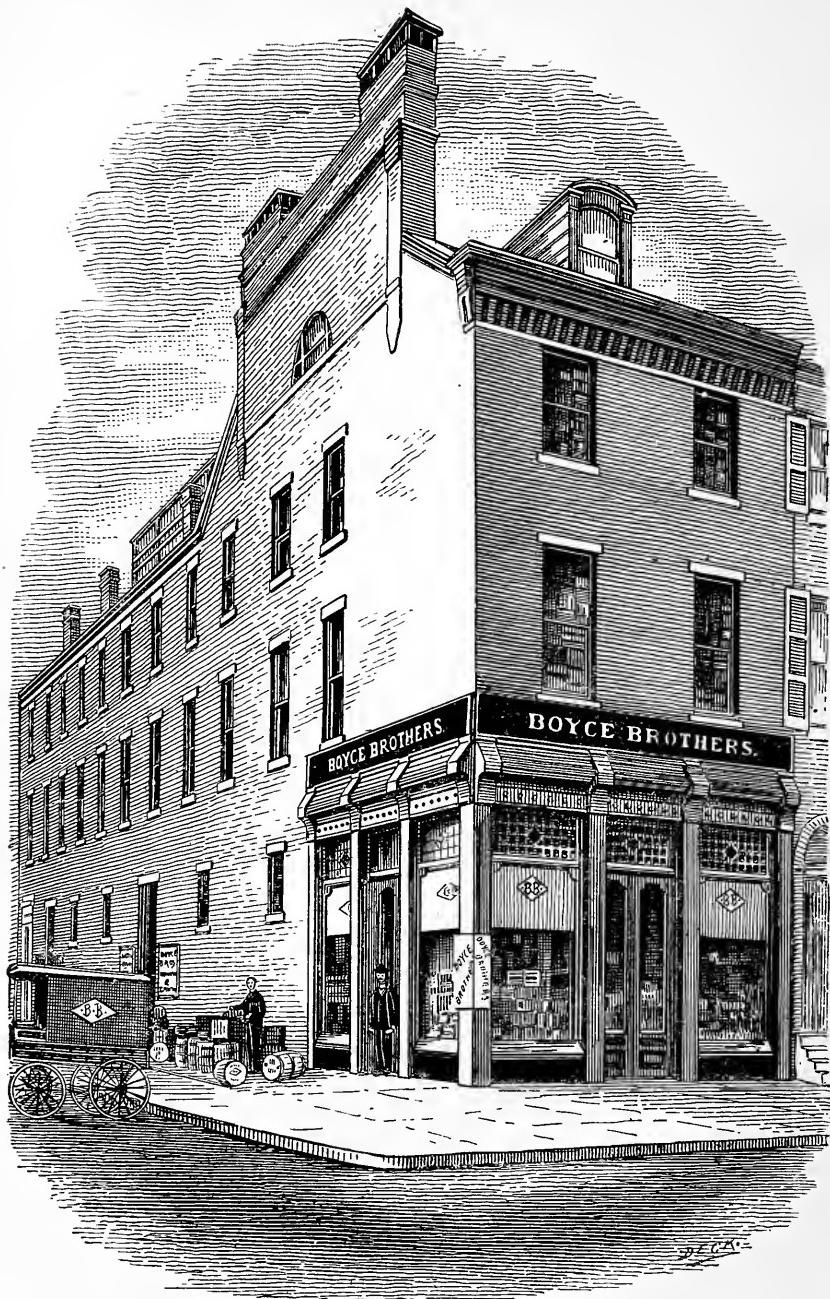
north-west corner of Locust and Juniper Streets, stands the main building of the Philadelphia Library Company, which was founded in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin and his associates of the "Junto" Club. This—the first subscription library established in America—was originally located near Second and Market Streets, afterwards received temporary quarters in the State House and Carpenters' Hall, until, eventually, in 1789, a building was erected for it on Fifth Street below Chestnut, on a lot now covered by the Drexel Building. Here it remained until 1880, when it removed to its present site into a commodious building, which has been rendered still more spacious by an extensive addition, for which it is indebted to a donation of \$50,000 from Henry C. Lea, Esq. A branch of this institution, known as "The Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library," is located at Broad and Christian Streets. As now conducted, the Philadelphia Library is declared by the directors to be practically a *free library*,—any person though a non-member being entitled, when within its walls, to all the privileges of the members themselves, and being allowed under certain regulations to take books to his home on the payment of a trifling charge. The number of volumes in the library in 1889 was one hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

In this immediate vicinity, at the south-west corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, are the fine apartments of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, formerly the mansion of the late General Patterson, and after his death acquired by the Society and improved for its present purposes by the erection of an assembly-hall for meetings and the construction of fire-proof rooms for the more valuable treasures of the Society; the whole outlay aggregating about \$100,000. The Society was founded in 1824; the new hall was inaugurated in 1884.

At the north-east corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets is the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a medical association incorporated in 1780, its object being "to advance the science of medicine." Many of the foremost physicians of Philadelphia are included among its members. There is a lectureship (Mütter) supported by it, and at its monthly meetings addresses are delivered and papers read. From time to time volumes of Transactions are published. A very large and valuable medical library—open for use daily except Sundays and holidays—and an important museum of anatomical and pathological specimens are among the possessions of the college. Practitioners of



PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, LOCUST AND JUNIPER STREETS.



BOYCE BROTHERS' BUILDING, S. E. COR. THIRTEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

five years' standing are eligible for election to membership, and non-members, when introduced by Fellows, receive a cordial welcome to the rooms of the college. A stone's throw distant, at the north-west corner of Thirteenth and Walnut Streets, stands the plain building of **Philadelphia Club**, probably the oldest and most

exclusive social organization of the kind in the city,

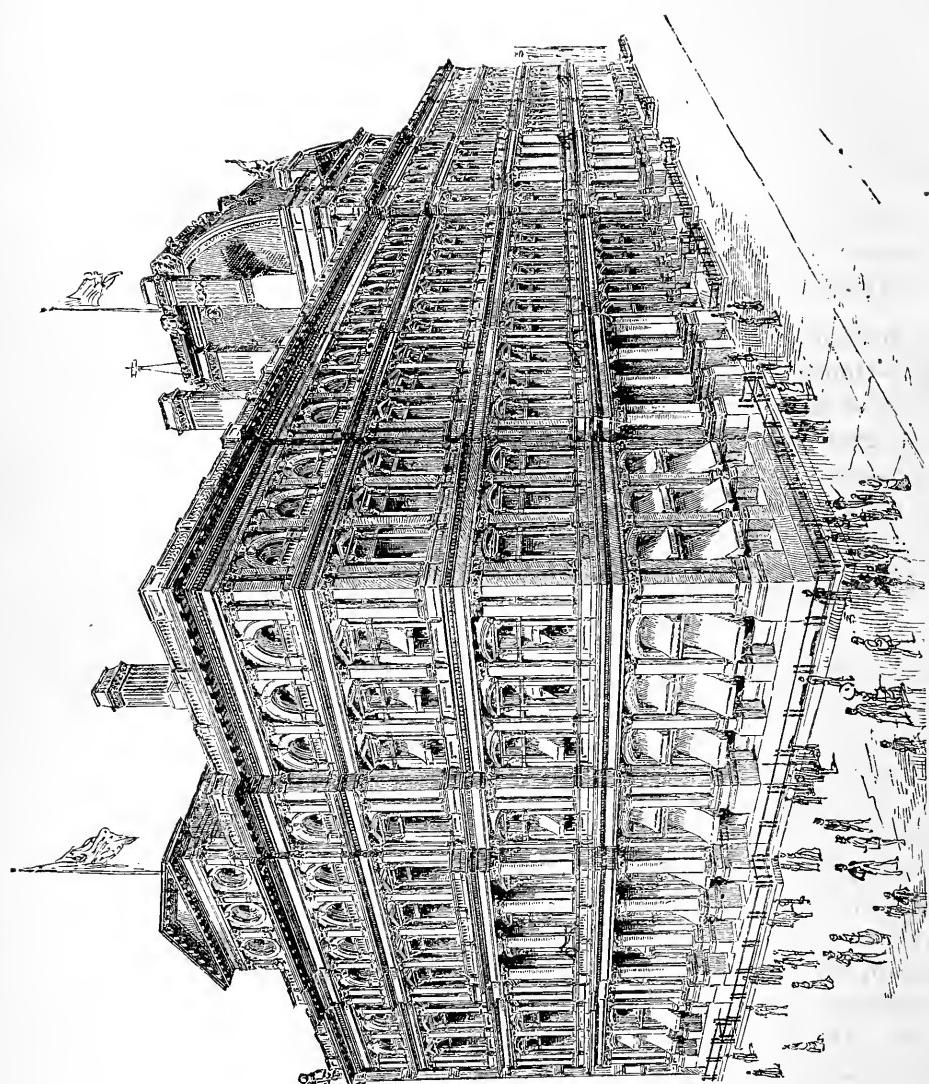
having been formed more than half a century ago, and

reckoning among its members many of the first citizens of Philadelphia. No persons residing in Philadelphia, except members, are allowed to visit the club, and no non-resident visitors are admitted except upon introduction by a member. Opposite this club, at the south-west corner of Walnut and Thirteenth Streets, the store of **Boyce Brothers** (grocers) offers unusual attractions to those whose cultivated tastes have taught them to appreciate whatever is best in the dietary way, whether as luxurious edibles for the table of the *gourmet* or the plainer substantials for those to whom purity of food and drink is of the first importance. Here are found in abundance foreign and domestic products of the best quality, embracing rare wines, choice cigars, and all manner of table niceties and luxuries, for some of which this concern holds the special agency. A few doors to the west-

**University Club**, ward, on the opposite side of Walnut Street (No. 1316) is the handsome new building of the **University Club**,

an association of some three hundred and fifty members, mostly professional gentlemen, and all college graduates. The building, designed by Mr. Wilson Eyre, is of a Spanish-Moorish style of architecture, lately coming much into vogue. A short distance down Walnut Street (at the corner of Twelfth Street) is the **Tenth Presbyterian Church**, for many years a leading church of that denomination and the parent of prosperous religious colonies in different sections of the city, and a few doors below Walnut Street on Twelfth (No. 211 South Twelfth) is the **Philopatrian Hall**, the home of the **American Catholic Historical Society**, and head-quarters of the **Philopatrian Literary Institute**, an organization held in high repute by the Catholic denomination.

POST-OFFICE.



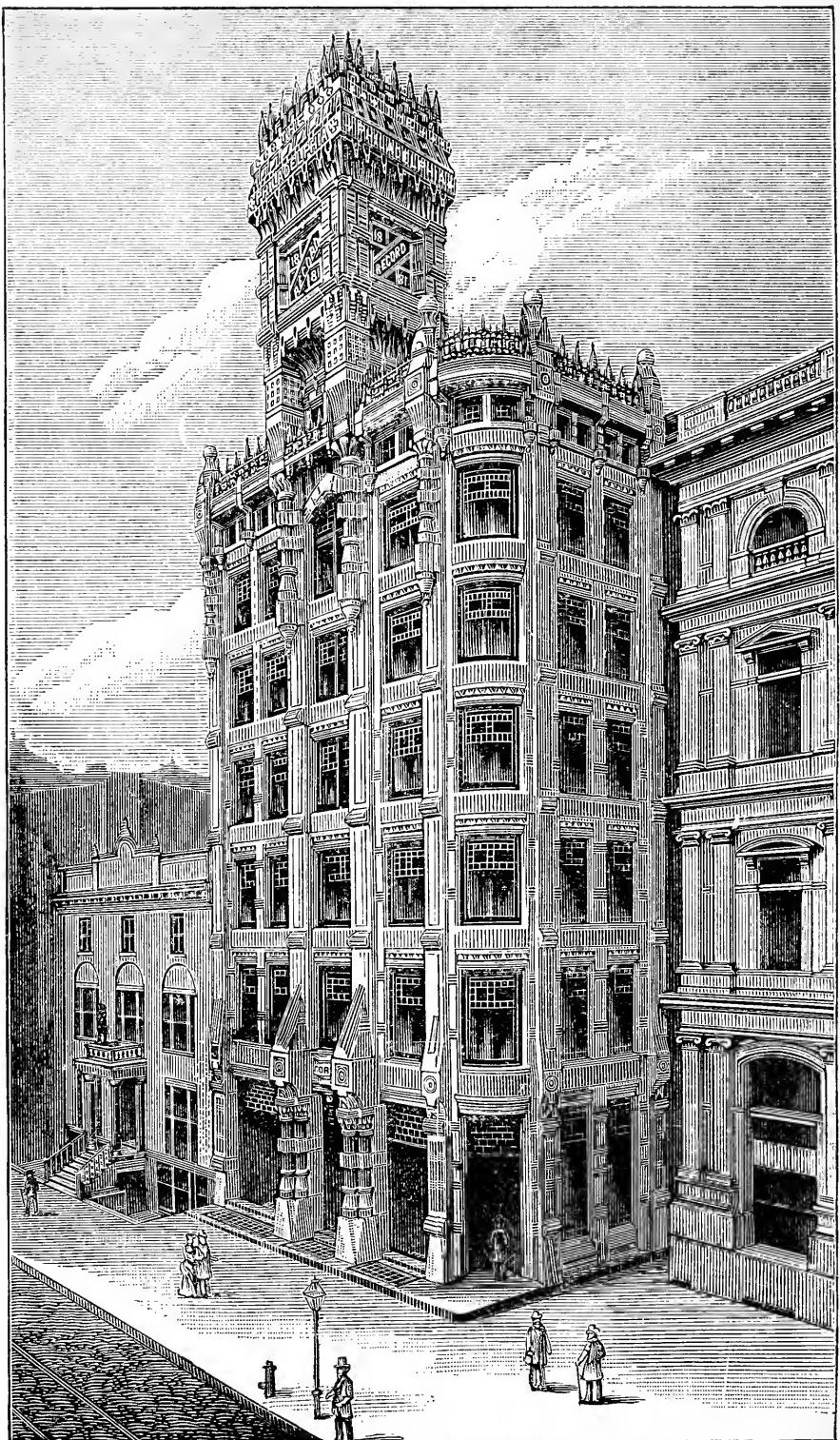
### III.

#### THE POST-OFFICE AND VICINITY.

FIVE squares east of the City Hall ("Public Buildings"), and fronting on Chestnut, Ninth, and Market Streets, stands the new

**United States Post-Office.** United States government building, popularly known as the Post-Office, but in reality containing within its massive walls, besides perhaps the best appointed post-office in the country, the United States Court-Rooms and branch offices of the Coast Survey, the Geological Survey, the Light-House Board, the Secret Service, the Signal Service, and the offices of various officials of the Federal government. The building is of granite, four lofty stories in height, with a dome reaching one hundred and seventy feet above the level of the street, and has fronts of four hundred and eighty-four feet on Ninth Street and one hundred and seventy-five feet on Chestnut and Market Streets. The entrances to the public corridor are on the Ninth Street front, and the several departments of the post-office business are conveniently arranged on the first floor, extending from Chestnut to Market Streets, besides which, on this floor, the Western Union Telegraph Company has an office. Near each end of this corridor spacious stairways and hydraulic elevators lead to the upper stories. Ground was broken for the erection of this structure October 11, 1873, and the business of the post-office was first transacted within its walls March 24, 1884. Including the site, which cost the Government \$1,491,200, about \$8,000,000 were expended in its erection. Adjoining the post-office on Chestnut Street, and furnishing a striking architectural finish to that edifice, is the massive granite office of the Philadelphia Record, six stories in height, surmounted by a tower which rises to an altitude of one hundred and thirty-seven feet from the street pavement. Here are printed daily an average of over one hundred thousand copies of the *Record*,—including a Sunday edition, the special features of which—its marvel of condensation, convenient size, and careful editing—render it a general favorite with the public.

Next to the *Record* Office stands the new building of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company (Nos. 921-925 Chestnut Street),



RECORD BUILDING, 917-919 CHESTNUT STREET.

erected under the architectural supervision of Mr. Theophilus P. Chandler, with a white marble front, rock-faced and tooled, seventy-seven feet wide, eight stories (one hundred and thirty-five feet) high, and having a depth of two hundred and sixteen feet, and a tower reaching two hundred and five feet above the street. The rear portion of the building, with its front on Chant Street of pressed brick trimmed with brown-stone, is four stories high, and contains the offices and other apartments of the Penn Company. The ground floor of the Chestnut Street front is designed for commercial purposes.

The curious architecture of the **City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia**, at 927 Chestnut Street, with its massive

**City Trust  
and  
Safe Deposit  
Company.** front of dark marble and Indiana limestone, and its fire-proof interior, illustrative of the solidity which its paid up capital of \$500,000 warrants the public in crediting it with, cannot fail to attract the attention of the passer-by. Here, besides the offices of the several departments of the Trust Company, embracing the receipt of interest-bearing deposits, the administering of estates, the suretyship of those acting in fiduciary capacities, the rental of safes in its fire- and bur-

**Edison Elec-  
tric Light  
Company.** glar-proof vaults, etc., is the main office of the **Edison Electric Light Company of Philadelphia**, from whose central station, with its ponderous machinery a square away (908 Sansom Street), thousands of the beautiful incandescent electric lamps with which our city abounds are furnished with lighting power. Adjoining the City Trust (No. 929) is the new office of the venerable **Philadelphia Inquirer**, established in 1829 by Mr. Jesper Harding, and for threescore years carried on by himself and members of his family.

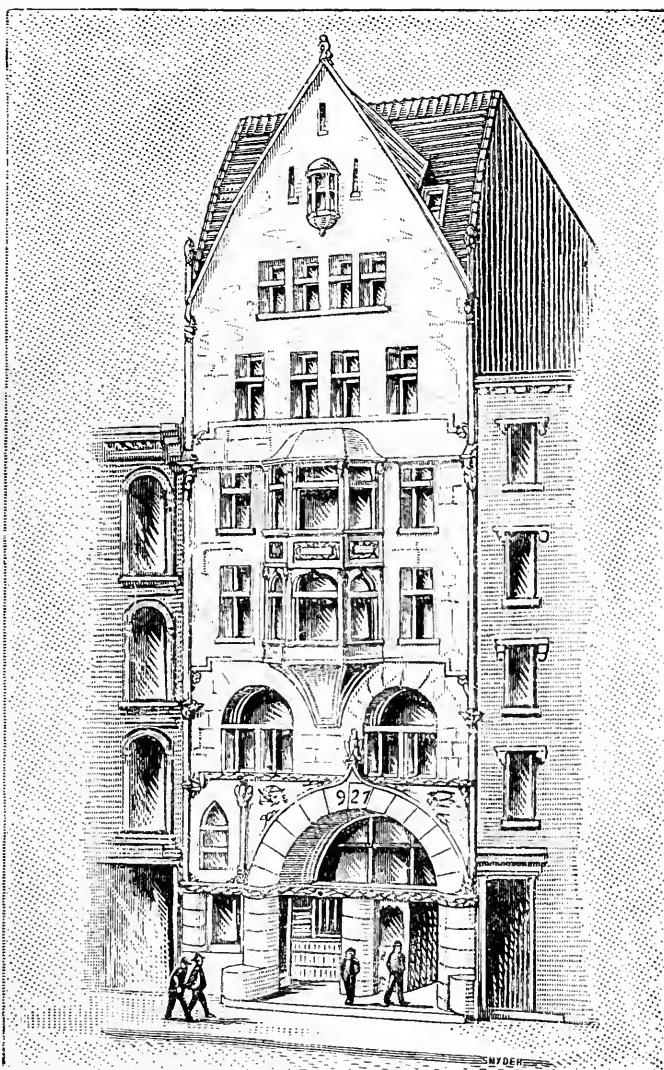
On the north-west corner of Chestnut and Tenth Streets stands the magnificent granite building of the **Mutual Life Insurance Com-**

**Mutual Life  
of  
New York.** **pany of New York**, one of the handsomest structures in the city, a fit representative of the enterprise of the great and wealthy corporation that erected it, and whose Philadelphia offices are located within its walls.

Here, under the superintendency of Mr. William H. Lambert, is transacted the enormous Pennsylvania business of the Company, which, during the year 1888, amounted to \$5,944,480 in insurances effected, \$1,730,927 in premiums received, and \$1,202,626 in claims paid. The aggregate amount of out-standing insurances, in Pennsylvania, at the close of the same year was \$51,458,002.



MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, N. W. COR. TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.



CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT, AND SECURITY COMPANY,  
927 CHESTNUT STREET.



PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 921 CHESTNUT STREET.

LEWIS TYREE, ST. PHILA.

A half-square south of Chestnut Street, at Tenth and Sansom, is the well-known **Jefferson Medical College**, one of the most celebrated medical schools in the country, connected with which and fronting on Sansom Street (No. 1020,) is the **Jefferson Medical College Hospital**, one hundred and seven feet square, five stories in height, and designed for the accommodation of one hundred and twenty-five patients. Near here, at the south-west corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets, the new edifice of the **Western Saving Fund Society**, of massive rock-finished walls,—erected at a cost of \$160,000,—stands out in bold relief amid the surrounding buildings. On Tenth Street below Spruce, at the corner of Tenth and Clinton Streets, is the **Clinton Street Immanuel Church** (Presbyterian), nearly abreast of which, on Eleventh Street (No. 323), is the **Lincoln Institution**, organized in 1866 as a school for soldiers' orphans and in 1883 transformed into a school for Indian girls, of whom there are about one hundred in attendance. On the opposite side of Eleventh Street, at the corner of Clinton, is the **Oral Branch of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb**.

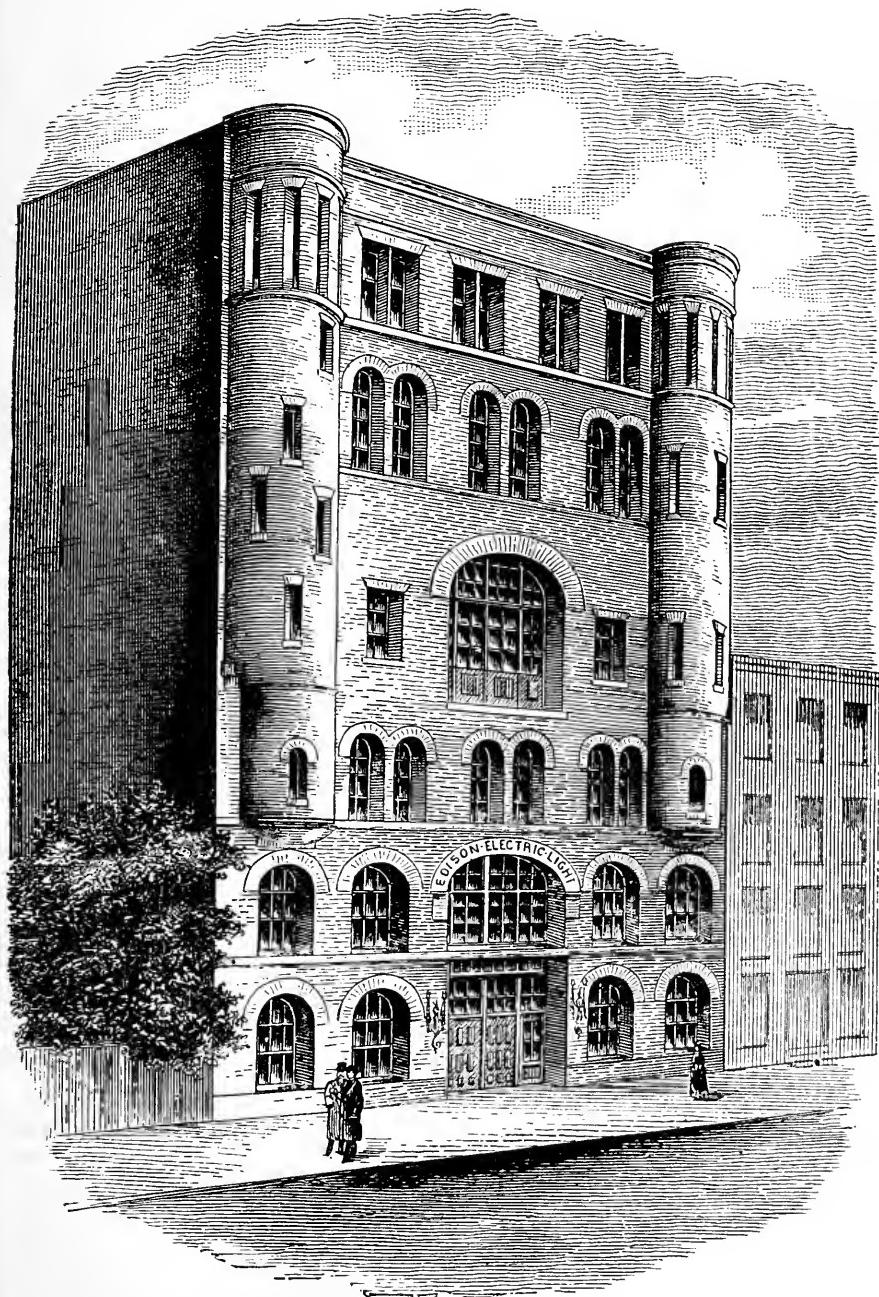
Those who are interested in fine art publications of the ornamental sort, particularly etchings, engravings, and water-colors, will be gratified by a visit to **Lindsay's Art Store**, at the south-east corner of Walnut and Eleventh Streets, where a specialty is made of the publication of fine plates and the collection and importation of fine-art books, rare prints and etchings, and plates in water-colors. A measurably kindred concern, whose pursuits are in the line of *applied art*, is the firm of **Loughead & Co.**, at No. 1016 Walnut Street, art stationers, engravers, and importers, whose specialties in the industrial-art way is the execution of dinner, lunch, and German favors, menu and dinner cards, and the furnishing of artistic card-cases, pocket-books, writing-tablets, folios, etc.

Between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, on the north side of Chestnut (No. 1023), stands the **Chestnut Street Opera-House**, and on Eleventh Street above Chestnut is the opera-house of the ever popular **Carncross's Minstrels**, where they annually delight the thousands, young and old, who seek recreation at their entertainments. At the corner of Eleventh and Market Streets is the well-known **Bingham House** (hotel), and above, on the south side of Market Street, mammoth mercantile houses (mostly wholesale) belonging to the Girard Estate occupy the square from Eleventh to Twelfth Street. On the north

side of Market Street above Eleventh are lofty business houses of varied and peculiar styles of architecture, among which the new building of the **Market Street National Bank** (No. 1107) is conspicuous.

On the east side of Tenth Street, above Chestnut, stands **Dooner's Hotel**, a popular house of entertainment conducted on the European plan, and next to Dooner's is **St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church**, with its highly-finished interior, and celebrated for its superior chime of bells. A beautiful monument of unique design, erected by the late Edward Shippen Burd, a prominent member of the church, in memory of the members of his family, adds a striking feature to the attractions of St. Stephen's. Opposite, on the west side of Tenth Street, is the **Mercantile Library**, whose doors are open day

**Mercantile Library.** and evening, and to whose immense collection, aggregating over 161,000 volumes and 500 periodicals (of which 130 are foreign), all comers have access under certain specified regulations. A solid block of mercantile houses occupies the south side of Chestnut Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, and at the north-east and south-east corners of Chestnut and Ninth Streets stand respectively the **Girard House** and the **Continental Hotel**, both leading hotels of Philadelphia. A square south, at Ninth and Walnut Streets, is the **Walnut Street Theatre**, occupying a site that, as far back as four-score years ago, was first dedicated to the purpose of public amusement, a circus being established there in 1809. Above Ninth Street on Walnut (No. 917) is the **Irving House**, a reputable family hotel, and on Ninth Street below Walnut (No. 248) is the **Peabody Hotel**, of modest pretensions. Midway between Ninth and Eighth Streets, on the south side of Walnut (Nos. 818-820) is **Zeisse's Hotel**, an excellent hostelry of German characteristics, but much patronized by both Americans and foreigners. Next to this hotel (No. 816 Walnut Street) is the office of the **Sunday Dispatch**, and opposite, on the north side of Walnut Street (No. 819), is published **Taggart's Sunday Times**, one of the oldest and best known of Philadelphia's Sunday papers. Nearer Eighth Street (No. 811) is the **Central Theatre**, a variety establishment. Eighth Street from Walnut Street to Chestnut offers few attractions. At the south-west corner of the latter street and Eighth the stately building of the **Philadelphia Times** attracts attention by its striking style of architecture. Including its Mansard roof it is five stories in height,—surmounted by a clock-tower,—its principal offices being elegantly finished in hard woods, in a style



EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, 904-910 SANSOM STREET.

S. ZEISSE'S

HOTEL  
AND  
RESTAURANT,

EUROPEAN  
PLAN,

818, 820, and 822

WALNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

W. ZEISSE . . . PROPRIETOR.

CENTRAL THEATRE,

Walnut Street, above Eighth.

W. J. GILMORE . . . . . PROPRIETOR.

The Leading Vaudeville Theatre of the United States.

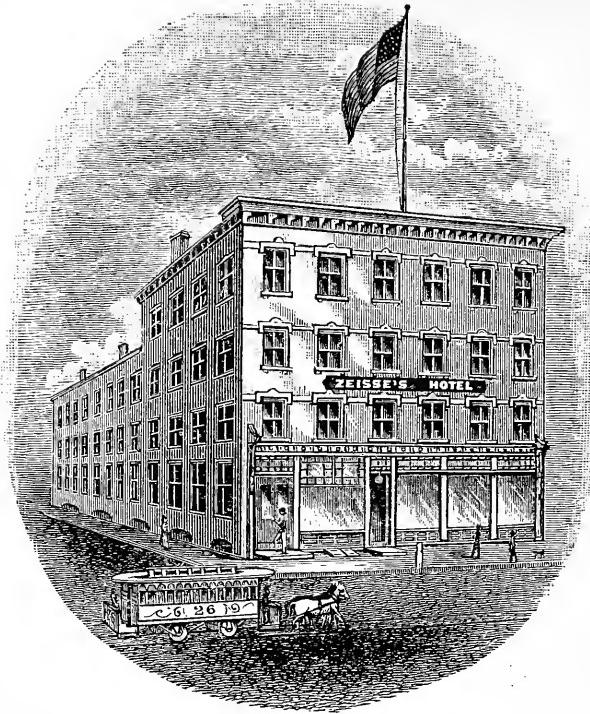
PRESENTING  
ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE HIGHEST  
AND MOST REFINED TYPE.

Catering to the finest patronage. The best recognized attractions only under engagements.

POPULAR PRICES ALWAYS PREVAIL.

15 cents.      25 cents.      50 cents.      75 cents.      \$1.00.

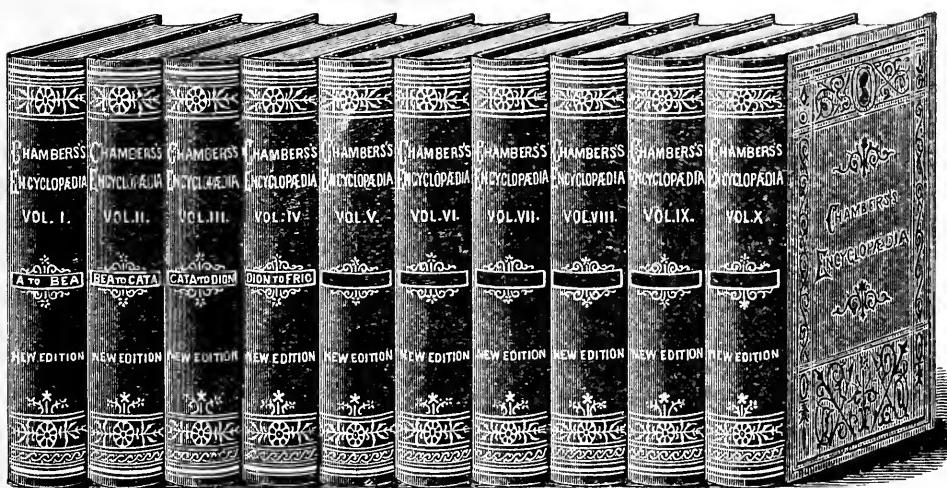
Performances held nightly. Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.



scarcely surpassed by any like offices in the country. Above Eighth Street, on the south side of Chestnut, the well-known **Earle's Picture Galleries** offer special attractions to visitors, to whom a cordial welcome is always extended. On the north-west corner of Chestnut and Eighth Streets stands the mammoth dry goods house of **Sharpless Brothers**, opposite which is the neatly fitted up house of entertainment known as **Green's Hotel and Restaurant**.

Northward from Chestnut Street, on Eighth, extend busy blocks of stores devoted principally to the retail trade, while on Market Street, in the vicinity of the Post-Office, are found some of the most extensive wholesale and retail houses in the city in their special lines. The establishment of **Granville B. Haines & Co.**, at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets, and the house of **Strawbridge & Clothier**, at Eighth and Market, are striking examples of retail dry goods houses of magnitude. Next to the former (at 816-826 Market Street) the massive twin stores of **Wood, Brown & Co.** (wholesale dry goods), and **Young, Smyth, Field & Co.** (wholesale white goods, notions, etc.), eight stories high, are attractive specimens of modern Philadelphia architecture.

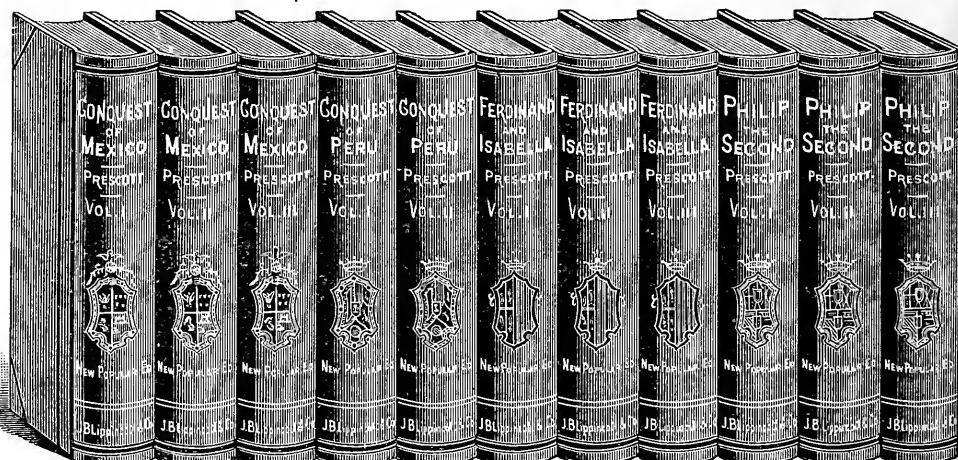
On the north side of Market Street, midway between Seventh and Eighth Streets (Nos. 715-717) is the well-known book establishment of **J. B. Lippincott Company**, with a marble front of forty feet and more



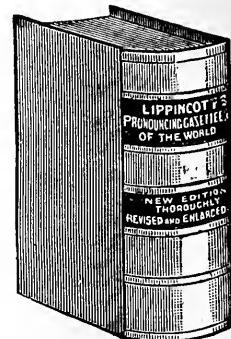
on Market Street, and a height of five stories. From this concern go forth, from time to time, such important works as **Chambers's Encyclopædia**, in ten volumes, the reputation of which appears to justify its

claim as "A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge;" Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, hitherto in three royal octavo volumes, and now about to be supplemented by a fourth, issued under the editorship of John Foster Kirk, LL.D.; Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary and Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, both ponderous tomes of over twenty-five hundred pages each, bearing the scholarly impress of Dr. Joseph Thomas, their chief editor; Worcester's Series of Dictionaries,

now for some time owned by this concern; Prescott's Historical Works, edited by Dr. Kirk, besides a host of other books of minor importance. Embraced within these premises, besides the book and stationery salesrooms, are a mammoth bindery and printing office, at the rear (the Filbert Street front), six stories in height and seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet in extent. The entire depth of the building is three hundred and sixty-five feet. An aggre-



gate of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet of floor surface is occupied by the various departments of this concern, and here, besides the vast stock of books, stationery, and fancy goods (foreign and domestic), with which the place abounds, may be seen, carried on in the completest manner, the successive steps in the pro-

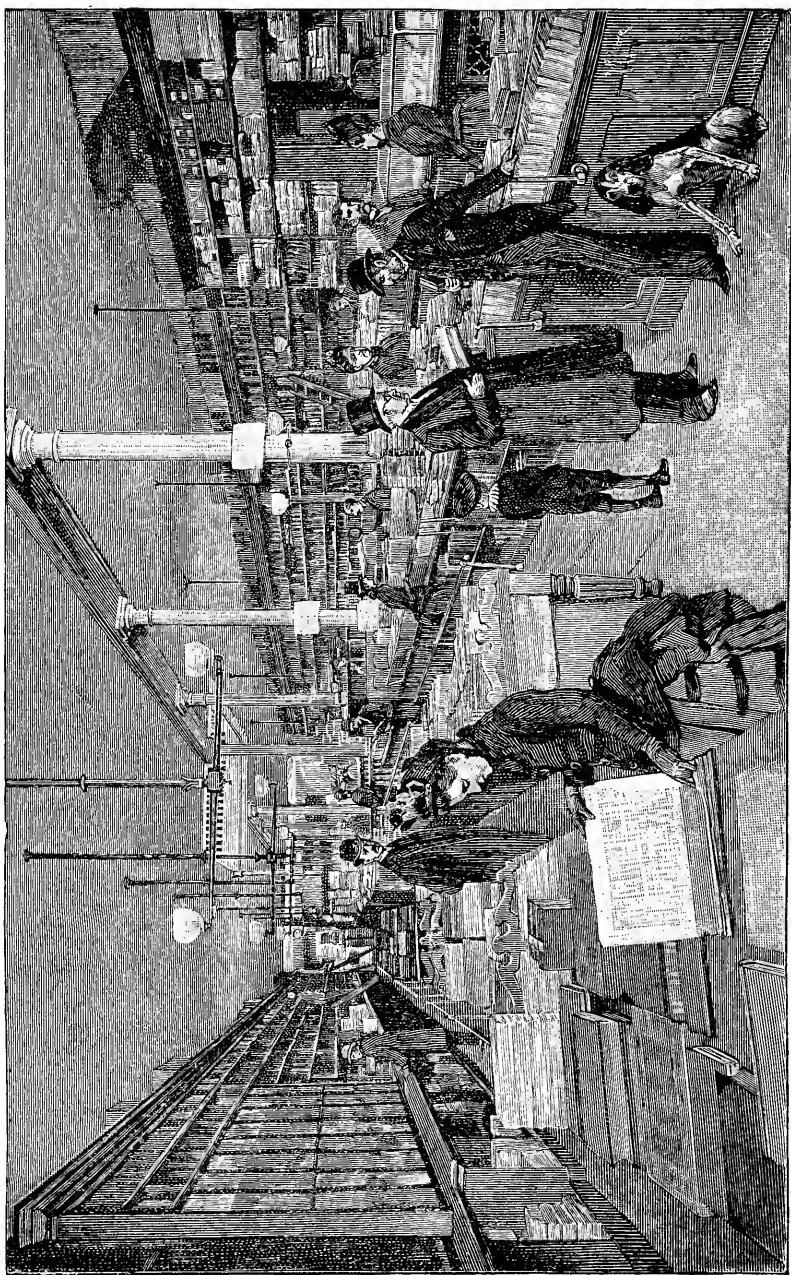


cess of book-making from the beginning to the finish. In the printing-office and bindery are shown, by ocular demonstration, the meaning of the terms *composition*, *press-work*, *folding*, *gathering*, *sewing*, *forwarding*, *marbling*, *casing*, *finishing*, etc., which designate the several processes (each the work of a different artisan) through which a volume passes in its course from the writer's pen to the hand of the reader. An extensive collection of power-presses, of the most



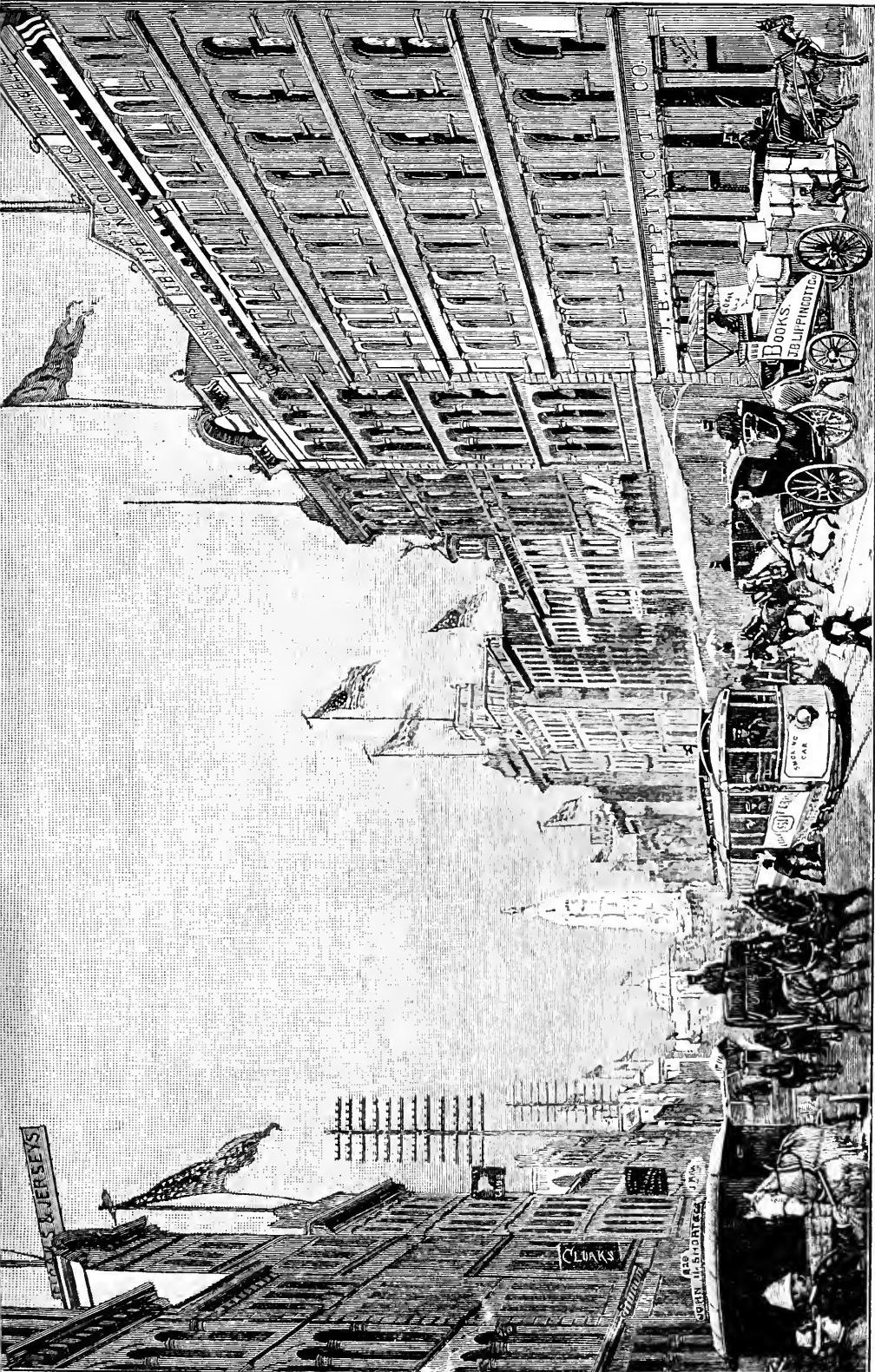
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S BINDERY AND PRINTING-OFFICE.

approved patterns, for book and job printing, supplemented by many curious labor-saving contrivances, such as book-folding and book-sewing machines, are here conveniently arranged in the several rooms, the *tout ensemble* constituting one of the most complete book-manufacturing plants in the world. The capital stock of this house is \$1,000,000.



J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S STORE.

CABLE ROAD. VIEW OF MARKET STREET.





INDEPENDENCE HALL.

## IV.

### INDEPENDENCE HALL AND VICINITY.

EIGHT squares east of the new City Hall, on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, stands the most famous of the old-time buildings of Philadelphia, the State House of colonial times, but since the Revolutionary War known as **Independence Hall**. Though built (1729–1735) by the Province of Pennsylvania for State purposes, the edifice is most intimately associated in the American mind with the year 1776 and the occurrences connected with the establishment of the United States government. Here in the principal hall—the east room on the first floor—was convened the Second Continental Congress, by whom it was resolved “That these united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States: and that all political connection between us and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.” In the same Hall also, in secret session, on July 4 of the same year (1776) Congress adopted the immortal Declaration of Independence, which on the 8th was publicly read to the assembled citizens in the State House yard, now known as Independence Square.

Flanking Independence Hall on either hand and connected with it by a series of public offices (the whole known as “State House Row”) are the **old City Hall**, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets,—long occupied as offices by the mayor and other city officials,—and the old **Congress Hall**, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, which in the early days of the Republic was occupied by the different departments of the Federal government. Here in the room of the House of Representatives, in the latter building, Washington, in 1793, was inaugurated president for the second time, and here John Adams, four years later, assumed the duties of the same office.

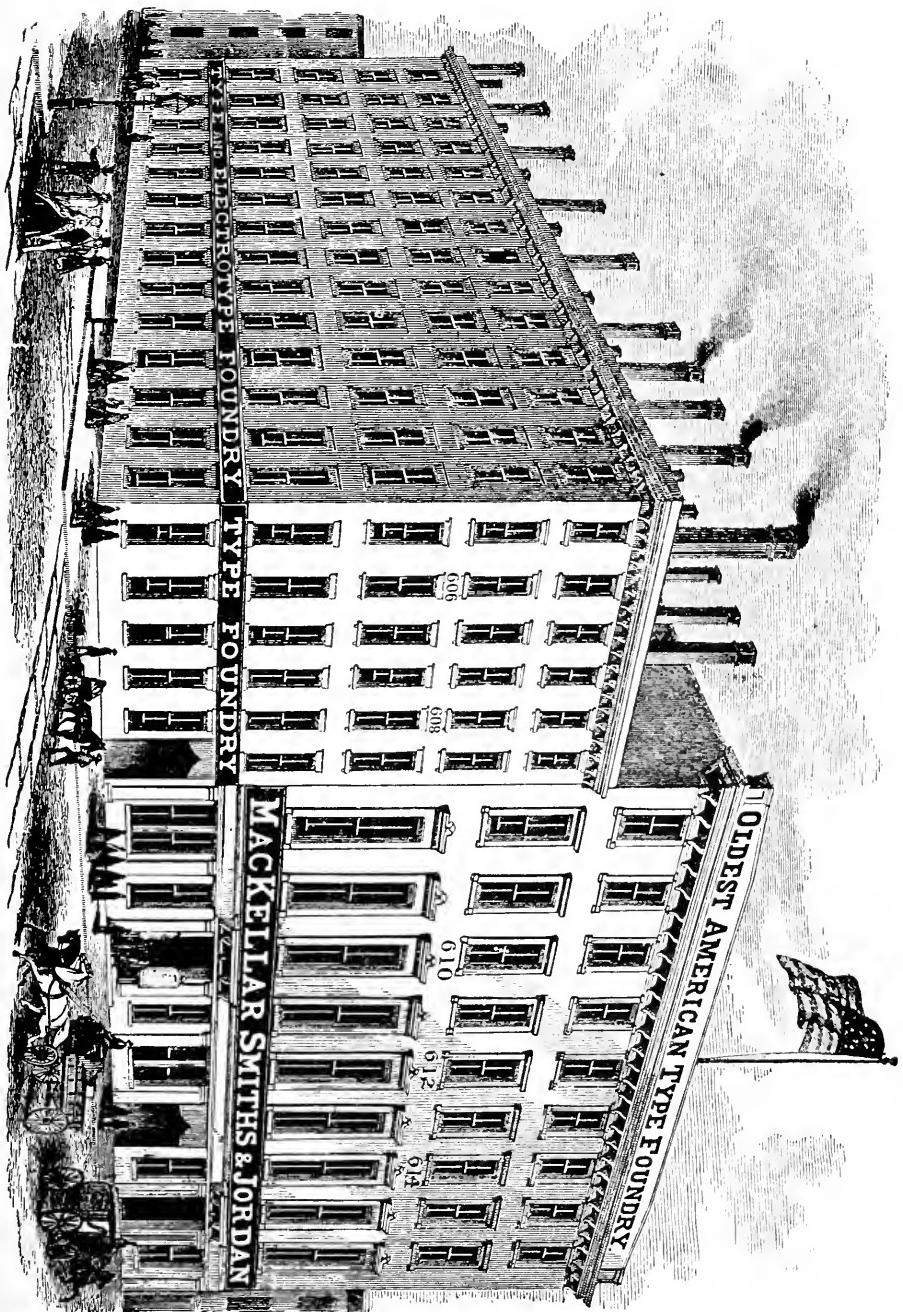
Adjoining the old City Hall, on Fifth Street below Chestnut, is the building of the **American Philosophical Society**, an outgrowth of

**Philosophical Society.** | the “Junto” Club, established by Dr. Franklin and others in 1743. This building, erected in 1787 upon ground donated to the Society by the Commonwealth, is occupied in part, under lease to the city, by some of the city courts,

the upper rooms being reserved for the use of the Society and containing its library of some 60,000 books and pamphlets, and many other treasures. The presidents of the association during the first century and a quarter of its existence were Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Caspar Wistar, Robert Patterson, William Tilghman, Peter Stephen Duponceau, Robert M. Patterson, Nathaniel Chapman, Franklin Bache, Alexander Dallas Bache, John K. Kane, George B. Wood, and Frederick Fraley ; and among its vice-presidents, secretaries, curators, treasurers, and councilors are numbered many of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia. Nominations for membership are decided by ballot at the stated meetings of the Society, and visitors introduced by members are welcomed to the rooms.

Quite without a rival among the business houses of the city, and equalled perhaps alone in point of magnificence by the new City Hall,

Drexel Building. | the splendid Drexel Building, at Chestnut and Fifth Streets, towers high above all neighboring structures—a conspicuous object for miles around and affording from its roof a fine view of the city and surrounding country. Commenced in 1885, its germ was the new banking-house of Drexel & Co., erected in that year at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets—itself an edifice that had few equals of its kind in the country. The completed structure, finished in 1888, extends over two hundred and twenty feet on Fifth Street by one hundred and forty-two feet on Chestnut Street (less the frontage of twenty-seven feet of the Independence National Bank), and covers a ground area of about thirty thousand square feet. Ten stories in height, the building rises one hundred and thirty-five feet above the street and contains over four hundred rooms, mostly occupied as offices by leading bankers and brokers, by corporations, lawyers, etc. The external walls of the building are faced with white marble, the body of the walls being of hard brick laid in Portland cement. Here on the first floor of the Chestnut Street front, at the corner of Custom House Place, is the Tradesmen's National Bank, over which, on the second floor, is the Board Room of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and above is the room of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. In the construction of this mammoth building there were used to cover the exterior surfaces seventy-one thousand square feet of marble and granite, eleven thousand square feet of white enamelled brick, and thirty-six thousand square feet of windows and doors. The floor surface, exclusive of cellar and attic, is one hundred and



MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN'S TYPE FOUNDRY, SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

eighty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-one square feet. Four elevators near the centre of the building give swift access to the various stories, and broad stairways extend from the basement to the tenth floor. Nestled between the wings of the Drexel Building, at 430 Chestnut Street, its highly ornate front contrasting forcibly with its immediate surroundings, stands the **Independence National Bank**.

Midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets, on the north side of Chestnut and fronting Independence Hall, is the new building of

**Pennsylvania Life & Trust Company.** | the **Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities**, a thoroughly fire-proof structure extending from Chestnut to Minor Streets, a distance

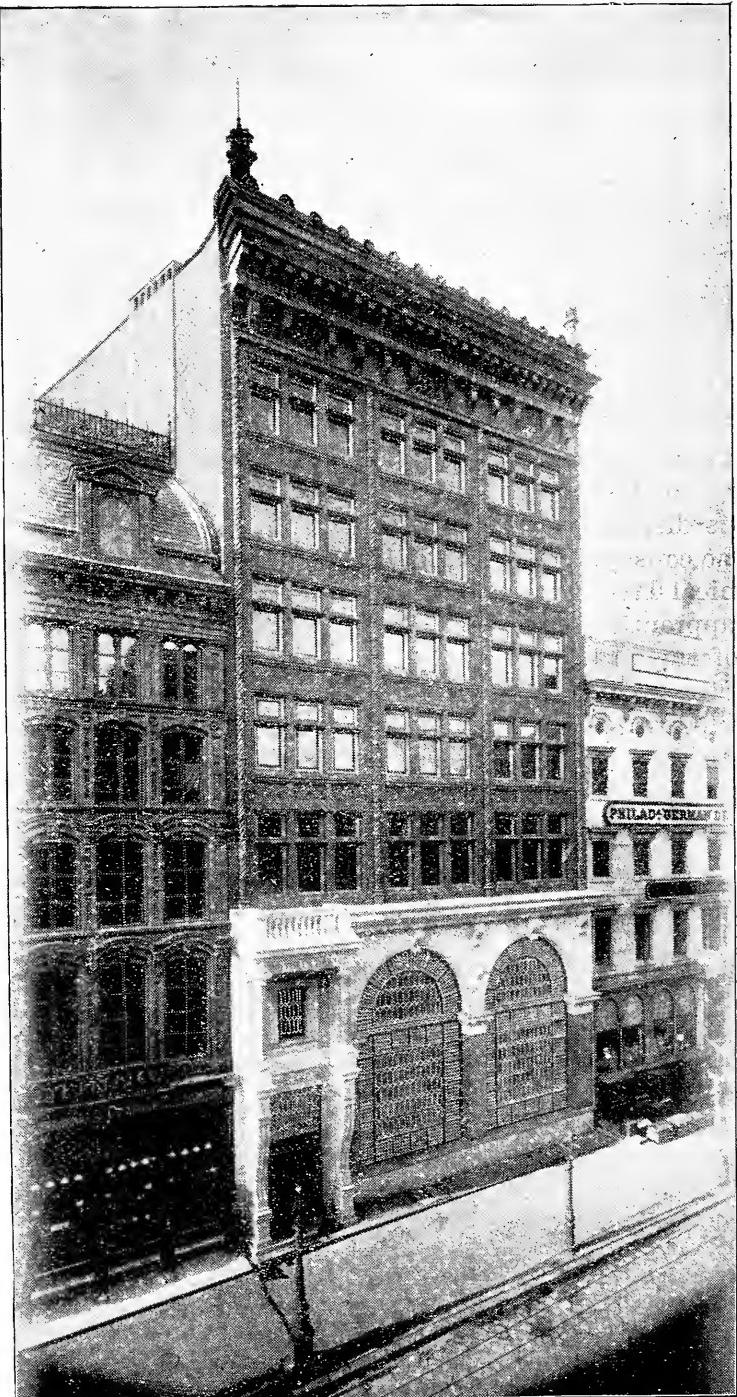
of two hundred and fifty-seven feet by eighty-one feet in width and one hundred feet high. Built in the Romanesque style of architecture, with an elaborately constructed granite front of massive proportions, this edifice presents a striking contrast to the buildings with which it is surrounded. The banking-room is one hundred and thirty-three feet long, seventy-seven feet wide, and fifty-two feet high, is said to be the largest banking-room in the world, with perhaps a single exception, and is a fitting home for an institution with a capital of two million dollars and assets valued at over ten millions and a half. Organized in 1809, its prosperous career of more than three-quarters of a century has placed it in the very front rank of the institutions of the kind in the country, and vast interests,—largely trusts and estates,—are confided to its care.

At the north-east corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets are offices of the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and at No. 622 Chestnut is an office of the United States and Baltimore and Ohio Expresses. The jewelry store of **George Eakins & Son**, No. 616 Chestnut Street, presents an attractive collection of general novelties, embracing unique designs in jewelry, curios, and oddities from all parts of the world. The office of the **Board of Health** is at the southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom Streets, and a short distance west of the latter (Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street) are the type and electrotype foundries and warerooms of the **MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company**, a house which, through an unbroken line of predecessors, dates its beginning in the closing decade of the last century, and which during its hundred years of active life has probably dispensed to its patrons more material for use in "The art preservative of all art" than any other kindred concern in the country. Its officers are, President,

Thomas MacKellar ; Vice-President, Richard Smith ; Treasurer, John F. Smith ; Secretary, William B. MacKellar ; Assistant Secretary, G. Frederick Jordan. At 607 Chestnut Street are the publication office and editorial rooms of the **Evening Bulletin**, now nearing the close of the first half-century of its existence, and nearly opposite (Nos. 612-614) is the publishing house of the **German Democrat**, established in 1838. Adjoining the latter (Nos. 608-610) is the handsome new building of the **Land Title and Trust Company**, and at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets is the commanding edifice which constitutes the home of Philadelphia's prosperous daily newspaper, the **Public Ledger**, which, under the management of Mr. George W. Childs, its present proprietor, has become the exemplar of thorough moral cleanliness, coupled with the completest material success. On the south-west and north-west corners of Chestnut and Seventh Streets are the offices, respectively, of the **Press** and the **North American** newspapers, and at 703 Chestnut Street the **Sunday Transcript** is published. A few doors above (No. 711) is the well-known **Washington Hotel**, which two-score years ago was among the most popular hotels in the city. Next to this hotel, on the site of the old Masonic Temple, has been erected, under the supervision of Architect Willis J. Hale, a massive and attractive stone block of banking-houses having the external appearance of a central building and two wings, but really consisting of three separate properties with a combined frontage of one hundred and ten feet and a depth of one hundred and seventy feet to Jayne Street. Here in the centre building (Nos. 715-717) is the new home of the **Union Trust Company**, adjoining which, on the west, is the **Chestnut Street National Bank**, the apartments of both being fitted up with great elegance.

The square on Seventh Street above Chestnut is devoted largely to the newspaper business ; the **Evening Star** at No. 30 South Seventh, the **Item** at No. 28, and the **Evening Call** at No. 26, forming a Newspaper Row on the west side of the street, while on the opposite side are found the offices of the **Evening Herald** and **Sunday Mercury** at No. 21, the **Volks-blatt** (German) at No. 23, and the **News** at No. 29. In the same square, at No. 15, is the **Franklin Institute**, an organiza-

**Franklin Institute.** | tion which was established in 1824 for the promotion of the mechanic arts, and to which the public has since been indebted for much gratuitous instruction in practical science imparted by members and others through the medium of lectures and papers. The building is a plain marble edifice con-

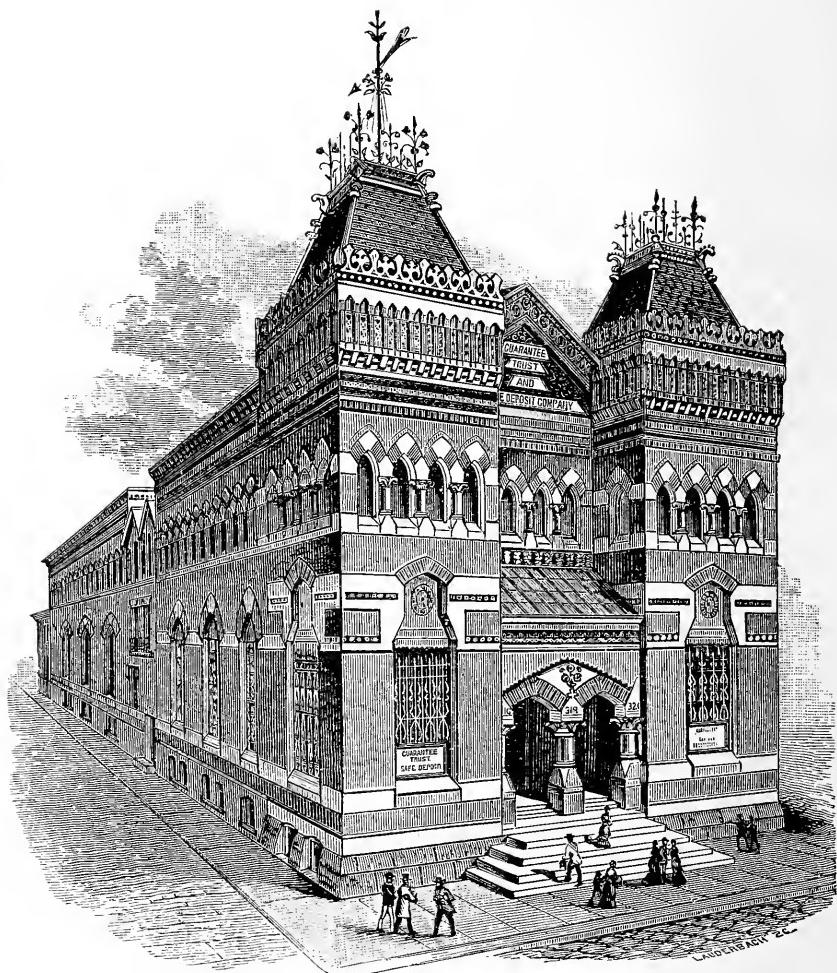


THE LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,  
608 CHESTNUT STREET.

taining a valuable scientific library of 40,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets, and a lecture-room. A periodical is published called the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. The membership of the Institute is about 2500. Opposite the Franklin Institute (Nos. 18-24 South Seventh Street) are the premises formerly occupied by the Gas-Office and the German Society, but now owned and occupied by the **Master**

**Master Builders' Exchange**, an organization composed of many of the leading builders and others connected with the building trades. Here on the second floor front is the Exchange Room, elegantly fitted up, where members meet and transact business connected with their calling, and on the first floor is an Exhibition Department, open free to the public, and wherein is displayed a fine exhibit of goods, materials, and devices used in the construction of buildings. In the basement is conducted a Mechanical Trade School, devoted to the training of youth preparatory to apprenticeship in the various building trades. On the rear portion of the premises has been erected a fine four-story fire-proof building, the second, third, and fourth floors of which are fitted up with all modern appliances, including elevator, and are occupied by firms and organizations connected with building, among them being the **Lumbermen's Exchange** and the **Roofers' Exchange**. The employers or master mechanics comprising the membership of the **Master Stone-Cutters' Association**, the **Bricklayers' Company**, the **Master Plasterers' Association**, the **Master Plumbers' Association**, and the **Philadelphia Saw- and Planing-Mill Association** also hold their meetings in the building. Near here, at the south-west corner of Market and Seventh Streets, on the site of the house where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, is the new building of the **Penn National Bank**, a chaste, substantial stone structure, and at No. 32 North Sixth Street (above Market), in its brown-stone building, is the home of the **City National Bank**, with a capital of \$400,000 and a surplus of \$450,000.





GUARANTEE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 316, 318, AND 320 CHESTNUT STREET.

## V.

### CHESTNUT, WALNUT, THIRD, AND FOURTH STREETS.

THE locality indicated by the combined names of these several streets is thickly studded with fine specimens of architecture, mostly of a modern type, the more recent of which exhibit a pleasing contrast to the prevailing styles of a decade or two ago. The new **Provident Building**, erected under the supervision of Mr. Frank Furness, architect, at the north-west corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets, with its

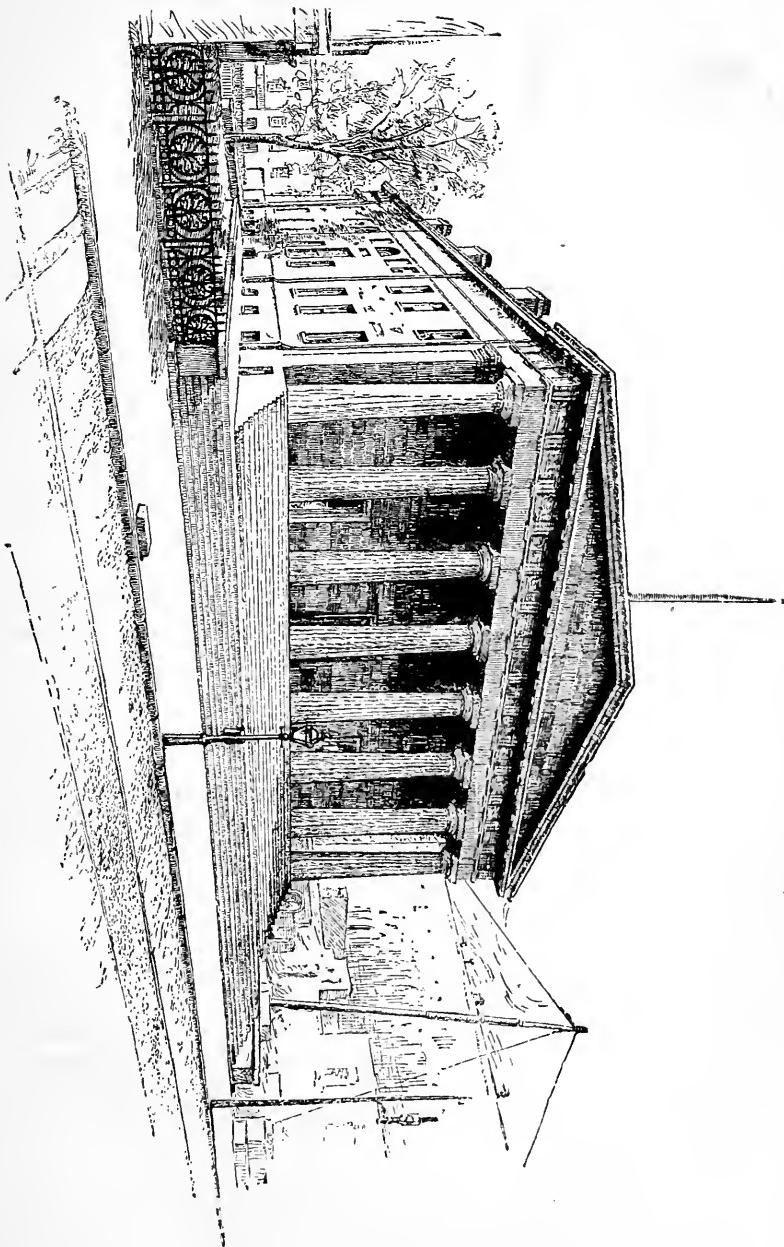
**Provident Building.** | front of fifty-one feet on Chestnut Street by a depth of  
                          | sixty-nine feet on Fourth, and an altitude of one hundred  
                          | hundred and fifty-two feet rising through ten stories, affords  
a striking example of a present tendency in architectural designs, and  
of a fashion in material now much in vogue. A room twenty-five feet  
in height adapted to banking purposes occupies the first floor, above  
which are about fifty offices rendered easily accessible by rapid ele-  
vators. The exterior is composed of sections of a patent light brick  
and granite, arranged alternately with pleasing effect. This building  
is the property of the **Provident Life and Trust Company**, whose spa-  
cious offices occupy the massive granite edifice adjoining (Nos. 409-  
411 Chestnut Street), next to which (Nos. 413-417) is the building of  
the **Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company**. The  
solid granite building of the **Philadelphia National Bank** occupies Nos.  
419, 421, and 423 (the first-named number being the office of the  
Register of Wills, and the last the office of the Recorder of Deeds),  
adjoining which (Nos. 425-429) stands the graceful marble building  
of the **Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank**, which was formed in  
1807 and now has a capital of \$2,000,000. At No. 431, pending the  
completion of their new building, the **Pennsylvania Company for In-  
surances on Lives and Granting Annuities** transact their immense  
business, and at No. 435 is the **People's Bank**, a State institution with  
a capital of \$150,000.

On the south-west corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets stands  
the solid **R. D. Wood Building**, of red brick with brown-stone trim-  
mings, seven stories high, including the basement, and devoted to  
offices, to which access is had by swift elevators. Adjoining this is

the plain marble building of the **Western National Bank**, next to which stands, in striking contrast, the **United States Government Custom-House**, originally erected (1819-1824) for the second United States Bank, the first having occupied the Girard Bank on Third Street below Chestnut. The Custom-House was modelled after the Parthenon at Athens, and is said to be one of the finest examples of the Doric order of architecture in the world. It is occupied by the Collector of Customs and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, with their respective assistants.

Eastward from Fourth Street on Chestnut are some splendid specimens of architecture in the banking-houses and other edifices with which the street is lined. At the south-east corner of Fourth and Chestnut is the stately banking-house of **Brown Brothers & Co.**, eight stories high, built of a peculiar light patent brick heavily trimmed with gray-stone, the first floor being devoted to the vast business of the firm and the upper rooms being occupied as offices by tenants. A few doors below, occupying Nos. 316-320 Chestnut Street, stands the massive building of the **Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia**, with a capital of \$1,000,000, chartered, in 1871, "for the safe keeping of valuables, renting of safes in burglar-proof vaults, receiving of deposits of money at interest, the collection of interest or income, the execution of all manner of trusts," etc., etc. (as set forth in the articles of incorporation), and nearly opposite (Nos. 327-331) is the beautiful marble edifice of the **Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company**, whose capital of \$2,000,000 is supplemented by a surplus of like amount. Standing in the rear of the Guarantee Company's building, but visible from Chestnut Street through a court (the entrance to which is opened for visitors on business days), is that famous historic building the **Carpenters' Hall** of Revolutionary times, where, on September 5, 1774, assembled the first Continental Congress, and where, as an inscription on the wall proudly testifies, "Henry, Hancock, and Adams inspired the Delegates of the Colonies with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of War;" the place where the first Continental Congress met, and where the famous "first prayer in Congress" was delivered by Parson Duché on the morning after the news of the bombardment of Boston had been received, and men knew that the war was indeed "inevitable."

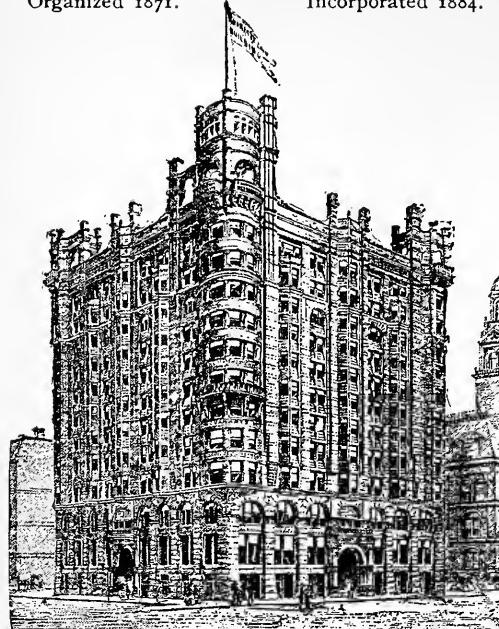
Here the first Provincial Assembly held its sittings, to be succeeded



UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Organized 1871.

Incorporated 1884.



COMPANY'S BUILDING IN MINNEAPOLIS.

# NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY

OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Capital . . . \$1,000,000

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Lowry,	H. E. Fletcher,
E. W. Herrick,	Clinton Morrison,
George A. Pillsbury,	Louis F. Menage,
Joseph Dean,	John S. Pillsbury,
Philip H. Neher,	Loren Fletcher,
W. D. Washburn,	C. H. Pettit,
A. J. Dean,	Wm. H. Eustis,
	W. S. Streeter.

## GUARANTEED INVESTMENTS.

Mortgages,  
Debenture Bonds, and  
Short Time Certificates.

SIX PER CENT., PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED.

The COMMONWEALTH TITLE, INSURANCE, AND TRUST Co., of Philadelphia, is Trustee  
for Debentures, and custodian of Mortgages securing same.

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### AMONG OUR PHILADELPHIA STOCKHOLDERS ARE:

Finley Acker,	John H. Converse,	J. Bertram Lippincott,
Edward P. Allinson,	Jos. M. Gazzam,	Edwin F. Morse,
David S. Bispham,	Arthur O. Granger,	John G. Reading,
Geo. Burnham, Jr.,	Henry D. Gregory,	Alexander Simpson, Jr.,
Wm. Burnham,	William Hacker,	Chas. M. Swain,
Duncan L. Buzby,	Henry Haines,	Alpheus Wilt,
E. J. Collins,	Rudolph Koradi,	Samuel W. Wray.

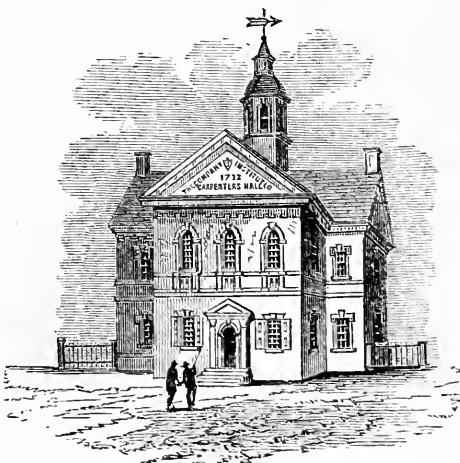
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W. C. RODMAN . . . PHILADELPHIA AGENT,  
302, 303, 304 Drexel Building.

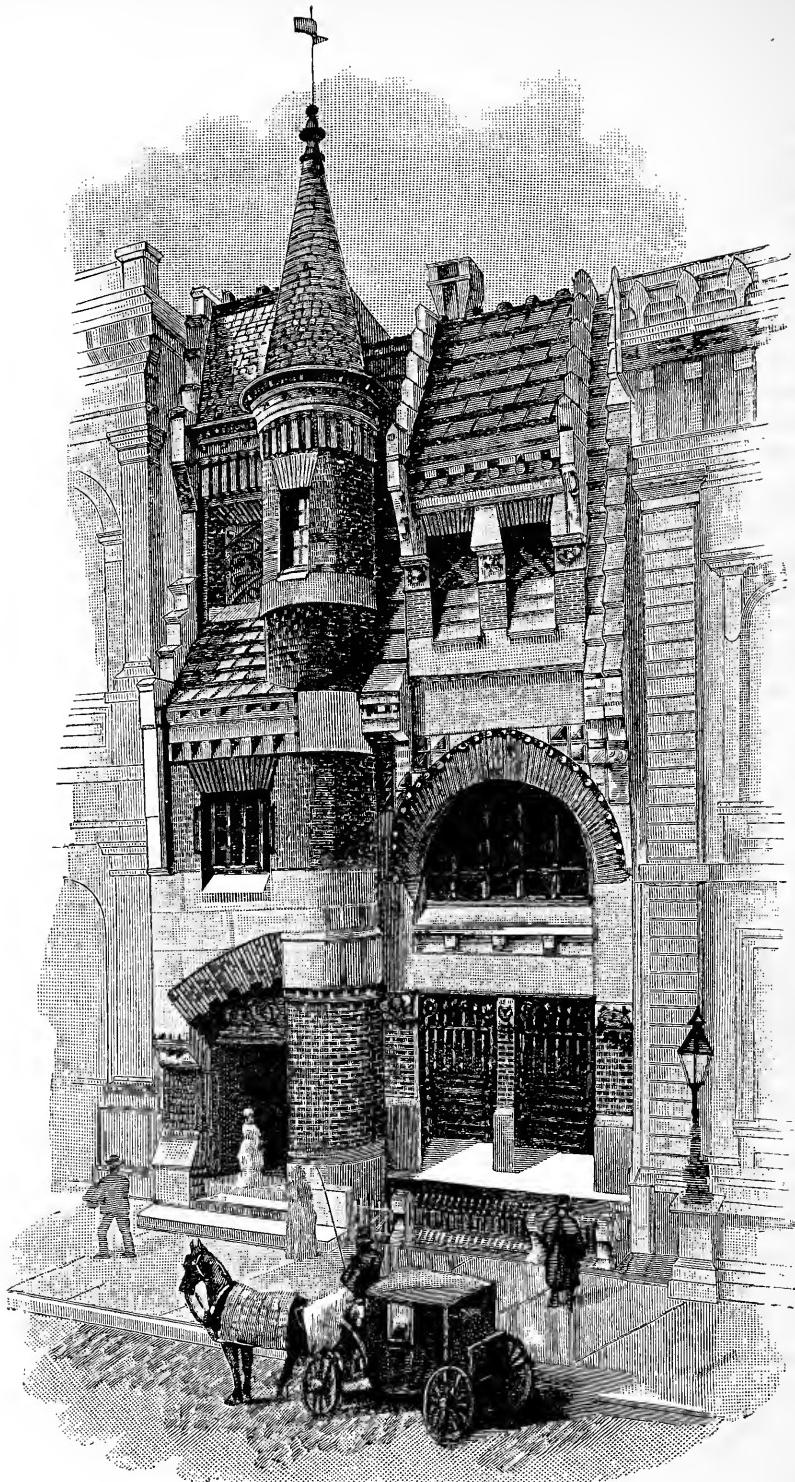
by the British troops, and afterwards by the first United States Bank, and still later by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Built in 1770, Carpenters' Hall was at first intended only for the uses of the Society of Carpenters, by whom it was founded. Its central location, however, caused it to be used for the meetings of delegates to the Continental Congress, and for other public purposes ; and when no longer needed for these it passed from tenant to tenant, until it degenerated into an auction-room. Then the Company of Carpenters, taking patriotic counsel, resumed control of it, fitted it up to represent as nearly as might be its appearance in Revolutionary days, and now keeps it as a sacred relic. The walls are hung with interesting mementos of the times that tried men's souls. At 314 Chestnut Street, in its modest quarters, is the Commercial National Bank, and opposite (Nos. 315-319) is the somewhat imposing granite building of the First National Bank. Adjoining the latter (No. 313) the building of the

**National Bank of the Republic** attracts attention by its **Bank of the Republic.** curious style of architecture—presenting to the street a striking façade of English red-stone and Philadelphia red pressed brick. The building covers a lot of thirty feet front and one hundred and eighty feet in depth. The main banking-room is twenty-nine feet wide, one hundred and twenty feet long, and thirty-four feet high, and is lighted from sky- and ceiling-lights throughout its length. The interior finish is of cherry ; the counters and desks are of mahogany and bevelled plate-glass ; the walls, where not of tile and richly-carved Caen stone, are painted in warm colors, a rich dark red predominating, the effect of which is novel and pleasing, and the main floor throughout is covered with red and small black tiles laid upon brick arches. The main room is divided by the mahogany partitions into apartments for officers, tellers, and clerks, back of which is the directors' room. The vaults are of massive granite-work with steel lining, within which are steel safes. The



CARPENTERS' HALL.



NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 313 CHESTNUT ST.

bank occupies the entire building, giving ample room in all the apartments and abundant space outside of counters. The building is heated by steam and from open fireplaces, and is admirably ventilated. Below the Bank of the Republic (No. 307) is the **Bank of North America**, the oldest bank in the country, chartered in 1787, and on the south side of Chestnut Street (No. 310), are the offices of the **Investment Company of Philadelphia**, with a capital of \$4,000,000. On the north-east and south-west corners of Third and Chestnut Streets are the offices, respectively, of those rival institutions the **Postal-Telegraph Cable Company** (the Mackay-Bennett System) and the **Western Union Telegraph Company**, the wires of both of which, with their connections, are claimed to reach to almost all sections of the civilized world.

Buildings of magnitude occupy Fourth Street south from Chestnut. On the west side, below Chestnut, adjoining the R. D. Wood building (No. 108 South Fourth), is the **Merchants' National Bank**, a massive iron structure, opposite which, on the east side (No. 109), the **Central National Bank**, with a capital of \$750,000, finds its home in the block known as the Forrest Buildings, a series of structures belonging to the estate of William Forrest and built for offices for financial institutions and professional and business men. Farther south, on the same side of Fourth Street, on which it has a frontage of one hundred and twenty-three feet, with a side-wall of one hundred feet on Harmony

**Bullitt Building.** Street, stands the imposing **Bullitt Building**, built of brick with heavy broken-stone columns and massive brown-stone trimmings. The walls of this prodigious structure rise to a height of eight stories (one hundred feet to the cornice), and are surmounted by conspicuous towers on the Fourth Street front. An immense light-shaft, covered with heavy rough glass,—with plate-glass sides,—extends from the first floor of the building to the top, affording a passage for the four swift elevators which convey passengers to the offices on the several floors, and to the restaurant, café, and private dining-rooms which are located in the eighth story. Stairways of white marble, with heavy iron railings, also extend from the basement to the eighth floor. Heavy brown-stone arches surmount the main entrances, the doors to which are of carved oak and plate-glass, with brass mountings, the corridors being ceiled with gray marble. In this building is the home of the **Fourth National Bank**, and here also are the offices of several private bankers.

Prominent among the tenants of the Bullitt Building is the well-known **Lombard Investment Company**, whose special business is the

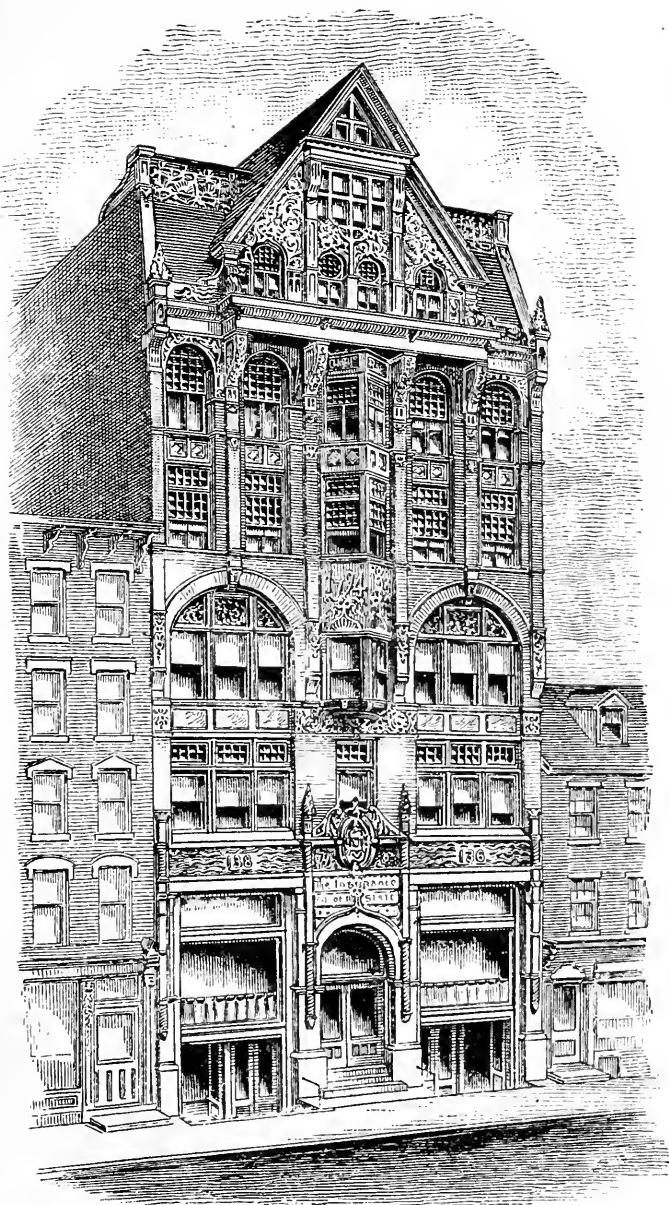
**Lombard Investment Company.** | furnishing to their patrons—among whom are many of the most prominent financial, business, and charitable corporations in the city—guaranteed six per cent. mortgages on farm and city properties, secured by a fund of over \$3,000,000, it being the proud boast of the directors that during their career of thirty-five years not a dollar has been lost by their patrons—or can be lost under their system of business. The Philadelphia directors of the Company are George Burnham, William B. Bement, George Philler, G. M. Troutman, and William McGeorge, Jr., the last named being a vice-president and the manager of the Company in this city.

Opposite the Bullitt Building, on the west side of Fourth Street (No. 136 South Fourth), is the handsome building of the **Insurance**

**Insurance Company of Pennsylvania** | **Company of the State of Pennsylvania**, an institution organized in 1794, and, with a single exception, the oldest of its kind in the United States. This edifice, with its front of Indiana limestone and brick, forty feet in width on Fourth Street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet to a back street, is seven stories in height, including the basement, the front being richly ornamented with a copper oriel extending from the stone base to the sixth floor. Wrought-iron stairways, supplemented by a swift elevator, lead to the several floors, through spacious corridors lined with enamelled brick, and electric lights and gas are provided, together with an excellent system of steam-heating and ventilation. The building contains over seventy offices, besides the apartments of the Company.

Standing on the south-east corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, conspicuous even among its striking architectural surroundings, is

**American Life Ins. Company.** | the new building of the **American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia**, with its fronts of fifty feet on Walnut Street and one hundred and one feet on Fourth. The massive rock-finished front walls of this edifice, built of Wyoming Valley blue-stone, rise to the height of eight stories, and are surmounted by towers, the highest of which reaches one hundred and sixty-five feet from the pavement. Flights of stairs of polished Georgia red marble supplement the swift elevators which convey visitors to the various upper floors, where are well-lighted offices finished in all the luxury of hard-woods and plate-glass. Each office has a street front, and, besides the excellent natural light thus



INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
136 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

# Lombard Investment Co.

Guarantee Fund securing Investors, over \$3,000,000

35 years' continuous business without loss to either  
Investors or Stockholders.

Conservative management insured by double liability  
of Stockholders.



**P**HILADELPHIA DIRECTORS.—Wm. B. Bement, Industrial Iron Works; Geo. Burnham, Baldwin Locomotive Works; Geo. Philler, President First National Bank; Geo. M. Troutman, President Central National Bank; Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Counsellor-at-Law.

Six per cent. first mortgages, guaranteed by above fund, also six per cent. debentures, in large or small sizes, for sale at par and accrued interest. Safest investment for Trust funds. Send for pamphlets.

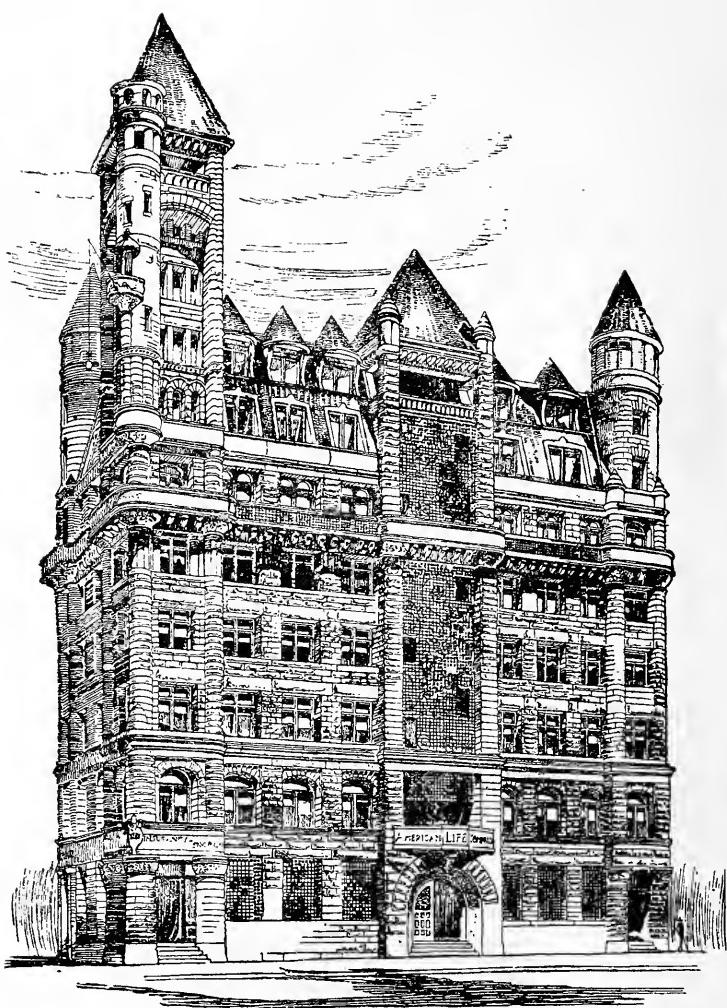
WM. McGEORGE, Jr., Third Vice-President,  
131-143 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.  
BULLITT BUILDING, Second Floor Front.

secured, electric lights and gas are furnished to every part of the building. A unique fire-escape, covered by an ornamental screen, gives an attractive finish to the Fourth Street front. This building was erected under the supervision of T. P. Lonsdale, architect. A half square west of the American Life, midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets, on the south side of Walnut, towers the new building of the

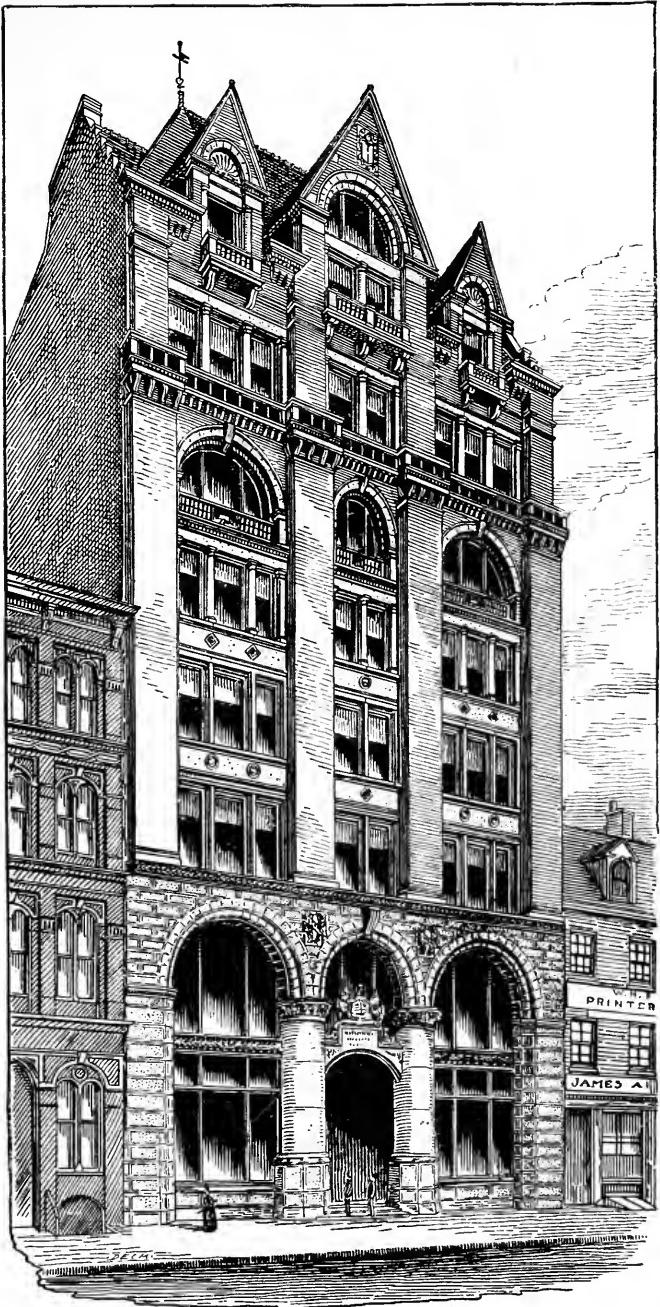
Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, organized in 1861 and since 1870 well known in business circles in Philadelphia and the United States generally, where the published statement of its business shows an increase of from \$940,942 in 1878 to \$2,354,766 in 1888.

The building now approaching completion is constructed of buff brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and rises to the height of eight stories (one hundred and seventeen feet) from the pavement, its main entrance—a central arched door-way nine feet four inches wide—being flanked by massive columns nearly five feet in diameter. Plate-glass windows, more than twelve feet wide with heavy arches, light the first floor front, and over the door-way the Company's name and the English coat of arms are elaborately engraved upon the stone. The home-office statement of the Company for 1888 showed assets of \$12,927,000 and a surplus of \$4,983,000.

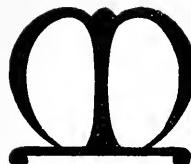
On Fourth Street below Walnut stands the main office-buildings of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, occupying respectively the north-east and south-east corners of Fourth Street and Willing's Alley, the building of the former (the Philadelphia and Reading) being built of brown-stone and of the latter (the Pennsylvania) having a massive granite front with a portico. A short distance below these buildings, on the west side of Fourth Street, is St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic), a plain brick structure externally, but handsomely decorated within. This church was first erected in 1763, was enlarged in 1810, and renovated and beautified in 1886. Another celebrated old-time Catholic church is St. Joseph's, on the north side of Willing's Alley, immediately in the rear of the Reading Railroad office. This building was erected in 1879, and, with its parish buildings, is surrounded by business-houses. At the foot of Willing's Alley, on the east side of Third Street, below Walnut, is St. Paul's Church (Protestant Episcopal), first erected in 1761, but modernized in 1832. A short distance above, at Third and Walnut Streets, is the Merchants' Exchange, near which, on Third Street, at the head of Dock Street, is the Girard Bank.



AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. COR. FOURTH  
AND WALNUT STREETS.



COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING,  
416, 418, AND 420 WALNUT STREET.



# THE Master Builders' Exchange OF PHILADELPHIA.



## OFFICERS. 1889.

*President*, DAVID A. WOELPPER.

*Vice-Presidents,*

STACY REEVES, GEORGE WATSON, GEORGE W. ROYDHOUSE.

*Secretary,*

WILLIAM HARKNESS, JR.

DIRECTORS.

*Treasurer,*

CHAS. H. REEVES.

David A. Woelpper,  
Chas. H. Reeves,  
Miles King,  
William Harkness, Jr.,  
Peter Carrigan,  
Charles Gillingham,

Stacy Reeves,  
Geo. W. Roydhouse,  
Wm. H. Albertson,  
George Watson,  
Fred. F. Myhlertz,

J. S. Thorn,  
John Kisterbock,  
Samuel J. Creswell,  
Maurice Joy,  
John E. Eyanson,

Murrell Dobbins,  
William B. Irvine,  
William Gray,  
Jacob R. Garber,  
Franklin M. Harris,  
John S. Stevens.



## THE BUILDING,

SITUATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF SEVENTH STREET, MIDWAY BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS, IS OCCUPIED AS FOLLOWS:

### THE EXCHANGE ROOM.

The members of the Builders' Exchange meet daily during 'Change hour (12.30 to 1.30 P.M.) in the Exchange Room, which occupies the entire second floor front, which is handsomely fitted up and in every way admirably adapted to the purpose.

### THE EXHIBITION ROOM.

The entire main hall on the first floor, 75 x 105 feet, is occupied as a Permanent Exhibition, for the display of all kinds of materials, natural or artificial, modes of construction, new appliances, inventions, or devices used in the construction and finish of buildings.

### THE MECHANICAL TRADE SCHOOL.

The basement is commodiously fitted up for use as a school for the instruction of youth preparatory to apprenticeship to the various trades connected with building.

### BUSINESS OFFICES.

The entire remainder of the building constituting the second floor back and the third and fourth floors is divided into numerous commodious offices, which are occupied by parties whose business connects them with the building trades. (See page 65.)

## VI.

### RITTENHOUSE SQUARE AND VICINITY.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, a well-kept and finely-shaded common of six acres, the "South-west Square" of Penn's time, and called by the Rittenhouse Square. latter name from its relative position to the "Centre Square" of those days, where now stands the new City Hall, extends from Walnut Street south to Locust, and from Eighteenth Street to Nineteenth, its immediate surroundings embracing the most fashionable section of the city. Here almost unbroken blocks of costly mansions attest the vast wealth of those who are so fortunate as to be reckoned among the residents of that locality, while numerous churches (some of them of much elegance) erected here and there, on eligible sites, add not a little to the attractiveness of the section. A growing lack of uniformity in the style of architecture and of the material both of the private residences and of the public edifices gives variety to the scene. Here and there may be seen massive brick and brown-stone mansions of impressive sombreness and solidity, while not unfrequently, in the immediate neighborhood of buildings of this style, will be found a fancy patent-brick structure or a modern light-stone front.

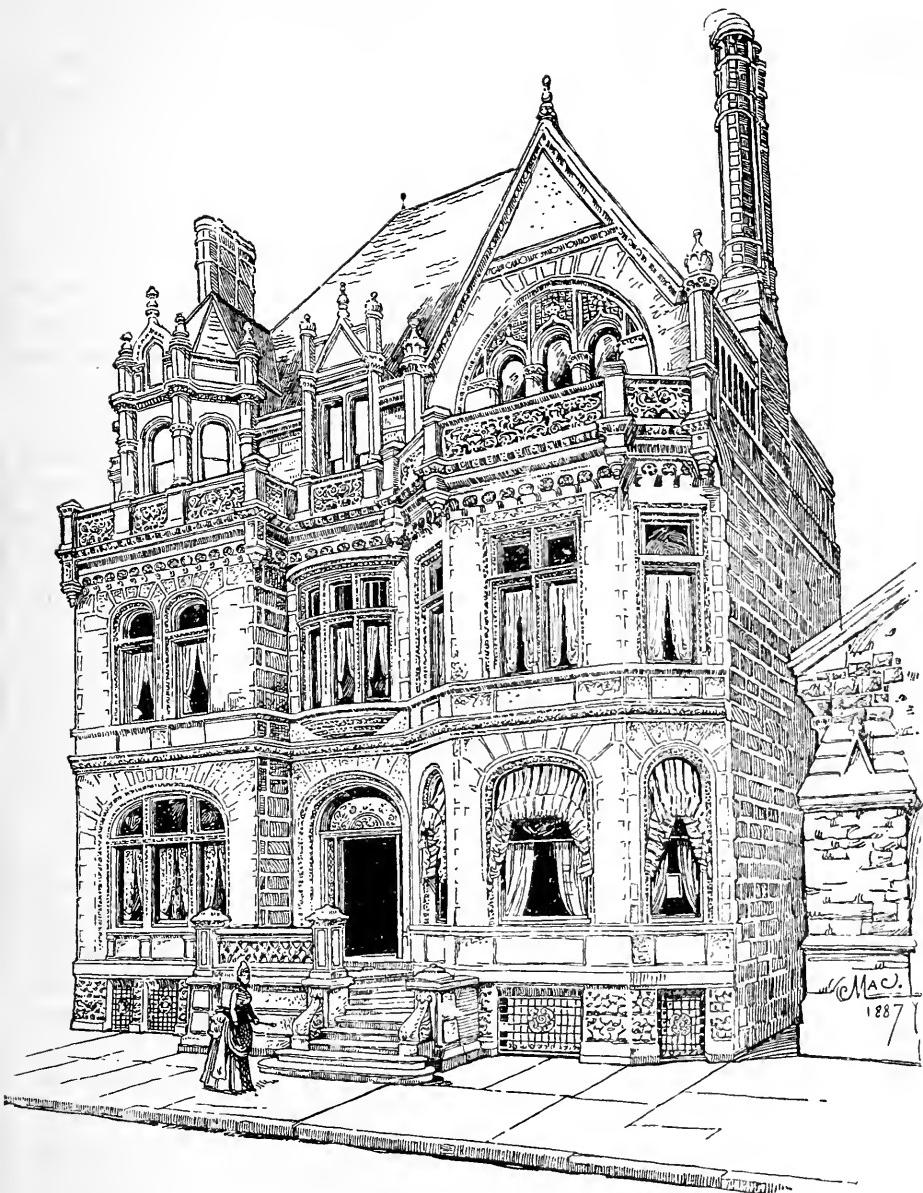
Fronting the Square, at the corner of Nineteenth and Walnut Streets, stands the well-known and popular Church of the Holy Trinity Holy Trinity P.E. Church. (Protestant Episcopal), a Gothic structure of brown-stone, handsomely furnished, with a tower one hundred and fifty feet high, and a Sunday-school building adjoining on Walnut Street. This church, first opened for worship in 1859, is a fine specimen of the most approved style of architecture of three decades ago, and its several rectors since have been men eminent in their profession. Street-cars on Walnut Street and on Nineteenth pass the doors of the church, while those on Eighteenth, Twentieth, Chestnut, and Spruce Streets pass a square away

Three doors from the Church of the Holy Trinity (at No. 206 Academy of Notre Dame. South Nineteenth Street), and fronting on the Square, is the Roman Catholic Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame, a substantial structure of brick with brown-stone

trimmings; almost immediately in the rear of which and fronting on Twentieth Street is the **Western Methodist Episcopal Church**, a plain, rough-cast building erected in 1833. On the same street, a short distance south, at Twentieth and Locust, stands the **Roman Catholic St. Patrick's Church** (built years ago when that section of the city was comparatively little improved) and its parish buildings, which now include a large parish school. Handsome rows of dwellings occupy Spruce and Pine Streets near Twentieth, and near the latter on Pine is the attractive **Christ Church Chapel** (Protestant Episcopal), doubtless the germ of what will ere long become a prosperous church organization. Two squares distant, at the corner of Nineteenth and Lombard Streets, stands the **Church of the Mediator** (also Protestant Episcopal), a plain stone structure. The vicinity of Seventeenth and Spruce Streets is noted as among the most desirable residence sections of the city, sufficiently removed from the turmoil of business yet easy of access from all points. On the south-west corner of these streets is located the **West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church** (originally a colony from the Tenth Presbyterian, at Twelfth and Walnut Streets), erected in 1855-56, a massive Gothic brick edifice, with a steeple two hundred and forty-eight feet high. Besides the cars on both Spruce and Seventeenth Streets, which pass the doors of this church, those on Sixteenth and Eighteenth Streets from the southern section of the city, and on Walnut and Pine Streets from the east, pass a square away. Midway between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, on Locust, stands the beautiful **St. Mark's Church**

**St. Mark's P.E. Church.** | (Protestant Episcopal), a Gothic brown-stone structure with a tower and spire rising to the height of one hundred and seventy feet above the pavement. This edifice is built entirely of stone, without and within, and lighted by stained-glass windows, its furniture being of solid oak and its exterior covered with festoons of ivy. A parish building in the same general style of architecture, embracing Sunday- and day-school rooms and other apartments, occupies a portion of the grounds, its ivy-covered walls contributing not a little to the beauty of the scene. This church is conveniently reached by the cars on Walnut, Spruce, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Streets, and by several other lines that pass in the immediate neighborhood.

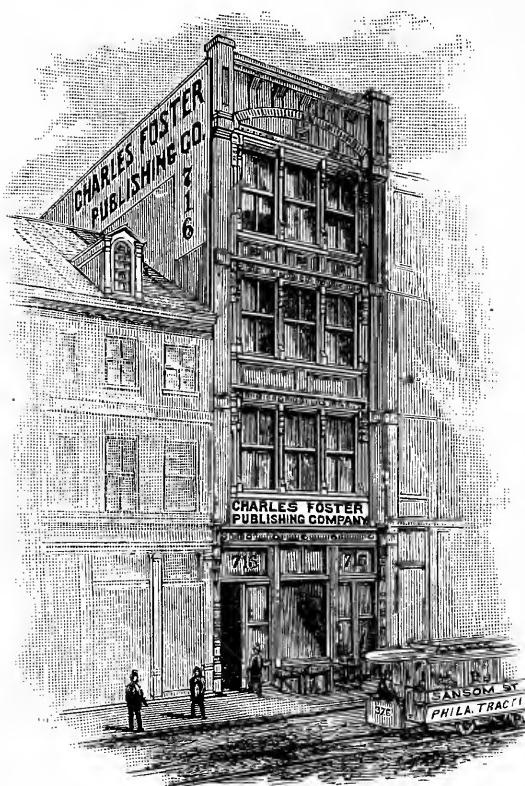
Fronting Rittenhouse Square on the east (the Eighteenth Street side, its grounds extending to Seventeenth Street) is the attractive establishment of the late Joseph Harrison, noted for his career as



RESIDENCE ON WEST WALNUT STREET.

# DISSEMINATING SOUND LITERATURE.

The work that is being done by the Charles Foster Publishing Co. of Philadelphia.



BUILDING OF THE CHAS. FOSTER PUBLISHING CO.,  
716 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA.

It is not only used in homes and schools throughout this country, but has also been reprinted in foreign lands.

The success of the "STORY OF THE BIBLE," and the need that plainly existed for a series of books which would impart to children of tender years, as well as older persons, a knowledge of the Bible, led the author to prepare several other volumes.

These also have attained great popularity, and the series thus established is considered by eminent authorities, both in this country and in England,—where they have been reprinted,—as the best ever published for the purpose of simplifying and making plain the Scriptures.

The books are suitable for children, adults, or any who wish to acquire with ease and pleasure a knowledge of the main portion of the Bible.

The business so modestly established, with the sale of a few copies of a single book, has steadily grown, until more than one hundred thousand of Mr. Foster's books have been sold in a single year, and in all more than half a million copies of them have been sent out.

SOME philosopher has declared that "the mind grows with what it feeds upon," and the soundness of such an axiom is indisputable. Accepting it as the criterion, it will be admitted without argument that about the most beneficial work that public-spirited men can engage in is the dissemination of sound literature, and especially that which is intended for the young. The effects of the work which is now being done in this direction will be felt for hundreds of years to come.

In this connection it is proper to say something about the CHARLES FOSTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Philadelphia. It is not a great many years since the now important business that is carried on under the above style was first established. Mr. Charles Foster, the founder, though then unfamiliar with the publishing business, was yet convinced that a book which he had completed, after years of patient labor, was destined to have a large sale. This book was the "STORY OF THE BIBLE," now so well known as the best simple version of the Bible ever written.

a civil engineer and constructor of railroads, at which, under contracts with the Emperor of Russia, he amassed a large fortune; and on Walnut Street above Eighteenth (No. 1811) is the home of the **Rittenhouse Club**, a social, non-political organization possessing the general characteristics of the old Philadelphia Club, of which it may be considered the offspring. At the north-east corner of Chestnut and Eighteenth Streets is the **Philadelphia City Institute**, founded in 1852, in which is maintained a free public library, open afternoon and evening, where, in addition to accommodations for visitors, books are loaned under certain regulations. A free evening-school is also conducted here when there are funds available for that purpose. The volumes in the library number about 12,000, and the number of visitors is about 30,000 per annum. On Chestnut Street above Eighteenth is the **Tabernacle Baptist Church**, an imposing edifice with a circular front supported by brown-stone pillars, and a spire over two hundred feet high. A square above, on the south side of Chestnut Street west of Nineteenth (No. 1910), stands the **Aldine Hotel**,

**Aldine Hotel.** | **Hotel**, an elegant establishment, noted especially as a *family hotel* rather than as a hostelry for transient visitors. The main part of the edifice was once the residence of Mrs. Dr. Rush, in her day a distinguished leader of society, who sought, by the exercise of a generous and refined hospitality, to make her house the social centre of Philadelphia. After the death of Mrs. Rush and her husband the house became the property of Mr. J. B. Lippincott, and, although it has since received extensive additions, much of it remains exactly as it was in the days when as the "Rush mansion" it enjoyed a wide and reputable notoriety. At the rear it opens upon pleasant gardens, and it is in all respects an exceedingly agreeable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Two squares west of the Aldine Hotel, on Chestnut Street, a group of fashionable churches attract the attention of the observer. Midway between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, on the south side of Chestnut, stands the **Second Reformed Episcopal Church**, the leading church of that denomination in Philadelphia, and having for its rector the bishop of the diocese. Nearly opposite, on the north side of Chestnut, is the beautiful edifice of the **First Unitarian Church**, whose congregation, organized near the close of the last century, formerly had their home at Tenth

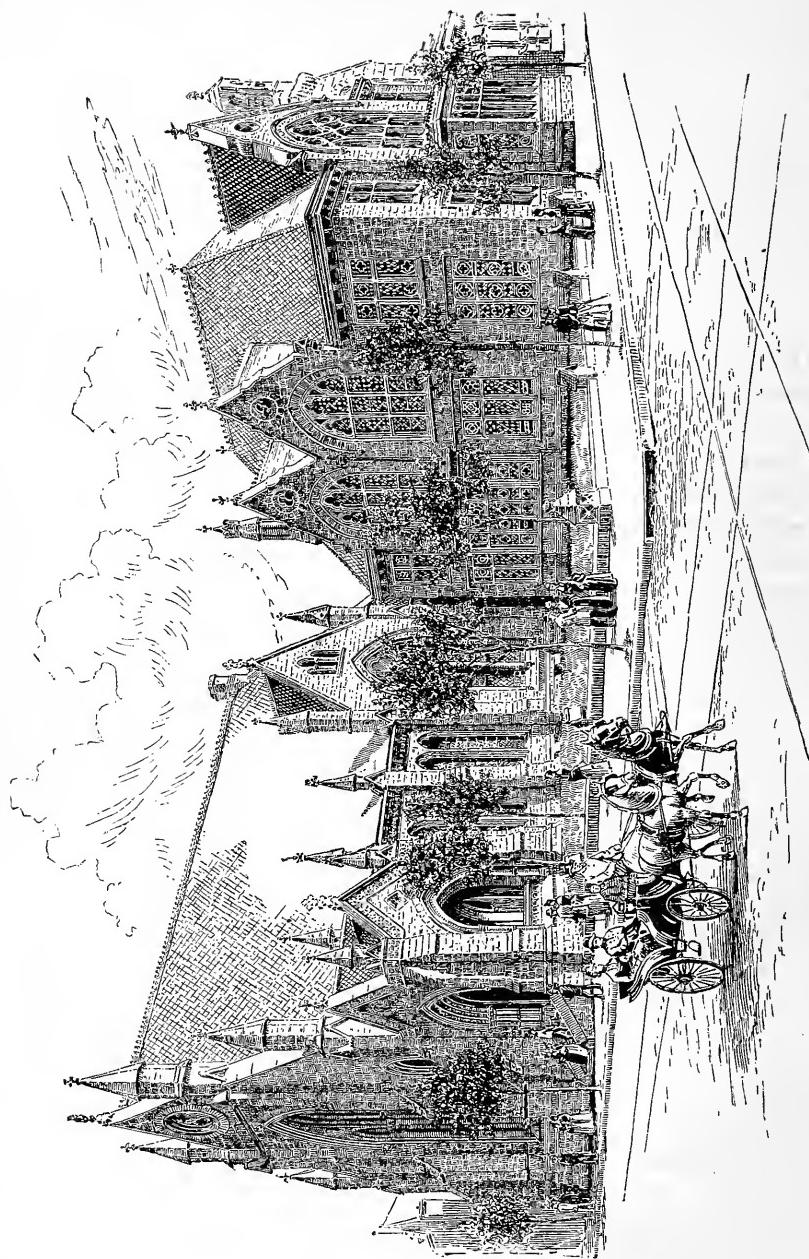
and Locust Streets, where for more than half a century they were ministered to by the Rev. Dr. William H. Furness. Adjoining this church, at the corner of Chestnut and Twenty-second Streets, is the **New Jerusalem Church** (Swedenborgian), one of the architectural ornaments of Philadelphia, having connected with it an auxiliary building containing Sunday-school rooms, a ladies' parlor, free library and reading-room, and a room devoted to the sale and distribution of books and tracts. These buildings are of the Gothic order of architecture, the church edifice representing the early English Gothic of the thirteenth century, and the auxiliary building the Gothic of a later period. The walls are of brown-stone, the windows of cathedral glass, leaded into mullioned frames of carved stone; the interior wood-work of the church is of cherry, and that of the Sunday-school building of butternut. Both are beautiful structures, a parked space or lawn at the street corner filling the angle between the buildings and heightening the effect of their arrangement. For more than a century the "New Church" (the corporate title of the followers of Swedenborg) has had representation in Philadelphia, it having been in 1784 that James Glen, of Scotland, here first promulgated the tenets of Swedenborg. The first organization was effected in 1815, when the first house of worship was built for the society. The present edifice was erected in 1878, and under the ministry of Rev. Chauncey Giles the congregation is rapidly increasing in numbers, and is unceasingly active in good works.

At Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, on the Schuylkill River where it is spanned by the Chestnut Street bridge, stands the passenger station of the **Baltimore and Ohio Railroad**, an elegant brick structure with brown-stone trimmings, in the Queen Anne style of architecture, with spacious apartments consisting of restaurants and separate waiting-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, on the level of Chestnut Street, whence broad descending stairways (with walls of glazed tiles) and elevators lead to the ticket-offices on the first floor—level with the tracks, and with Twenty-fourth Street, thirty feet below. The station has a front of one hundred and sixty feet on Chestnut Street by a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet, its general height being fifty-five feet above the street, with a tower finial over one hundred feet high. The waiting- and restaurant-rooms are wainscoted with quartered oak panelling, the base of the wainscoting being of polished black marble. Massive fireplaces of brick with imported brown-stone trimmings

**Balt. & Ohio  
R.R. Station.**



ALDINE HOTEL.



FIRST NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGIAN) CHURCH.

and hearths of tiles are available for heating these rooms in addition to the steam heat with which the building is supplied throughout. The train-shed connected with the station is three hundred feet long by one hundred and ten feet wide, and is lit throughout by electricity. This station was erected from designs of Frank Furness, architect, under the general superintendence of H. T. Douglas, chief engineer, and cost about \$200,000. Through a close business connection between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, passengers for New York and for intermediate points, where stops are made by the express trains on the Bound Brook Division of the latter road, may embark at this station, and passengers from New York, by the same trains, may land here. Several lines of street-cars convey passengers conveniently near this station, the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Line passing its doors from both the east and west. From lower Pine Street, from Fairmount, and from Gray's Ferry the Spruce and Pine Street cars cross Chestnut Street near the station, and the Market Street cars from both the east and the west pass a square distant at Twenty-third and Market Streets.

A short distance west of Rittenhouse Square, at the corner of Walnut and Twenty-first Streets, surrounded by elegant mansions, stands

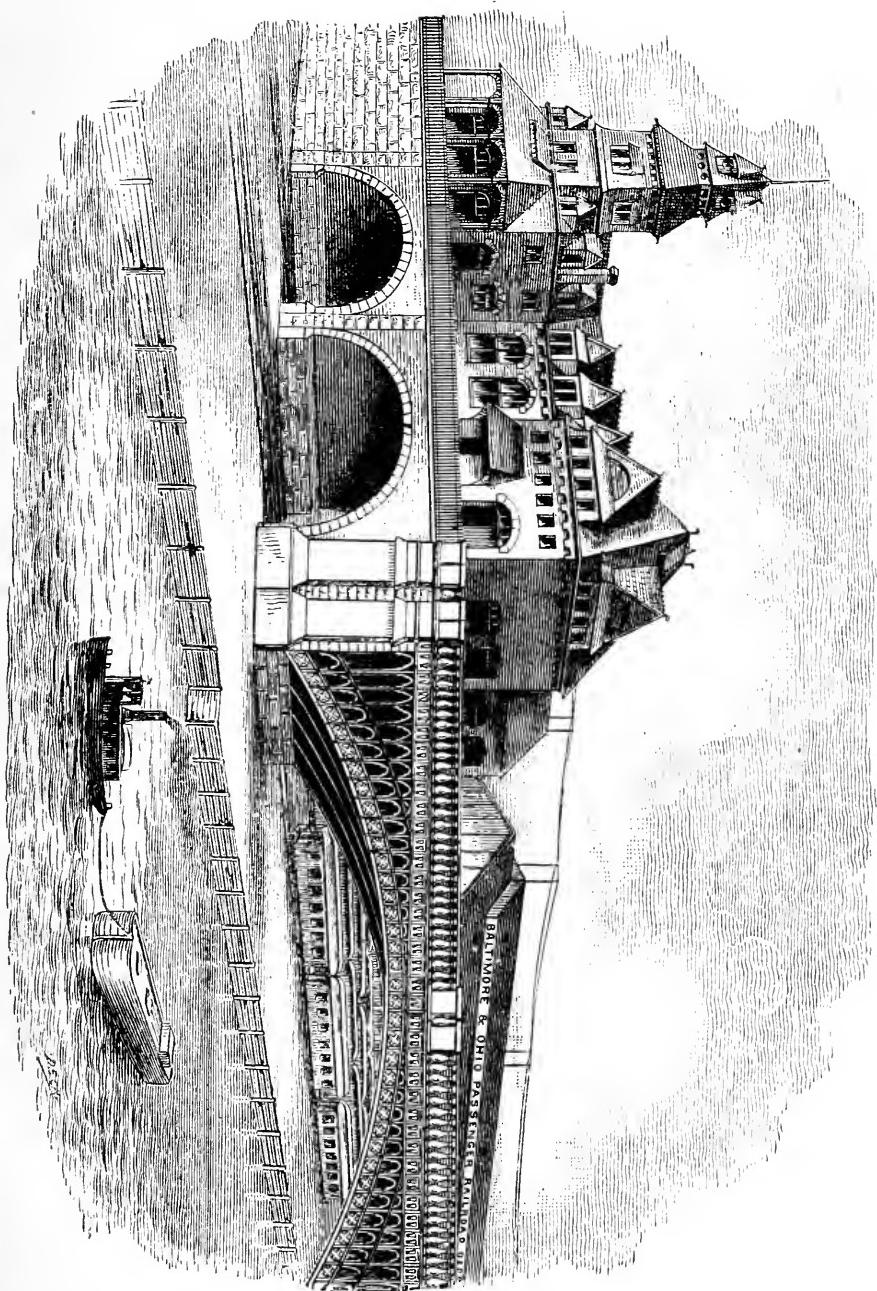
**Second Presbyterian Church.** | the massive **Second Presbyterian Church**, with walls of various kinds of stone lined and finished interiorly with English brick. This congregation, which was originally formed (1743) by members from the First Presbyterian Church, had its first home at Third and Arch Streets, whence, in 1837, it removed to Seventh Street below Arch, and finally, in 1872, to its present edifice. An elegant chapel fronting on Twenty-first Street joins the church. At Twenty-second and Walnut Streets is

**St. James's P.E. Church.** | the beautiful **St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church**, built in a Gothic style of architecture, of green serpentine stone and elaborately ornamented within by painted windows and other decorations. Originally a colony from Christ Church on Second Street, the congregation of St. James's occupied a rough-cast building on Seventh Street above Market from early in the century until the completion of its present elegant edifice, about 1870. Besides the usual parish-buildings attached to the church, there is in course of erection a fine house for the parish guilds, called, in honor of the venerable rector, **THE HENRY J. MORTON GUILD HOUSE**,—four stories in height with a front on Sansom Street of sixty feet by a depth of one hundred and six feet, and con-

taining working-rooms for the guilds, assembly-room, gymnasium, etc. Fine residences immediately surround St. James's Church in all directions, and on Twenty-second Street below Walnut is **The Children's Hospital.**

**Children's Hospital.** | dren's Hospital of Philadelphia, a plain brick structure where children under twelve years of age are received for treatment, and where, from the date of its foundation in 1855 to the close of 1888, 4423 hospital cases had been received and treated and 128,479 cases prescribed for at the Dispensary. The **Holy Trinity Memorial Church** (Protestant Episcopal), a brown-stone Gothic structure at Twenty-second and Spruce Streets (originally a mission of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and still under the government and forming a part of the parish of Holy Trinity), was with its Sunday-school building erected as memorials to the departed,—the church by Mrs. Anna H. Wilstach, in memory of her daughter, Miss Anna Gertrude Wilstach, and the Sunday-school building by Mr. Lemuel Coffin and Miss Bohlen in memory of Mr. John Bohlen. Near here, on Twenty-second Street above Pine, is the neat French church, **Église du St. Sauveur** (also Protestant Episcopal), of brick with brown-stone trimmings.





BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT, TWENTY-FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

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Dealer in

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Furnishing  
Goods,**

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Undoubtedly the cheapest  
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reliable  
hair goods.



Every article  
of our own manu-  
facture.

**Beck's Hair Store,  
36 N. Eighth St.,  
Between Filbert and Arch.**

Buy

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Every  
Day.

Buy your  
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Ice Company,  
and secure the best quality at  
the lowest price.

Principal Office,  
Sixth and Arch Streets.

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Wagner & Taylor,

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South Fifth St.,  
Philadelphia.

**Cresson Chemical Laboratory,**

413 Locust Street,

Philadelphia.

Examinations of suspected writings with the *Megascopic*.  
Chemical work done with reference to use in law suits.  
Consultations upon subjects relating to Chemistry and Physics.  
Analysis of Waters, Coals, Foods, etc., etc., etc.

C. M. Cresson, M.D.

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Importers and Dealers of

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Lace Curtains,  
Embroideries,  
Etc.,

44 North Eighth Street.

A. W. Faber's  
Lead Pencils,  
Gold Pens.

E. Faber's  
Penholders,  
Rubber Bands.

**Levytype Co.,**

Photo-  
Engravers,

S. E. cor. Seventh and  
Chestnut Streets.

Louis E. Levy.

**Matthew Hall,**

Slate and Wood

**Mantels,**

Heating, Tiles, and Brass  
Goods,

1927-1929 Market St.,  
Philadelphia.

## VII.

### LOGAN SQUARE AND VICINITY.

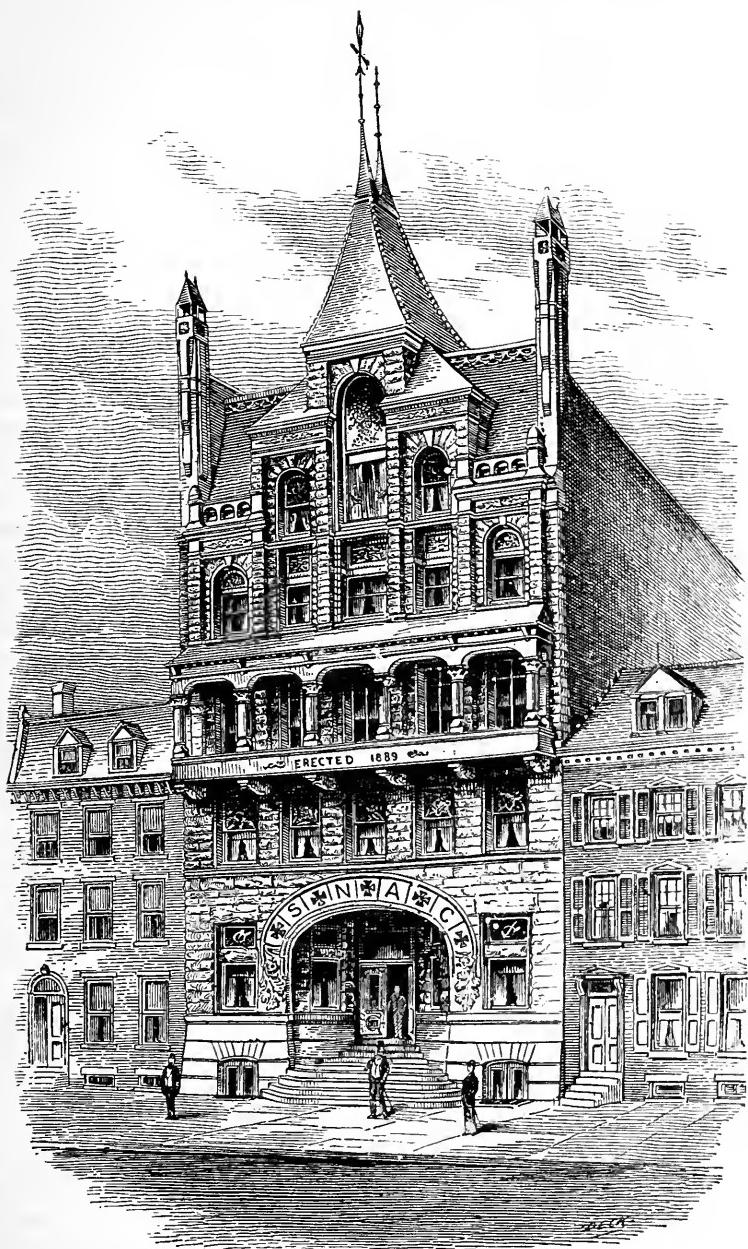
LOGAN SQUARE, the north-west of the five principal parks reserved by William Penn for public use, and hence formerly called *North-West Square*, is a beautiful plot of seven and three-fourths acres, a half mile north-west from the City Hall, and occupying the square extending from Race Street on the south to Vine Street on the north, and east and west from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets. Besides the cars on these several streets which pass the square, this locality is reached by the cars on both Arch and Callowhill Streets, which run both east and west, by the cars on Seventeenth and Twentieth Streets from the northern section of the city, and by the Market Street cars, which pass two squares away. The immediate surroundings of Logan Square are mostly dwellings of a superior character, interspersed with various institutions, the striking feature of the locality being,

Roman Catholic Cathedral. *par excellence*, the Roman Catholic **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul**, on Eighteenth Street above Race, a fine brown-stone edifice with a front on the street of one hundred and thirty-six feet, consisting of a portico of four massive pillars sixty feet high, supporting a pediment which reaches one hundred and one feet six inches above the street. This building has an external depth of two hundred and sixteen feet, is surmounted by a dome fifty-one feet in diameter, and has an extreme height of two hundred and ten feet. In the interior the building is cruciform, the nave being fifty-one feet wide by one hundred and eighty-two long, and the transepts fifty feet wide by one hundred and twenty-eight in length. The walls and vaulted ceilings (the latter eighty feet high) are richly decorated with Bible scenes,—over the grand altar being a striking painting of the crucifixion, by Brumidi. The corner-stone of this building was laid in 1846, and in 1864 the structure was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. Flanking the Cathedral on the one hand (at Eighteenth and Race Streets) is the Cathedral School for boys, and on the other, at Eighteenth and Summer Streets, is the archiepiscopal residence. Other institutions in the immediate neighborhood belonging to the same denomination

are the Catholic Home for Orphan Girls, on Race Street below Eighteenth, and that estimable charity **St. Vincent's Home** for destitute infants and little children, at Eighteenth and Wood Streets, under the direct administration of the Sisters of Charity.

Fronting the Square, on Race Street above Eighteenth (No. 1810), is the **Wills Eye Hospital**, a city institution (governed by the Board of Public Trusts) the result of a bequest to the city from James Wills, who died in 1825, leaving a legacy for the erection of a free hospital for the treatment of diseases of the eye. At the corner of Nineteenth and Race Streets, also fronting the Square, is the **Academy of Natural**

**Academy of Natural Sciences.** **Sciences**, a massive Gothic structure one hundred and eighty-six by eighty-three feet, erected in 1875. The society to which this fine building belongs was founded, in 1812, by a few gentlemen for mutual study of the laws of nature. Establishing themselves on Second Street, north of Arch, they began to collect a museum and library. They afterwards removed to a building at Twelfth and George (now Sansom) Streets, where they remained till 1842, when they occupied the substantial structure at the corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, now forming part of the Hotel Lafayette. Their extensive collections having outgrown their accommodations, the society, in 1876, took possession of its present elegant edifice, which had been constructed expressly for its use. The museum occupies an apartment on the second floor, sixty by one hundred and eighty feet, having two galleries, and being amply lighted from above. It contains between seven and eight hundred thousand specimens, representing every department of zoölogy, geology, and botany. The anatomical collection, which is very large, includes Dr. Samuel George Morton's collection of human crania, twelve hundred in number. There is an immense number of mineralogical and paleontological specimens, with a very rich collection of fossils. The botanical collection is also very large; that of shells is only excelled by the cabinet of the British Museum; and that of birds, numbering about thirty-two thousand specimens, is probably unequalled by any collection in Europe. The library, occupying an apartment one hundred and thirty by one hundred feet, contains over forty thousand books and pamphlets. It has recently been restricted to works on natural science, so that it might not outgrow the available space. Visitors to the city should by no means fail to see this admirable and interesting institution. The cars up Nineteenth Street, and those east on Race Street, run directly



SCHUYLKILL NAVY ATHLETIC CLUB, 1626-28 ARCH STREET.

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**J.E.Ditson & Co.**  
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If you wish to be properly suited with glasses go to Borsch, the old reliable optician, where you can get the best goods at the lowest prices. The only place where you can get Borsch's Patent Comfort Spectacles and Eye Glasses.  
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635 Arch Street,  
Manufacturers, Importers,  
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Office, Church, and  
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Of every description, at low-  
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**Geo. Spencer & Co.**  
Office and Salesrooms,  
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Sole Manufacturers of the  
Wooton Rotary, Flat,  
and Roll Top Desks.

**Gilbert & Bacon**  
Leading  
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and 820 Arch St.

**P. E. Murtha,**  
Manufacturer of  
Plain and Fancy  
Paper Boxes,  
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Boxes,  
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Boxes of every description  
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Robert C.  
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Musical Instruments,  
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German Accordions,  
Mouth Harmonicas,  
Violins, Guitars, Banjos,  
Flutes, Fifes, Zithers, etc.,  
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**R. W. Hartnett**  
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Printers' Machinists,  
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Manufacturers of  
Paper  
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Geo. C. Newman,  
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**Geo.C. Newman**  
806 Market Street,  
Fine Arts,  
Engravings,  
Parlor Mirrors,  
Etchings.

past this Academy, and those on Vine, Arch, Eighteenth, and Twentieth pass a square away.

The fine new building of the **Academy of the Sacred Heart**, a flourishing Catholic institution on Arch Street above Eighteenth (No. 1815), four stories in height, built of brown-stone, rock-finished, presents an attractive appearance; and at Eighteenth and Arch Streets stands the imposing **West Arch Street Presbyterian Church**, of the Corinthian order of architecture, with a fine portico, and surmounted by a dome one hundred and seventy feet high. Near this church, at Eighteenth and Filbert Streets, is the **Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church**, whose congregation is now about to remove to their fine new edifice at Nineteenth and Catharine Streets.

In a group of plain brick buildings on Cherry Street, just east of Eighteenth, and near Logan Square, are located the **Medico-Chirurgical College**, incorporated in 1850; the **Medico-Chirurgical Hospital**, established in 1885, and the **Philadelphia Dental College**, formerly on Tenth Street above Arch. Near here, on Seventeenth Street below Race, is the **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**, with its attractive front of brown-stone; and on the south side of Arch Street, midway between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, is the imposing building of the **Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club**, one of the handsomest and best-equipped club-houses in the city. This building, constructed from designs by Willis G. Hale, is five stories high, with a front of forty-five feet, and a depth of one hundred and forty-five feet, is built of Indiana limestone, with a granite base, and is surmounted by a mansard roof of Spanish tiles, having a tower finial reaching one hundred and nineteen feet above the pavement. Its apartments include, besides the parlor and reading-room, a main hall thirty-two by forty-two feet in extent, bowling-alleys, swimming-pool, barber-shop, a large billiard-room, lavatories, etc. A gymnasium forty-two by one hundred and forty-three feet, and a running-track, are on the upper floors. On the fifth floor is a racquet court and a summer pavilion forty-five by sixty-five feet, covered with canvass. The house is said to be one of the most perfect of its kind in the country.

In the immediate neighborhood of the Cathedral, at the corner of Seventeenth and Summer Streets, stands the **Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases**; first established in 1867, as the **Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital**. Hospital, for the treatment of club-foot, spinal and hip diseases, and other bodily deformities, its scope being afterwards (in

1870) enlarged so as to include the treatment of nervous diseases. Subsequently (in 1886) the original hospital buildings were torn down, and the present edifice was erected, combining all that art and science, ingenuity, and experience could suggest in securing the best hospital accommodation. The visitor will be amply repaid for whatever time he can devote to a tour through the buildings.

Since the establishment of this hospital over six thousand deformities and over eight thousand nervous cases have been treated in the house and at the out-clinics. Over thirteen hundred surgical operations have been performed, while the hospital has been able to supply a large number of surgical appliances, in whole or in part, without charge. While the charter of the hospital provides that "No person shall receive board, treatment, or the benefit of said hospital, free, who is able to pay for the same," yet no one is refused on account of inability to pay, unless the resources of the hospital have been exhausted.

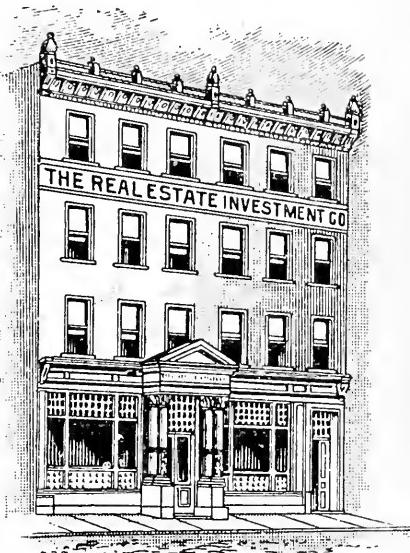
Opposite the Orthopædic Hospital, at the north-east corner of Seventeenth and Summer Streets, is the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement.

Westward from Logan Square, at Race and Twentieth Streets, occupying spacious grounds and buildings, is the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, founded in 1833, near which, at Twentieth and Cherry Streets, is St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, a beautiful Gothic edifice of brown-stone, externally festooned with ivy vines, and handsomely decorated within. This church is recognized as the distinctively "high" church of the city, is much visited by strangers, and is reached from the eastern part of the city by the cars on Vine, Arch, or Market Streets, stopping at Twentieth Street. The cars of the Traction line, from the north-west and south, also pass near this church on Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, and the Pine Street cars for Fairmount convey passengers to its immediate vicinity. Near here are also the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Twentieth and Vine Streets; and the Church of the Redemption (Protestant Episcopal), at Twenty-second and Callowhill Streets.

## VIII.

### WASHINGTON SQUARE AND VICINITY.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, one of the five principal parks designated by William Penn as pleasure grounds for the inhabitants of his "great town," is a prettily laid out common of six acres, extending south and west from the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, adjoining Independence Square diagonally, and, like it, well-shaded with a variety of trees. Once a fashionable section of the city, it was in its early history surrounded by spacious residences, which are now principally devoted to lawyers' offices and kindred purposes, many of them having been remodelled or superseded by new buildings adapted to the changed condition of the locality. At the south-west corner of Walnut and Seventh Streets is located the massive granite building of the **Philadelphia Saving-Fund Society**, a benevolent institution, established in 1816, and now holding in trust for its depositors about thirteen millions of dollars. Opposite this institution, at 721 Walnut Street, is the **Real Estate Investment Company of Philadelphia**, an incorporated company, having a paid-up capital of \$250,000 and possessing in its corporate capacity the powers and exercising the functions of a real estate broker and attorney. Its business is principally dealing in real estate and attending to such of the interests of its clients as grow out of real estate transactions, including the collection of rents (of which some \$100,000 per annum pass through its hands) and the receipt and disbursement, as attorney, of all manner of funds pertaining to dealing in real estate. The stock of this concern pays a dividend of six per cent., and is much sought after as an investment. Its president is Mr. John



PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.



J. Ridgway, ex-sheriff of Philadelphia, and for many years a prominent member of the bar. Fronting the Square, on the north-west corner of Walnut and Seventh Streets, are the rooms of the **Pennsylvania Bible Society**, established in 1808. On the east side of the square, at 219 South Sixth Street (corner of Adelphi Street), is the **Athenæum Library and Reading-Room** (an institution organized for literary pursuits in 1814), whose brown-stone building, in the Palladian style of architecture, presents an attractive appearance. In this building, in addition to the belongings of the Athenæum Society, is kept the **Law Association Library**, a very complete collection of works of reference for members of the legal profession.

A half-square south of the Athenæum, at the north-west corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets, is the old Roman Catholic **Church of the Holy Trinity** (German), with its quaint exterior, but not unattractive within. A century ago (1789) this church was dedicated to the use of the German Catholics. A small burying-ground is attached, and in its vaults the body of Stephen Girard once rested. A parish school, known as the **Holy Trinity School**, is attached to this church, for which a substantial brick building, with a conspicuous tower, has lately been erected.

A square to the westward, at the south-west corner of Spruce and Seventh Streets, occupying a large building of brick, is **St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum**, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. This institution was established in 1807, for the reception of orphan girls of from four to seven years of age, of which some two thousand have since been furnished with homes gratuitously. They usually remain until about fourteen years of age.

Fronting Washington Square on the south, at the corner of Seventh Street, is the present edifice of the **First Presbyterian Church**, a society organized under the name of Independents, in 1698, and the first of that name formed in Pennsylvania. This building was erected in 1822, is of brick, rough-cast, having a front of seventy-five feet, with a fine portico, and a depth of one hundred and forty feet. It is noted as having been the scene of the pastoral labors of several distinguished clergymen, among the most celebrated of whom was the Rev. Albert Barnes, the eminent biblical scholar and theologian, who, for nearly forty years, ministered to this people. Near this church, at the south-west corner of Washington Square, is an entrance to the **Orange Street Friends' Meeting**, the principal entrance to which is, as its name implies, on Orange Street, above Seventh. At the

south-east corner of Eighth and Locust Streets is the home of the Penn Club, an association of literary and professional gentlemen ; and on Locust Street, above Eighth, is located Musical Fund Hall,—the property of the Musical Fund Society,—once one of the most fashionable concert-rooms in Philadelphia, and still considered second to none in the excellence of its acoustic properties. The near vicinity of this Hall is reached by the cars which pass up Walnut Street and down Chestnut Street to Eighth, and by the Traction Company's cars which run down Seventh Street and up Ninth. The cars of the Spruce and Pine Streets line, from Gray's Ferry, and from Fairmount, also pass near here on Spruce Street. Less than a square from this Hall, on Eighth Street above Spruce, stands the well-known St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, with its Corinthian portico of columns supporting a pediment. This church was erected in 1822-23, and has since reckoned among its rectors such eminent clergymen as the Rev. G. T. Bedell, the Rev. Thomas M. Clark (Bishop of Rhode Island), and the Rev. William Bacon Stevens, the late Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Near here, occupying the square bounded by Spruce, Pine, Eighth, and Ninth Streets, the principal public entrance being on Eighth Pennsylvania Street, are the extensive grounds and buildings of the Pennsylvania Hospital, an institution whose long and distinguished career of usefulness and benevolence entitle it to more than a passing notice.

In 1750 a number of benevolent persons applied to the Provincial Assembly for a charter for a hospital. The credit of originating the movement is due to Dr. Thomas Bond, at that time one of the most distinguished physicians of the city. Benjamin Franklin highly approved the project, and subsequently secured the charter, which was granted in 1751, in which year a few benevolent persons rented a private house, the residence of Judge John Kinsey, on the south side of Market Street, above Fifth, and there first established the hospital in 1752. In December, 1754, the square of ground, four and a quarter acres, except a portion which was given by the proprietors, Thomas

“IN THE YEAR OF CHRIST  
MDCCCLV.  
GEORGE THE SECOND HAPPILY REIGNING  
(FOR HE SOUGHT THE HAPPINESS OF HIS PEOPLE),  
PHILADELPHIA FLOURISHING  
(FOR ITS INHABITANTS WERE PUBLIC-SPIRITED),  
THIS BUILDING,  
BY THE BOUNTY OF THE GOVERNMENT,  
AND OF MANY PRIVATE PERSONS  
WAS PIously FOUNDED  
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND MISERABLE.  
MAY THE GOD OF MERCIES  
BLESS THE UNDERTAKING.”

and Richard Penn, was bought for five hundred pounds ; this lot at that time was far out of town. On the 28th of May, 1755, the cornerstone of the present noble structure was laid, with the accompanying inscription prepared by Franklin. In December, 1756, patients were admitted, but it was not until 1800 that the hospital was finished according to the original plan.

Since the hospital was first opened nearly one hundred and seventeen thousand patients have been admitted within its walls. Its benefits have not been confined to the native-born. During the last ten years, of more than nineteen thousand admissions, only eight thousand five hundred were born in the United States. Medical and surgical cases are alike received, and any case of accidental injury, if brought within twenty-four hours, is received without question. This institution is, and always has been, the great "accident hospital" of this large and ever-increasing manufacturing city.

The first clinical lectures on medicine and surgery in America were given in this hospital, and these have been continued up to this present every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

The splendid medical library, containing nearly fifteen thousand volumes, has been collected from the fees paid by the students for the privilege of attending these demonstrations.

The department for out-door relief relieves annually many thousands of sick and injured poor. A large and valuable pathological museum also adds to the efficiency of the medical instruction.

There are eight attending surgeons and physicians, and four resident physicians, also a female superintendent of nurses (who graduate after a year's service), and an ambulance and telephone service.

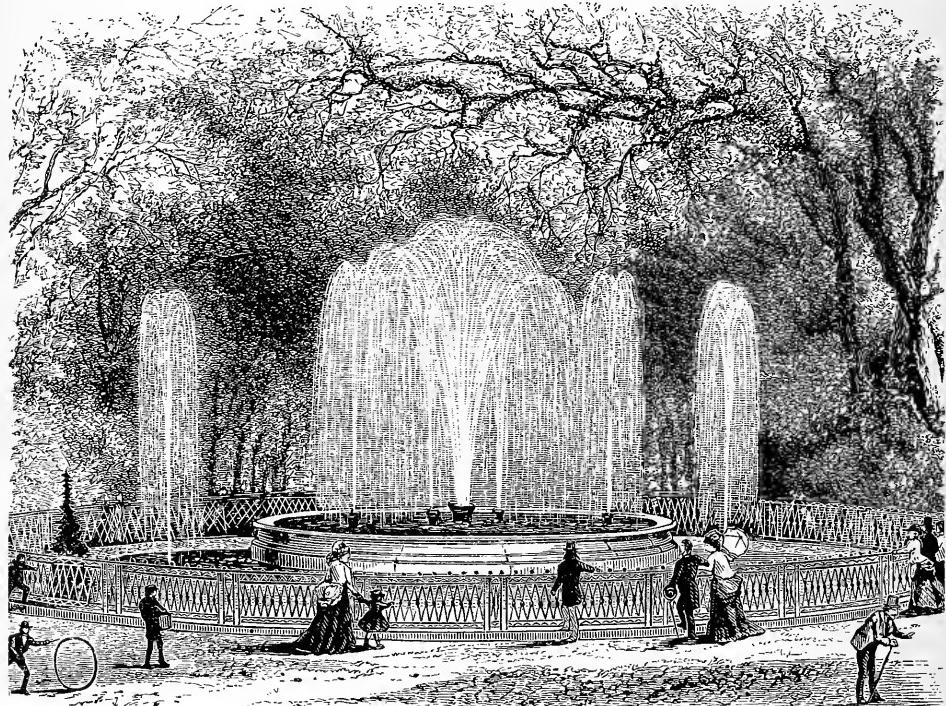
The proper care of the insane was among the important objects sought to be accomplished by the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Until the year 1841 the insane were cared for in the parent hospital at Eighth and Pine Streets, when they were removed to the hospital building which had been erected on the premises between Market Street and Haverford Avenue and Forty-second and Forty-ninth Streets.

Opposite the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the north side of Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, is an old-time burial ground, alongside of which, at the corner of Ninth and Spruce, partially obscured by the customary brick-wall, is a quaint old Friend's Meeting-house, bearing unmistakable evidences of antiquity.

## IX.

### FRANKLIN SQUARE AND VICINITY.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, one of the five original parks dedicated to public use by William Penn, and named from its relative locality *North-East Square*, extends from Vine Street on the north to Race Street on the south, and from Sixth Street on the east to Franklin on the west, covering an area of over seven acres. It is well kept



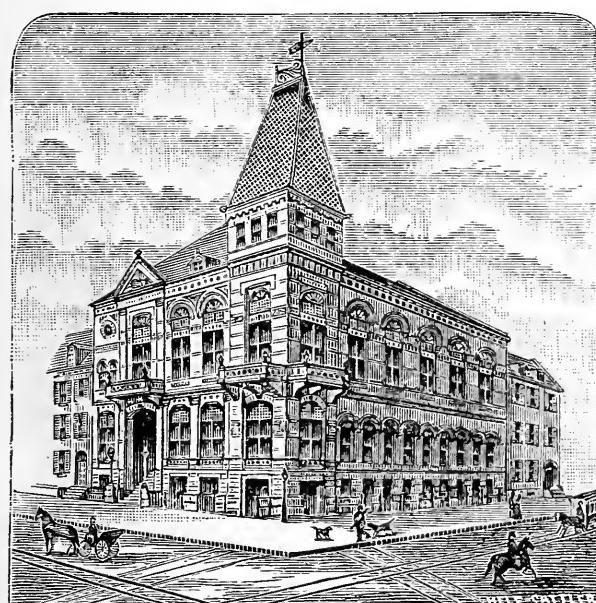
FOUNTAIN IN FRANKLIN SQUARE.

and finely shaded by large trees, and has a beautiful fountain in the centre. Street-cars from almost all sections of the city pass near Franklin Square; the Fifth and Sixth Streets line, from the extreme north and south, the Race and Vine, from Fairmount and from the Exchange at Third and Dock Streets, the Arch Street line, from both

the east and west (passing at Seventh and Arch Streets), the Ridge Avenue line (also passing at Seventh and Arch), and various branches of the Traction line, which, going southward, converge on Seventh and Franklin Streets, and, going northward, pass up Ninth Street, together with the Eighth Street line and the Callowhill Street line, all convey passengers near to this point.

Formerly the vicinity of Franklin Square was not without its claims as a desirable section for residences, of which there were many of the better class; but of late these have principally given place to

business-houses, generally of minor importance. Conspicuous among the present attractions of this locality is the handsome hall of the **Young Mænnerchor** (at Sixth and Vine Streets), an association founded in 1852 and incorporated in 1869 "for the promotion of artistic taste in general and of vocal music in particular, by the practice and performance of sacred and secular music, and the establishment of a school for gratuitous instruction in singing



HALL OF THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.

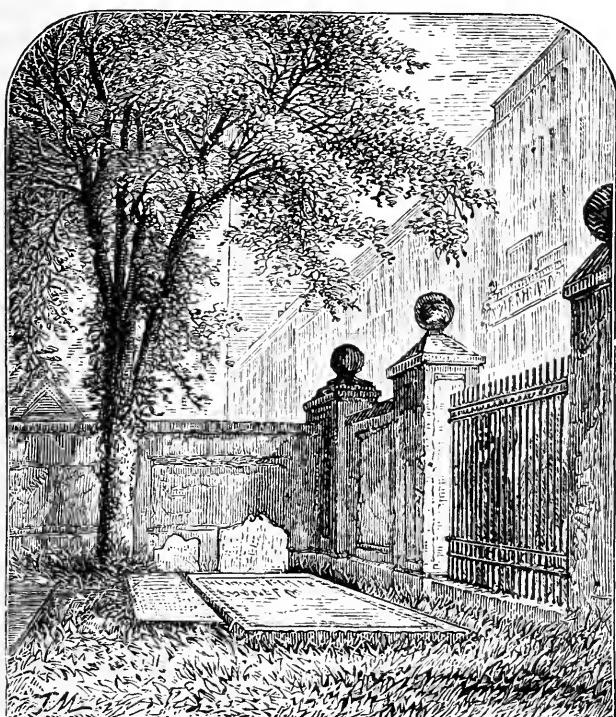
and music." Seventy male and seventy female voices constitute the present choral strength of this society, and among its trophies it numbers a first prize won in New York in 1852, second prizes won in New York in 1865 and in Baltimore in 1869, and a first prize won in the latter city in 1888. The Society has a contributing membership of seven hundred, with twelve Honorary and twenty Life Members, and owns property of the estimated value of \$100,000. A square west, at the corner of Seventh and Vine Streets, is the **Alexis Club**, a social organization, and on Franklin Street above Vine is the neat Gothic **First Moravian Church**, of brick, rough-cast, erected in 1855-56.

Fronting the Square on the west side, below Vine Street, is the **Zion Lutheran Church** (German), with its parish school, and on Seventh Street, below Race, is the Hebrew synagogue **Mikhve Israel**, whose congregation is said to be the oldest of its faith in the city. Just below Sixth Street, on Race (No. 516), is the armory and hall of the **National Guards**, a military organization which dates its existence from about 1835, and which, since its honorable record in the civil war, is known as the Second Regiment. Nearly opposite this armory is **St. John's Lutheran Church**, erected in 1808,—a fine brick structure,—long the most noted church of its denomination in the city. A square away, on the east side of Crown Street, between Race and Vine Streets, is the old-time Jewish **House of Israel**, near which, fronting on Fourth Street, below Vine, with its grounds and parish buildings, extending through to Crown Street, is **St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church**, with a steeple one hundred and eighty-eight feet high. This building, erected (1846) on the site of the original St. Augustine's, which was burned down during the native American riots, is externally a plain brick structure, but is elaborately decorated within. Opposite to it is **St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church**, once a popular house of worship. Three squares to the north, near the junction of York Avenue and Fifth and Buttonwood Streets, stand, amid pleasant surroundings, churches of several denominations; the **Fourth Baptist**, on Fifth Street, erected in 1854-55, of brick, rough-cast, with a semi-circular portico front, and a steeple one hundred and eighty-eight feet high; the **Advent** (Protestant Episcopal), on York Avenue; the **Northern Liberties Presbyterian**, a plain, rough-cast building, on Buttonwood above Fifth, and the **Fifth Street Methodist**, with a plain front of green-stone; on the west side of Fifth Street, below Green. At Sixth and Noble Streets, on grounds extending from Sixth to Marshall Streets, is the **Orthodox Friend's Meeting-House**, of the Northern District, and at No. 451 North Ninth Street is the **Swedish Zion Church** (Lutheran). On Sixth Street below Race (No. 140) is an **Odd Fellows' Hall**, a rough-cast, four-story brick building, with a front of sixty-two feet on Sixth Street, and a depth of one hundred feet. It contains a Grand Lodge Room, rooms for subordinate lodges, and a library.

The **Arch Street Theatre**, a short distance above Sixth Street (No. 613 Arch Street), is one of the best-known standard places of amusement in the city, and is accessible by the Arch Street and Ridge Avenue cars, which pass the door, and by various other lines which

lead to the immediate vicinity. The interior arrangements of the **Arch Street Theatre.** theatre are excellent,—the auditorium being capable of seating some eighteen hundred persons, and the stage dimensions being ample for the accommodation of ordinary theatrical representations. The building was erected in 1828, and has a marble front in the Italian style. At the south-west corner of Arch and Fifth Streets is located, in the old meeting-house of the Free Apprentices' Library. Quakers (the "Fighting Quakers" of the Revolution), the Apprentices' Library, established in 1820, "for the use of apprentices and other young persons, without charge of any kind for the use of books," and now containing a free reading-room and a library of from twenty five to thirty thousand

volumes, selected with special care for boys and girls. On the opposite side of Fifth Street from this library, in Christ Church burying-ground, and very near the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets (as may be seen recorded upon a flat-stone, through a palisade railing set in the brick-wall), lie the remains of Benjamin Franklin and his wife Deborah. Many other distinguished citizens lie buried in this ground, the resting places of some of whom are marked



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

by monuments. The vicinity of Franklin Square, in other directions, possesses few attractions beyond the stately business-houses that have lately been erected, both on Arch Street and on some of the cross-streets. At Arch and Sixth are several lofty structures of compara-

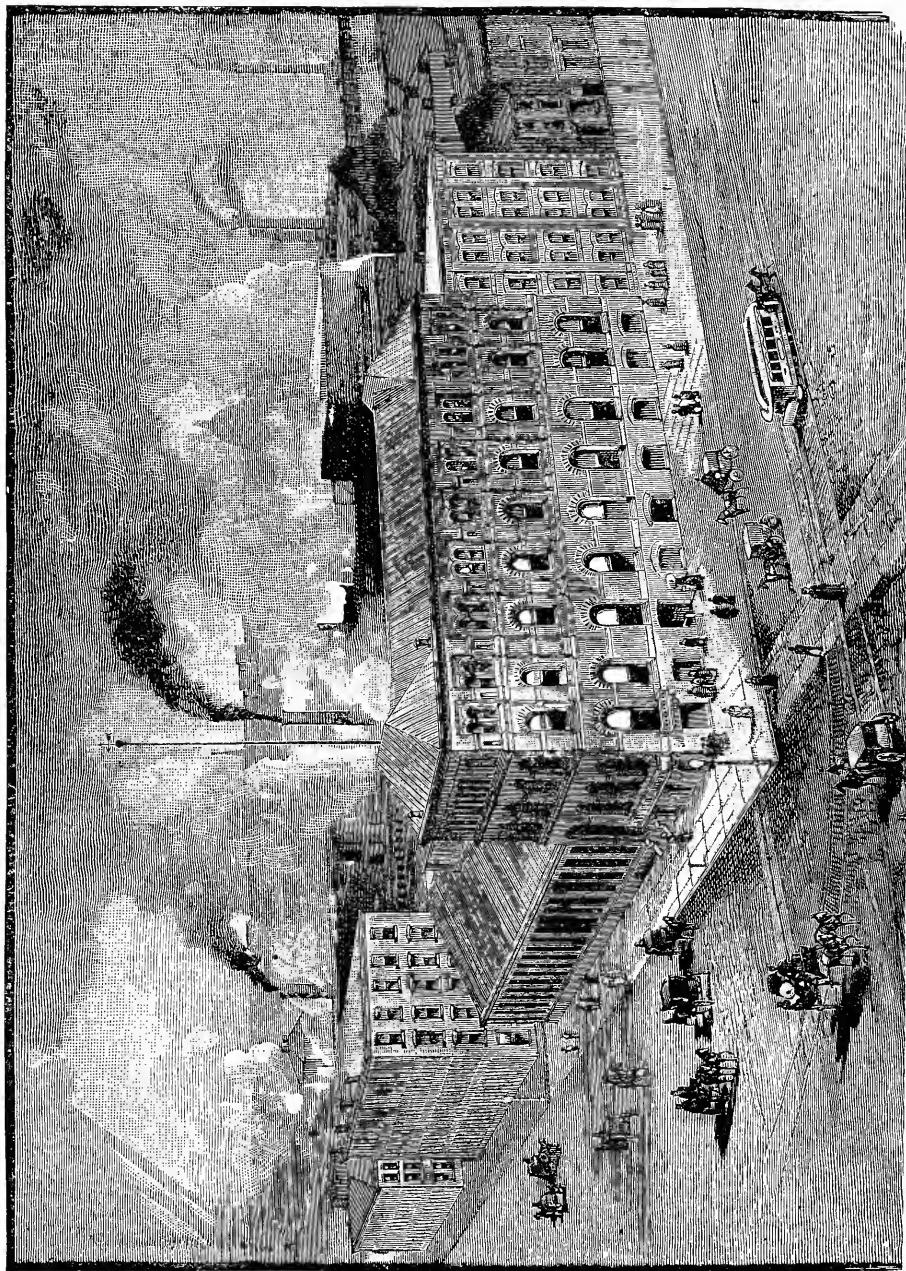
tively recent erection, while from Seventh Street westward on Arch, attractive establishments are not infrequent.

On Eighth Street, above Race (Nos. 211-217 N. Eighth), is the site of the new **Bijou Theatre**, a variety house with a seating capacity of about fifteen hundred, said to have been built with special regard for safety and comfort; and a half-square above, on the same side of Eighth (No. 256), is **Forepaugh's Theatre**. Three squares away, at

**National Theatre.** | the intersection of Ridge Avenue, Tenth and Callowhill Streets, stands the well-known **National Theatre**, to which convenient access is had by street cars from all directions; from the north and south by the Tenth and Eleventh Streets line; from both the east and west by the cars on Callowhill Street, which pass the Theatre; from Girard College and the Market Street Ferries by the Ridge Avenue line, and from other sections by the cars of the Traction line, which pass up Ninth and down Seventh.



<p>Hires &amp; Co., Limited, Plate and Window Glass, 720 Filbert Street.</p>	<p><b>PATENTS</b></p> <p>For Inventions and Designs. Trade-Marks, Copyrights, etc., procured. Call or send for circular of instructions.</p> <p>John A. Wiedersheim, 917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.</p>	<p>Bulkley, Ward &amp; Co., PAPER, 14 and 16 S. Seventh St.</p>
<p>Rich'd Levick's Son &amp; Co., 720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of Rubber Goods Of every description. Send for prices.</p>	<p>Refrigerators.</p> <p>Ridgway Refrigerator Manufacturing Co., Limited, 813 and 815 Arch St.</p>	<p>Adam Everly, Real Estate, 737 Walnut St.</p>
 <p>Revolving Book Cases Manufactured by the John Danner Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio. Forsale by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philada.</p>	<p>S. H. Quint &amp; Son, Stencil, Rubber Stamps, Badges, and Checks, 14 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.</p>	<p>Joseph Fowler &amp; Co. Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs, 403 Market Street.</p>
<p>Henry Troemner, Manufacturer of Fine Scales and Weights, 710 Market Street, Philadelphia.</p>	<p>Young &amp; Sons, Surveying Instruments, 43 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.</p>	<p>Westcott &amp; Thomson's Stereotype and Electrotype Foundry, 710 Filbert Street, Philadelphia. George Thomson.</p>



BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

## X.

### BROAD AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS AND VICINITY.

THE vicinity of Broad and Spring Garden Streets, now for decades devoted to a class of industries which have made the locality famous, is still the home of many of those gigantic concerns which years ago gave it its reputation. Here, prominent among their surroundings, and eminently worthy of their world-wide fame, are the **Baldwin Locomotive Works**,

**Baldwin Locomotive Works.** **Locomotive Works**, now under the proprietorship of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., a vast enterprise founded early in the present century by Mathias W. Baldwin, a native of New Jersey, who, a jeweller and silversmith by trade, finally engaged with David Mason as partner in the manufacture of bookbinders' tools and cylinders for calico-printing. The growth of their business making necessary the introduction of steam-power, an engine was bought, which proving unsatisfactory, Mr. Baldwin decided to design and construct one which should be specially adapted to the requirements of their shop.

The first attempt of Mr. Baldwin as an engine-builder was eminently successful, and, by directing his attention to steam engineering, led the way to the later and greater successes which he achieved as a builder of locomotives and to the founding of the immense industry that now so honorably perpetuates his name. The works occupy over nine acres of ground and employ about three thousand men, and have a present capacity equal to ten locomotives a week. In 1889 the concern made their *ten thousandth* locomotive.

This locality, indeed, teems with industrial establishments. At Sixteenth and Hamilton Streets, extending from Sixteenth to Seventeenth, is the extensive machine-tool manufactory of **William Sellers & Co.**, founded in 1848; and at Sixteenth and Buttonwood Streets are the **Bush Hill Iron-Works**, whose specialty is the production of boilers and heavy furnace equipments. East of Broad Street this immediate locality is covered with concerns of kindred character, the close proximity of the Reading Railroad, whose main line has its terminal station here, rendering this point, by its convenience for shipping, especially desirable for establishments engaged in the manufacture of

heavy products. Among these is the concern of **Hoopes & Townsend**, whose office is at 1330 Buttonwood Street, but whose premises extend to Broad Street, and whose products (bolts, nuts, screws, etc.), manufactured under some secret process, are claimed to possess superior points of excellence. Even the institutions of learning in this vicinity partake largely of a character calculated to cultivate a taste for industrial pursuits. At No. 1336 Spring Garden Street are the

**School of Industrial Art.** class-rooms of "The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art," an institution incorporated in 1876, "with a special view to the development of the art industries of the State." Here is given instruction in drawing from casts and models; in wood-carving; in weaving and textile design, including the construction of looms; in chemistry and dyeing; in decorative painting, including the grinding and preparation of colors; in modelling, etc. Pupils are graduated at this school on completion of the regular prescribed course of study in the several branches, besides which there are special courses for those who wish to pursue particular studies, for proficiency in which certificates are given. Connected with this institution is the museum at the Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park. At the north-east corner of Broad and Spring Garden Streets stands the building of the **Spring Garden Institute**, a semi-charitable institution, which maintains a library and free

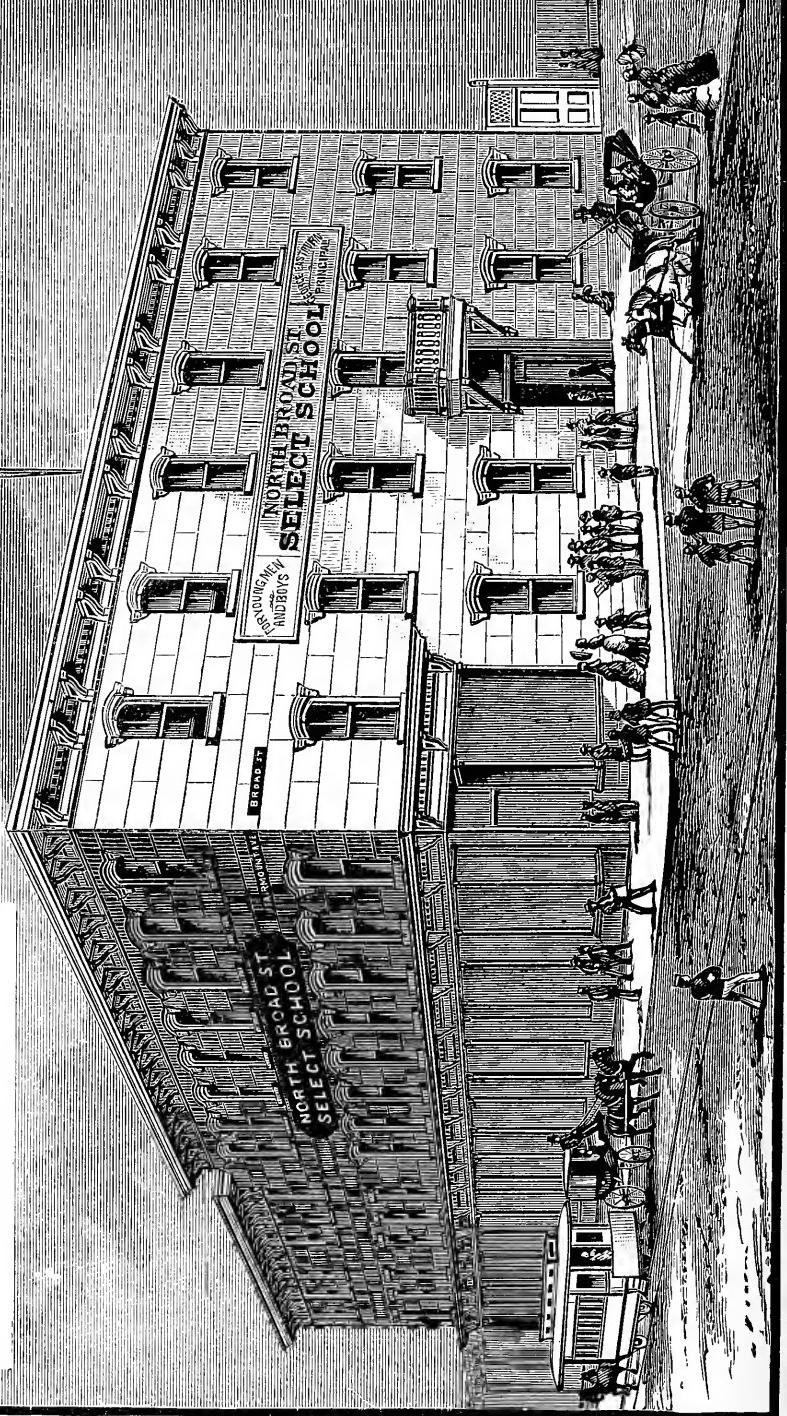
**Spring Garden Institute.** reading-room, courses of free lectures and entertainments, night-schools in drawing and mechanical handiwork at a nominal fee, and day-schools in drawing and painting at a charge to pupils of about the cost of maintenance. The report for 1888 shows that there were six hundred and sixty-one pupils in the schools, of whom five hundred and thirty-six belonged to the night classes, and that the library was visited by eighteen thousand and eleven readers during the year. One square north, at the south-east corner of Broad and Green Streets, is the **Central High-School**, for boys, a plain brick structure, erected in 1854, and having, besides the usual class-rooms, an observatory, which is provided with a set of astronomical instruments. About six hundred and fifty students attend this school, and on the completion of the prescribed four years' course, the degree of A.B. is conferred upon the graduates. A companion institution to this, but more recently founded, is the **Girls' Normal School**, three squares west at Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets, a spacious structure of green-stone, five stories high, and capable of accommo-

dating some fifteen hundred pupils. Adjoining this, and under the same management, is a **School of Practice** (in the art of teaching) of about six hundred members, making a total of over two thousand scholars under one administration. Two squares south of this institution, at Seventeenth and Wood Streets, is the **Manual Training School**, a department of the public school system of Philadelphia, established in 1885, "to afford to pupils who have finished the grammar-school course the opportunity not only to pursue the usual High-School course in literature, science, and mathematics, but also to receive a thorough course in drawing, and in the use and application of tools in the industrial arts." The prescribed order of exercises is to give "one hour per day to drawing, two hours to shop-work, and three hours to the usual academic studies."

On Broad Street, at the corner of Callowhill, is the armory of the First Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, a castellated Gothic building three stories in height. The base of the structure is of rock-face mason work surmounted by walls of brick, the trimmings to the windows and doors, etc., being of dressed stone. The principal entrance on Broad Street is flanked by two towers rising to a height of one hundred and twenty feet. The front or main building is sixty-five by one hundred and thirty-eight feet, and contains officers' rooms, and companies' rooms, squad drill-room, drum-corps room, kitchen, and billiard-room, besides dressing-rooms and store-rooms. The drill-room on the first floor is one hundred and thirty-nine by one hundred and fifty-five feet, with gun-racks at the eastern end, and a gallery for visitors at the western end. The establishment, including the price of the lot—\$80,000—represents a total cost of \$200,000, and is complete in all its appointments.

Churches of the various denominations abound in this locality. On the north-east corner of Broad and Green Streets is the **North Broad Street Presbyterian Church**, a handsome brown-stone building, with a steeple two hundred and twenty-two feet high; adjoining this, on the north, is the Hebrew Synagogue, **Rodef Shalom**, a fine specimen of Saracenic architecture, built of stone of various colors, with elegant interior finish, and a tower one hundred and twenty-five feet high. On Mount Vernon Street, east of Broad, is the **Ebenezer Baptist Church**, and three squares northward, on Broad Street, at the corner of Brown, is the **Broad Street Baptist Church**, of stucco finish. On the north-east corner of Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue is the fine new **Park Theatre**, gorgeous in its appointments of new furniture and

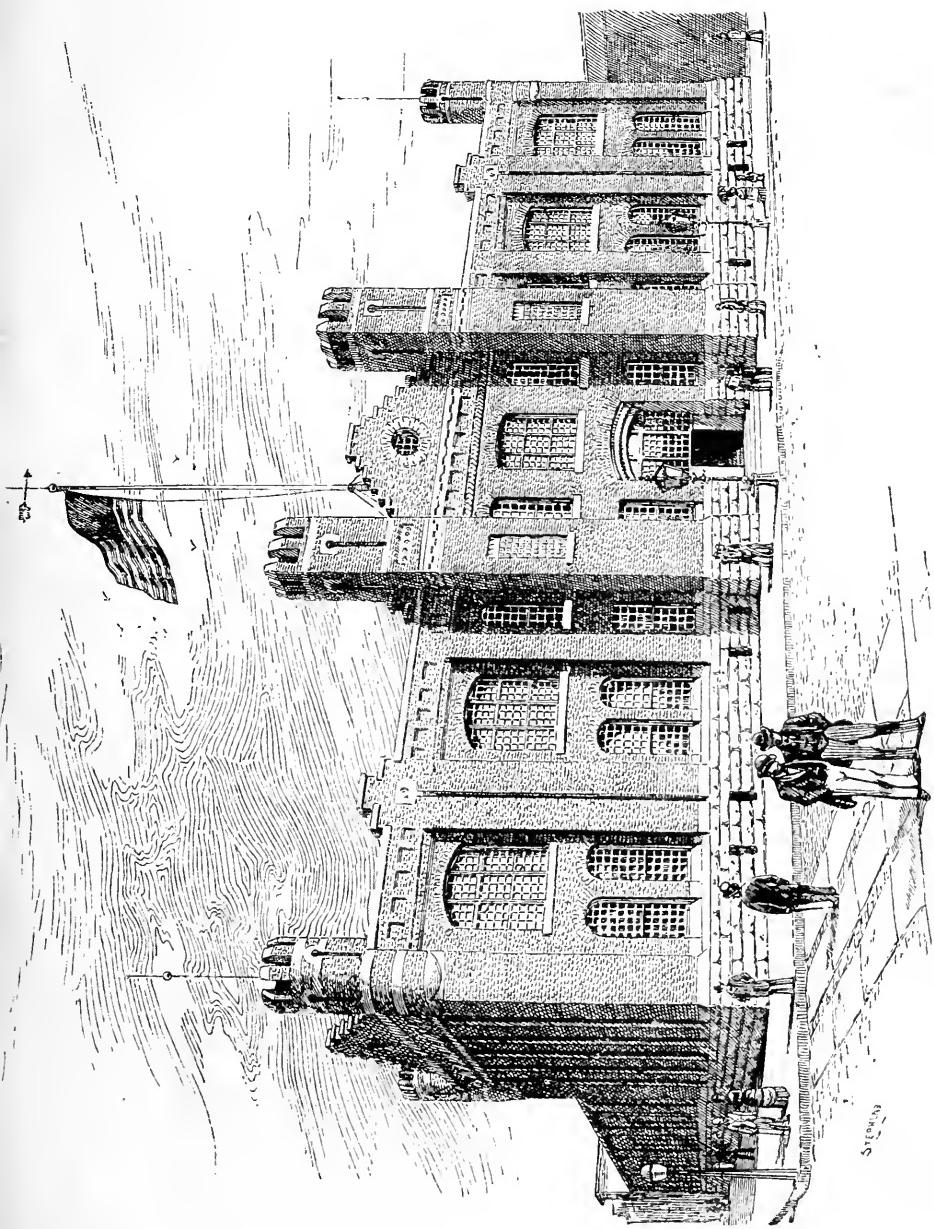
GEORGE EASTBURN'S  
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,  
700 N. BROAD STREET.



frescoed ceilings, and capable of seating two thousand two hundred persons. Opposite this theatre, on the west side of Broad Street, just above Fairmount Avenue, is the **Central Presbyterian Church**, with a massive brown-stone front, adorned with polished Aberdeen granite pillars flanking the windows. Adjoining this church, at No. 700 North Broad Street, is the **North Broad Street Select School for Young Men and Boys**, whose principal, George Eastburn, A.M., an alumnus of Yale, educated with the sole view of devoting his life to the profession of teaching, has unquestionably succeeded in creating one of the best schools preparatory for business or college in the city. Associated with him as lecturers, besides his regular faculty of teachers, are Joseph Thomas, LL.D., the eminent linguist and historian; Samuel B. Howell, M.D., Professor of Geology in the University of Pennsylvania, and Charles W. Seltzer, M.D., who, in addition to his lectures on anatomy, physiology and hygiene, holds the position of Director of Physical Training in the school. At Mount Vernon and Fifteenth Streets stands the elegant new edifice of the **Trinity Methodist Church**, designed by Theophilus P. Chandler, a Gothic structure of blue marble, rock-finished, having a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty, and erected at a cost of about \$50,000. On the south side of Green Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, is **Christ Church**, of the denomination once called the German Reformed, but now officially known as "The Reformed Church in the United States." Other churches in the immediate vicinity of Broad and Spring Garden Streets are the **St. Mark's Lutheran Church**, on the south side of Spring Garden Street, above Thirteenth, a handsome structure, with a brown-stone front and a steeple two hundred and twenty-five feet high; **St. Philip's** (Protestant Episcopal), on the north side of Spring Garden, between Thirteenth and Broad Streets, and the **Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption**, a handsomely decorated, brown-stone, Gothic building, with high towers and spires, which give it an imposing appearance. Opposite the last-named, on the north-west corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden Streets, stands the **Spring Garden National Bank**, an attractive structure of white-marble, with a capital of \$750,000. An interesting industrial establishment, at the south-east corner of Broad and Wallace Streets, is the paper-bag manufactory of **Edwin J. Howlett & Son**, with a plant of twenty of the latest improved machines, capable of producing one and a half million paper-bags a day; the business requires the employment of nearly one hundred persons.



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## XI.

### SOUTH BROAD STREET AND VICINITY.

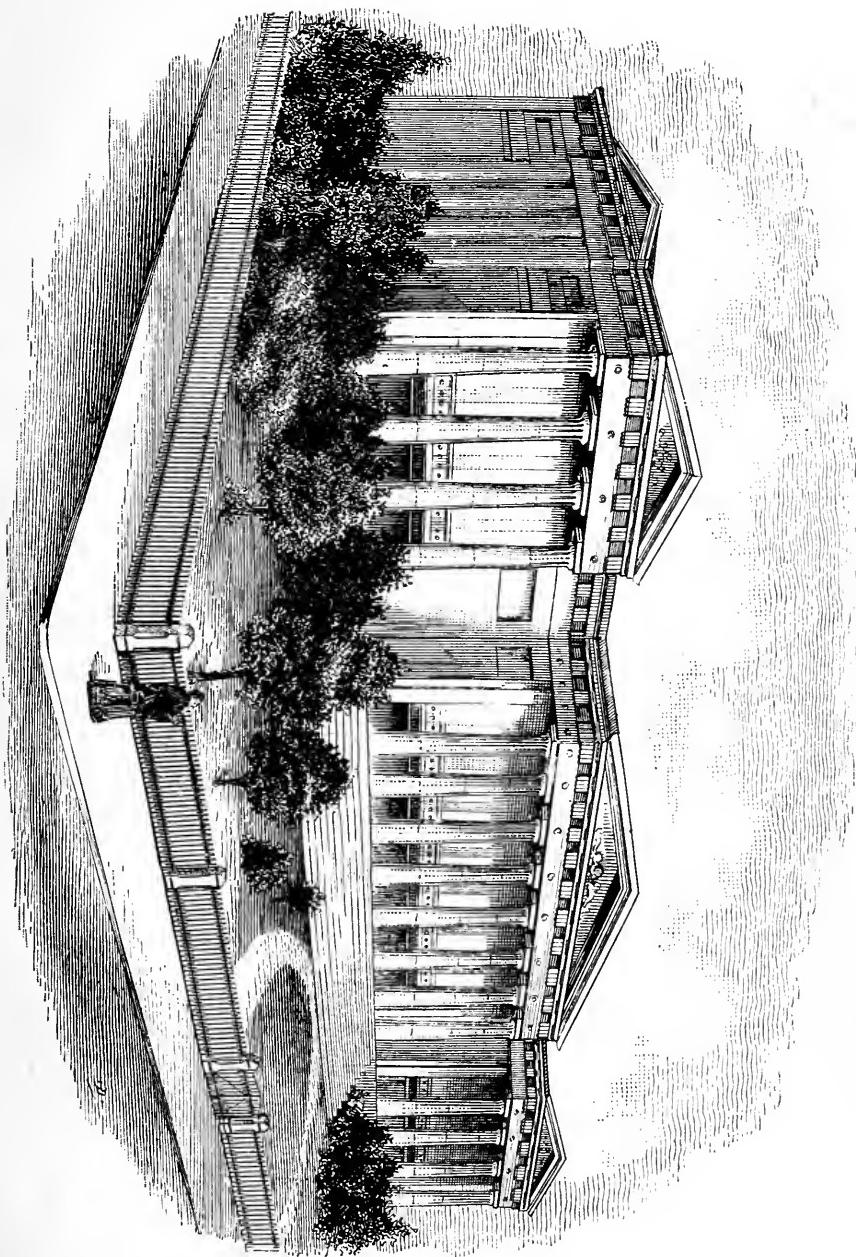
THAT section of Broad Street extending southward from Pine Street, and known to Philadelphians as South Broad, possesses, with its vicinity, only to a moderate degree those splendid architectural improvements that characterize the central and northern sections of that thoroughfare, though here and there through the entire extent of the built-up portions handsome churches and other public institutions and comfortable dwellings (some of the latter embodying a good degree of elegance) are found. In the square on Broad Street from Lombard to South Streets are some striking examples of a more or less lavish expenditure in the construction of private mansions, and thereabouts are numerous churches of various denominations, generally of styles in which neatness combined with a commendable degree of economy is the leading characteristic. At the north-west corner of Broad and Lombard Streets is the temporary home of the **Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine**, whose spacious new building, now in course of erection, on Lombard Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, promises to furnish accommodations adequate to the wants of this growing institution. The building will have a front on Lombard Street of sandstone, brick, and terra-cotta, ninety-six feet in extent by a depth of eighty feet, will be four stories high, and will embrace on its several floors a main hall, to be used as a waiting-room for patients, several clinic-rooms, a lecture-room, physiological, chemical, and microscopical laboratories, wards and rooms for private patients, and convenient general apartments for the use of the physicians and other attendants. The estimated cost of the building and ground is about \$100,000. Opposite the present college-building, at the south-west corner of Broad and Lombard Streets is the **Associate Presbyterian Church**, of brick, rough-cast, with marble base and trimmings, and on Lombard Street, at the corner of Juniper, is the **Salem Methodist Episcopal Church**, a neat plain structure. The **Fourth Presbyterian**, a plain, rough-cast, brick building, stands at Twelfth and Lombard Streets, near which, on South Street below Twelfth, is the **Standard Theatre (Variety)**, a plain

brick, easily reached from the south by the cars on Eleventh Street, from the north by the cars on Twelfth, and from other directions by the cars on Pine, Lombard, and South Streets. On the west side of Broad Street below South is the neat granite Gothic Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal), and a short distance south, at Broad and Fitzwater Streets, stands the imposing Westminster Presbyterian Church, a brick edifice with two towers on the front. Two squares east, at Twelfth and Fitzwater, is the quaint old stone All Saints' Church (Protestant Episcopal), adjoining which is the Southern Home for Destitute Children. On the east side of Broad near Catharine is the large and well-attended Roman Catholic Church of St. Theresa, with its convent and commodious parish school, and at the corner of Broad and Catharine is that excellent institution the Howard Hospital

Howard Hospital. | and Infirmary for Incurables, founded in 1854, under the name of the "Western Clinical Infirmary," its present name having been adopted five years later. An average of about five thousand patients are registered at this hospital per annum, over two hundred thousand having been treated here since its foundation. At Fifteenth and Christian Streets stands the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, a Gothic structure of brown-stone, with colored glass windows, and at Broad and Christian is the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a plain but not unattractive building.

On the east side of Broad Street, occupying the grounds bounded by Broad, Christian, Thirteenth, and Carpenter Streets, stands, in a

Ridgway Library. | kind of solitary grandeur, the colossal granite edifice known as the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, a bequest by the late Dr. James Rush to the Library,—a magnificent gift, embodying the proceeds of an estate of an aggregate value of about one million dollars, but so unfortunately located as to be little more than a stupendous monument to the possible *unwisdom* that may attach to the execution of a benevolent act. The institution was named in the will of the donor in honor of his wife (the daughter of Jacob Ridgway, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant), from whom he received the major portion of the estate thus bequeathed. The building is finely appointed within, and is made the receptacle of the less used books and treasures of the Library, besides which, in a room set apart for the purpose, are kept certain costly articles of furniture which once belonged to Madam Rush, and in another apartment is contained the



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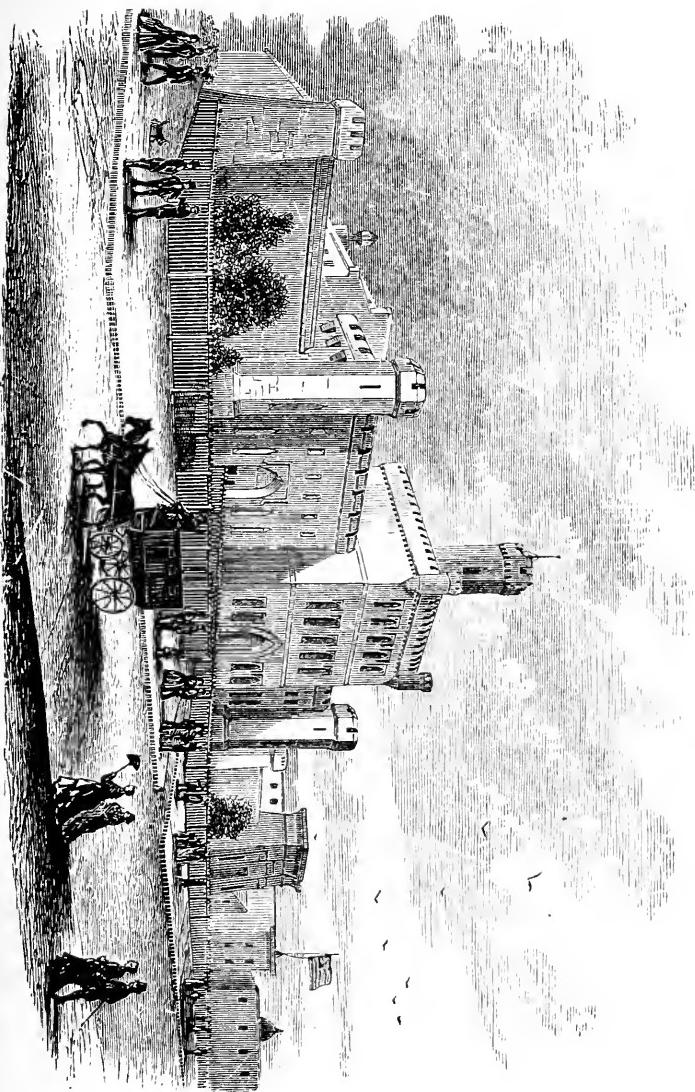
720 Market Street.

tomb of Dr. and Mrs. Rush. Two squares south of this point Broad Street is intersected by Washington Avenue, on which are the tracks and buildings of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (now used by the Pennsylvania Railroad for freight purposes), the former extending across the city from the Schuylkill River at Gray's Ferry to the Company's wharves on the Delaware. South from Washington Avenue the appearance of Broad Street presents a marked improvement. Rows of fine dwellings line the street on either hand, interspersed with churches and other public edifices. On the north-east corner of Broad and Federal is the **Church of the Messiah** (Protestant Episcopal), and in the next square, on the same side of Broad Street, is the site of the **Holland Memorial Church** (Presbyterian), of which only the Chapel has yet been erected. On the east side of Broad, near Wharton Street, is the fine **Armory of the Third Regiment** (National Guard of Pennsylvania), nearly opposite which, at the corner of Broad and Reed Streets, is the new **South Broad Street Baptist Church**, of brown-stone. Three squares below, on the east side of Broad Street, is the **Scots Presbyterian Church**, a curious Gothic structure of green-stone, with light-stone trimmings, and red roof, founded (so reads the tablet on its front) in 1771, and rebuilt in 1887.

In this immediate vicinity, on the west side of Broad Street, with grounds extending from Mifflin to McKean Streets (Nos. 1900 to 2000) stands the magnificent **St. Agnes's Hospital**, a Roman Catholic institution, erected through the generosity of leading members of that denomination, the principal contributors being (as stated on memorial tablets fixed upon the walls of the main vestibule) Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drexel, Drs. Andrew and Robert Nebinger, Mr. James B. McMinn, and Mrs. Schaeffer. The building, designed in the Romanesque style of architecture, by Edwin F. Durang, is divided into nave and side aisles, its numerous apartments, embracing, besides commodious wards for patients (so arranged as to give a cubic space of twelve hundred feet for each bed), a chapel forty feet wide by seventy feet deep, and thirty feet high, a set of rooms for the Archbishop and visiting guests, finished in oiled cypress wood-work, and neatly frescoed, and a nearly perfect system of bath-rooms, lavatories, closets, kitchens, and other necessary appliances. The institution is carried on by the Tertiary Sisters of St. Francis, and is reached by visitors by the Fifteenth Street cars, which pass its doors.

Three squares south of St. Agnes's Hospital, on grounds extending from Broad Street to Thirteenth, and from Wolf Street to Ritner (Nos. 2300 to 2400 South Broad), is the site of the **Methodist Episcopal**

**Methodist Hospital.** | Hospital in the City of Philadelphia, which owes its existence to a bequest from Dr. Scott Stewart, a physician of Philadelphia, who died in 1881, leaving his estate "as a nucleus for the erection of a hospital, to be established in that part of the city south of South Street," and "to be under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The plan of the hospital, designed by Mr. Thomas P. Lonsdale, architect, contemplates the erection of six pavilions, each a complete hospital in itself, and each having a capacity for the accommodation of fifty-six patients. One pavilion has already been erected and the building of others will follow as rapidly as funds for the purpose can be collected. The office of the superintendent of the hospital (Rev. William Swindells, D.D.) is at No. 1026 Arch Street, and the hospital site is reached by the Fifteenth Street cars, and by a branch connecting with the Fourth and Eighth Streets line. South of the Methodist Hospital little remains within the city limits, on the line of Broad Street, to be visited or described. A stretch of some two miles, occupied on either hand by truck-farms and brick-yards, leads to **League Island Navy-Yard**, in which direction there is no public conveyance,—on the Schuylkill River side being localities noted for oil refineries and kindred works. Near the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, on Penrose Ferry Road, is **Point Breeze Park**, the well-known racing-ground, near which, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, are the **Girard Point Elevators**. East of Broad Street, at Tenth and Dickinson Streets and Passyunk Avenue, is **Moyamensing Prison**, a county institution, consisting of a central square building, with wings on either hand, and having four hundred cells for males, and one hundred for females. Permits for visiting the prison are obtained at the Mayor's office, and the cars on Tenth Street convey passengers to that point. Near the prison, at the corner of Tenth and Dickinson Streets, is the large Roman Catholic **Church of the Annunciation**.



MOYAMENSING PRISON.

## XII.

### ARCH AND TENTH STREETS AND VICINITY.

THE vicinity of Arch and Tenth Streets, not many years ago among the most desirable semi-fashionable residence sections of the city, is of late, under pressure of the demands of business, undergoing marked changes in its characteristics, the spacious, comfortable dwellings gradually being changed into offices or giving place to new structures, principally for business purposes. The point is easily accessible from all directions ; from the extreme northern and southern parts of the city by the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, on Tenth and Eleventh Streets ; from the north-west by the Ridge Avenue cars, which enter Arch Street at Tenth ; from the east and west by the cars on Arch Street, and by the Market Street cars which pass a square away ; and from the south-west by lines of the Traction Company, some of which pass up Ninth Street and others down Filbert Street. Here, near the north-west corner of Arch and Tenth Streets, is the **Continental Theatre**, a popular place of entertainment, and at Ninth and Arch is the **Dime Museum**, much resorted to, especially by the young. The **Philadelphia College of Pharmacy**, chartered in 1821, whose matriculates number over ten thousand

**College of Pharmacy.** | Pharmaceutical Graduates, of whom over three thousand have received the degree of Graduates of Pharmacy, has its home at No. 145 North Tenth Street, just above Arch. On the south side of Arch Street, above Tenth, is the **Arch Street Presbyterian Church** (officially known as the "Fifth Presbyterian"), a brick building erected in 1822, with a spire one hundred and sixty-five feet high, and adjoining this church, on the west (No. 1818 Arch Street), are the **Methodist Book-Rooms**, the literary and business head-quarters of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here is the office of the "**Philadelphia Methodist**." A large number of business concerns have their agencies in this locality, some of which, by the excellence of their manufactured products, attract more than the mere glance of the passer-by. Such is the great variety of office-desks and tables exhibited by **George Spencer & Co.**, at No. 926 Arch Street, whose line includes the

celebrated "Wooten Rotary Slat- and Roll-Top Desk" (now extensively used almost everywhere), and whose services have lately been called into requisition in the manufacture of an elaborate cabinet secretary for the President, to be used in the White House. On Arch Street, above Eleventh (Nos. 1117 and 1119), are the apartments of the **Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia**, a semi-charitable corporate body occupying two old-time mansions, and "having for its object the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of women, especially young women, who are dependent on their own exertions for support." Besides these apartments the Association maintains a cottage at Asbury Park, conducted for the benefit of its boarders, and has lately been placed in charge of the "Whelen Home for Girls," at Bristol, Pennsylvania, erected by Mr. Edward S. Whelen, in memory of his deceased wife, and designed as a temporary *home* for working-girls during the heats of summer.

A few doors above Arch Street, at the corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, stands the **Grace Protestant Episcopal Church**, a plain, rough-cast structure, built many years ago. The cars down Twelfth Street pass the door of this church, and the Arch Street and numerous other lines lead to its immediate vicinity.

On Cherry Street, just east of Eleventh, is the **First African Baptist Church**, and in this immediate vicinity, on the north side of Cherry, is the well-known **Aimwell School**, founded in 1796 by three young women, of the Society of Friends, and still supported by the **Society for the Free Instruction of Female Children**. At the south-west corner of Cherry and Eleventh Streets stands the new building of one of the most purely benevolent institutions of the city, **The Lying-In Charity**, established in 1828, for the assistance and care of deserving indigent women, both at their homes and in the wards of the Hospital. This institution is under the administration of distinguished physicians, and ladies of the city well known for their benevolence, and during its existence some fifteen thousand poor women have been cared for, and more than \$175,000 dispensed for their benefit. The Charity also maintains a home and school for nurses, to whom instruction is given in the practical details of their calling. The new building was erected at a cost of over \$50,000.

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## XIII.

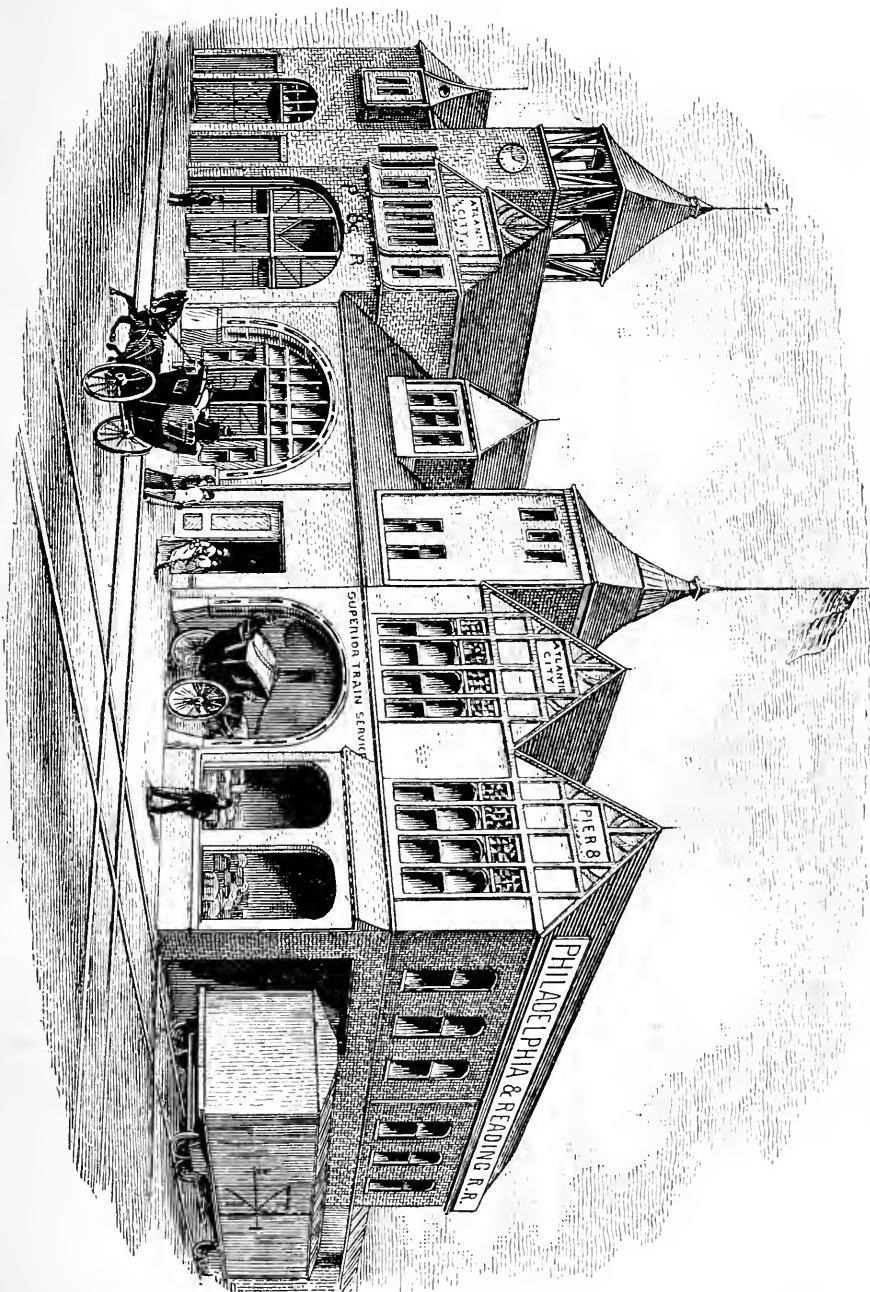
### CENTRAL DELAWARE-RIVER FRONT AND VICINITY.

THAT portion of the city fronting upon the Delaware River which, from its location as well as from its comparative importance, may be termed the *Central River Front*, occupies essentially the section of the river margin included in the plot which, two hundred years ago, William Penn laid out as the site of his "great towne," and which extended from Vine Street on the north to South Street on the south, a distance of about one mile. Within these limits, in the vicinity of the wharves, are now to be found heavy business-houses which occupy all the streets great and small, and here, through the medium of their lines of ferry-boats, plying to Camden on the opposite side of the river, are the terminal stations of the several railways that connect Philadelphia with the seashore and intermediate points. Chief among these is the station of the **West Jersey Railroad**, at the foot of

**West Jersey Railroad** | Market Street (now controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad), by the side of which is the Camden Ferry, for the accommodation of teams and passengers other than those destined for the cars. Several lines of river-steamer and coasting-vessels also have their landings here, the more important of the latter being the **Clyde Lines** (the offices of which are at No. 12 South Delaware Avenue) and the principal of the former being the **Ericsson Line**, whose vessels leave daily (piers No. 7 North Delaware Avenue and No. 28 South Delaware Avenue) for Baltimore, the **Bristol Line** (Columbia and Twilight), daily from Chestnut Street wharf, the **Trenton Line** (Edwin Forrest), daily from Arch Street wharf, the **Salem (New Jersey) Line** (Reybold), daily, except Sundays, from Arch Street wharf, besides others of less note. Street-cars, both of the cable- and horse-lines, converge at this point; the Traction Company's cars bringing passengers hither from West Philadelphia and various other sections of the city, and the lines of Callowhill Street and Lombard and South Streets meeting at Front and Market Streets. Three squares north of the Market Street Ferries is lower Vine Street, which derives its chief interest from the fact that at **Vine Street Wharf**, on the Delaware River, is the principal

Philadelphia station of the **Camden and Atlantic Railroad**, the pioneer line that, by its construction to Atlantic City nearly two-score years ago, first made conveniently accessible to Philadelphia the neighboring sea-coast of New Jersey. **Vine Street Wharf.** City railways convey passengers to this station and its surrounding locality from all directions; the Second and Third Streets line passing here from the extreme northern and southern sections of the city; the Callowhill Street line from Fairmount, passing to and fro on Front Street; the Race Street cars, running to Second and Race Streets; the Green Street cars, going down Fourth; and the Ridge Avenue and Arch Street lines reaching to Second and Arch Streets, three squares away. A square above Vine Street Wharf, at the foot of Willow Street, is an extensive freight-station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which is connected with the main line of that road by tracks up Willow Street to Broad and Callowhill Streets, and with eastern freight lines by tracks to Third and Berks Streets. Near this station, on Fourth and Crown Streets, above Callowhill, is the extensive brewery of John F. Betz & Son, an enormous concern, and at Third and Vine Streets, and at No. 331 North Third Street, are respectively the **National Bank of the Northern Liberties**, with a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$600,000, and the **Consolidation National Bank**, whose capital and surplus are each \$300,000. At the south-east corner of Third and Arch Streets is the **Union National Bank**, and on Arch Street, midway between Third and Fourth Streets (Nos. 315 and 317), are the **City Hotel** and the **St. Elmo Hotel**, directly opposite which, in a lot three hundred and sixty by three hundred and sixty-six feet in extent (the gift of William Penn), stands the oldest Friends' Meeting-House in the city, known as the **Arch Street Meeting**, shaded by large old trees and surrounded by a high brick wall. The points on lower Arch Street are reached by the Arch Street cars from Fairmount and by the Ridge Avenue cars, both of these lines having their eastern terminus at Second and Arch Streets, while from almost all sections of the city passengers are brought to this immediate vicinity by the various lines.

A short distance below the Market Street Ferries, at Pier No. 8 **Reading's Atlantic City Division.** South Wharves, midway between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, is the principal Philadelphia station of the Atlantic City division of the Reading Railroad, whence ferry-boats connect with trains at Kaighn's Point below, on the opposite side of the Delaware. This station is con-



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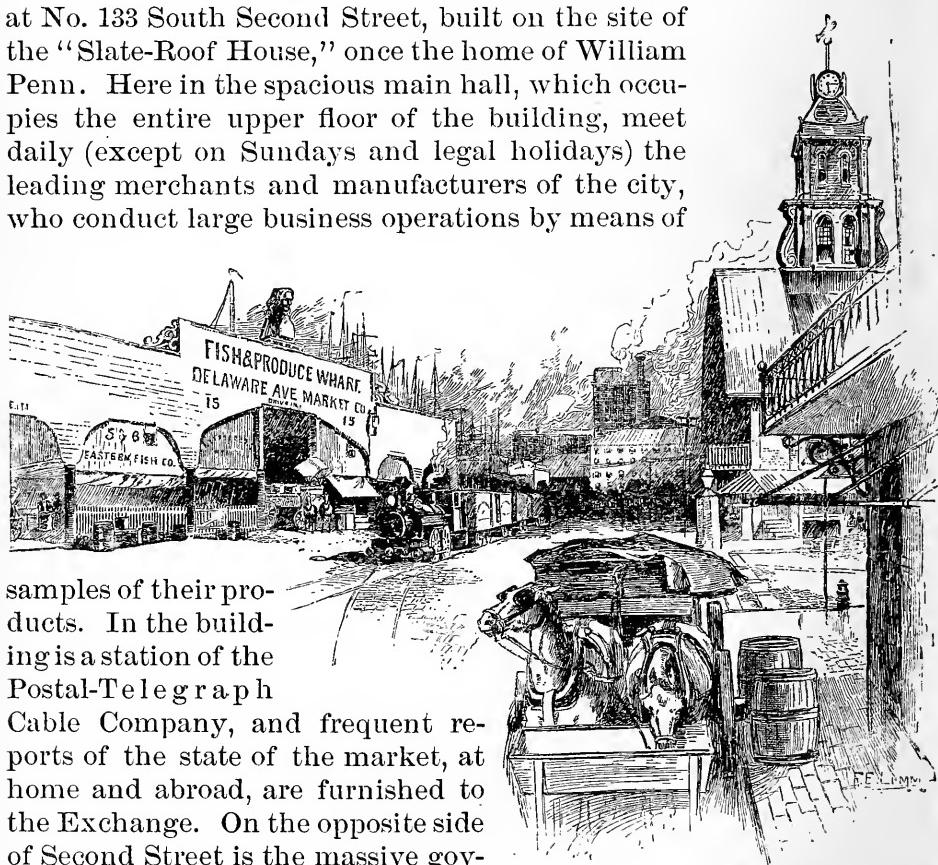
28 N. Seventh St.

veniently reached by the cars on Lombard Street, which pass Front and Walnut Streets; by those on Spruce Street, which run to Second and Dock Streets; by the Chestnut Street cars, which run to Second Street, and by those of the Traction line which, run to Front and Market Streets. Near here is the ferry which conveys pleasure-seekers to Ridgway Park (once called Smith's Island), a noted place of resort.

Prominent among the objects of interest in the vicinity of Front and Market Streets is the old **Christ Church**, on Second Street above Market, a unique brick structure on the site of a church erected in

**Christ P.E. Church.** | 1695, and itself built in 1727-31 and enlarged at various times during the last century. This church is sixty feet in width by ninety feet in length, and has a brick tower surmounted by a wooden steeple one hundred and ninety feet high. Here in colonial days the royal officers attended public worship, and after the Revolutionary War, while Philadelphia was the seat of government, the President of the United States and other officials occupied pews in this church. The steeple contains a chime of bells cast in London about the middle of the last century. In the grounds adjoining the church are the graves of several distinguished men, and in the church-yard proper, at Fifth and Arch Streets, many eminent men have been interred. At No. 223 Market Street is the handsome new Philadelphia office of the **National State Bank of Camden**, nearly opposite which, at No. 216 Market Street, is the office of the **First National Bank of Camden**. On the west side of Third Street, midway between Market and Chestnut Streets (No. 22 South Third), is the **Mechanics' National Bank**, whose existence dates from the year 1814, and a few doors above Market Street, on North Third (No. 27), is the **Manufacturers' National Bank**, chartered in 1832,—with a front of granite, a capital of \$935,000, and a surplus of \$100,000. At the north-west corner of Fourth and Market Streets is the **Seventh National Bank**, nearly opposite which, on the south side of Market (Nos. 408-410), stands the new building of the **Bell Telephone Company**, a solid fire-proof structure of brick and iron having a front on Market Street of thirty-five feet by a depth of one hundred and fourteen feet to Merchant Street. This building is four stories (about seventy-five feet) high, the upper stories being accessible by a passenger elevator and flights of stairs, the spacious top story, twenty-three feet in height and well lighted by windows and skylights, being devoted to the "Telephone Exchange," and the entire structure to the purposes of the company.

The **Corn Exchange National Bank**, at the corner of Chestnut and Second Streets, chartered in 1858, occupies a spacious brick building, near which are the **Produce National Bank** (No. 104 Chestnut Street) and the **National Bank of Commerce**, whose home is in a plain brown-stone structure (No. 209 Chestnut Street) of tasteful appearance. A square away, at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, is the Philadelphia office of the **Camden National Bank**. Among the most imposing edifices in this vicinity is the **Commercial Exchange**, at No. 133 South Second Street, built on the site of the "Slate-Roof House," once the home of William Penn. Here in the spacious main hall, which occupies the entire upper floor of the building, meet daily (except on Sundays and legal holidays) the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city, who conduct large business operations by means of



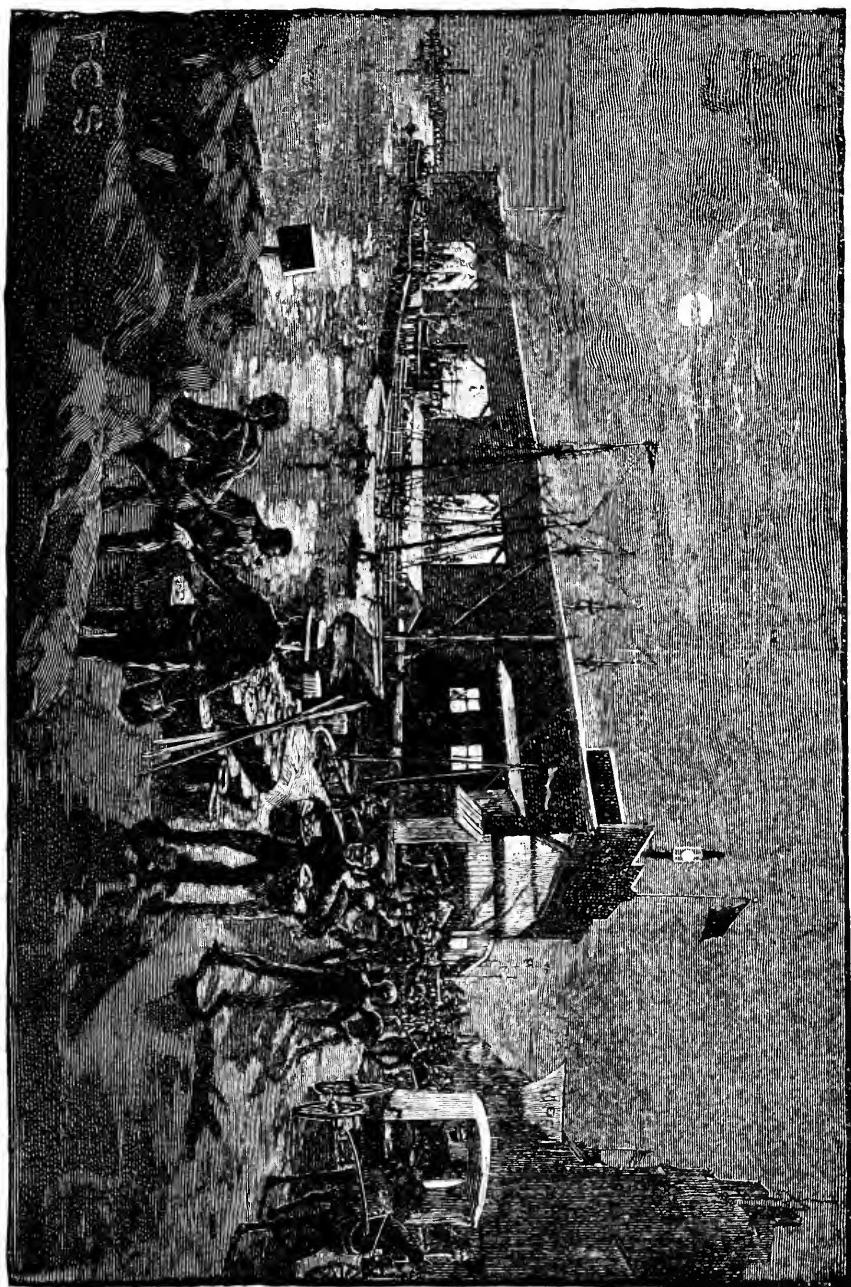
FISH AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, DELAWARE AVENUE.

samples of their products. In the building is a station of the Postal-Telegraph

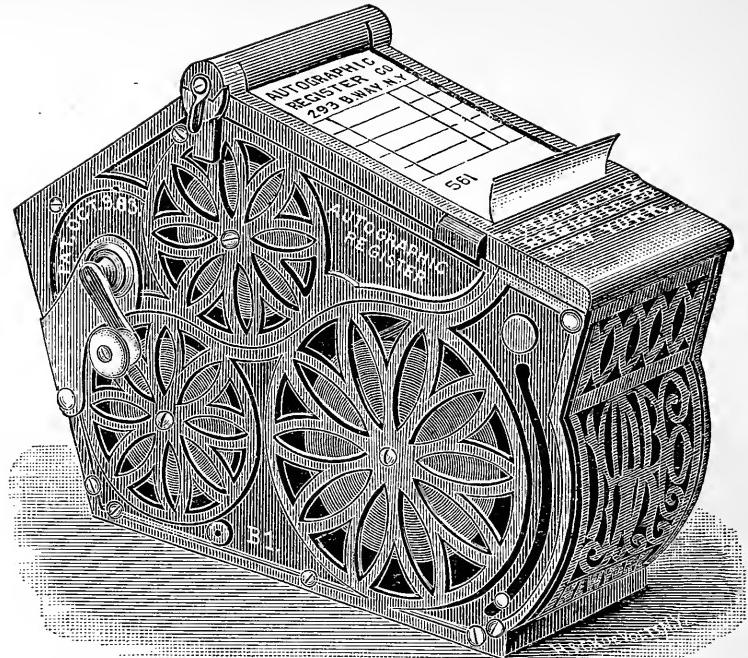
Cable Company, and frequent reports of the state of the market, at home and abroad, are furnished to the Exchange. On the opposite side of Second Street is the massive government warehouse, known as the **United States Appraiser's Building**, extending from Second to Dock

Streets, five stories in height, where imported goods are received from the custom-house for appraisal.

The section of the city lying along the Delaware River southward



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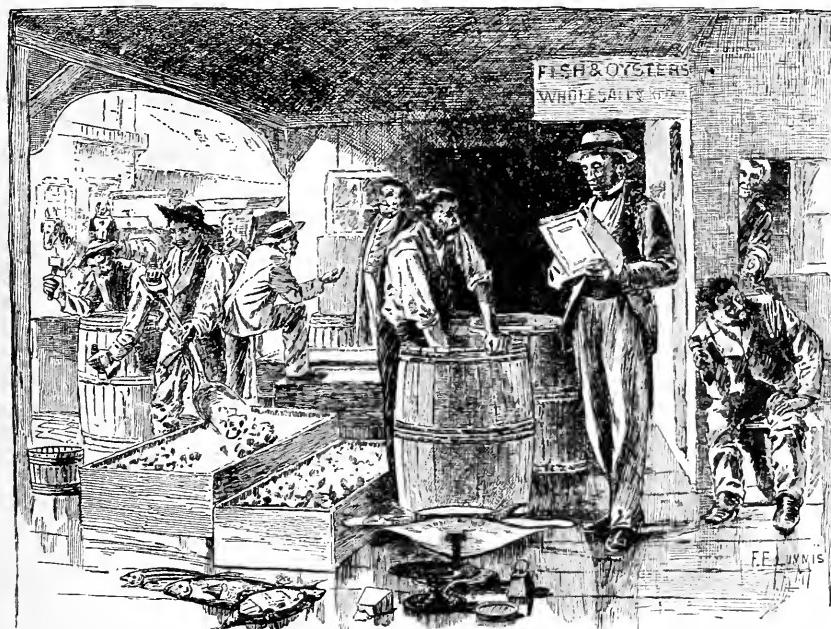


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from Walnut Street is largely devoted to heavy traffic by river and by rail, vast amounts of the products of the sea (fish, oysters, etc.) and of fruits and vegetables, from neighboring States and foreign lands, here finding their entrance into the city, and corresponding amounts of merchandise finding their exit from the city through the various transportation lines that have their termini here. Indeed, the fish and oyster trade principally, the produce business largely, and the fruit business almost exclusively, find along the wharves their natural entrepôt. Vast quantities of butter, cheese, vegetables, and cured meats are sold both at wholesale and retail; and

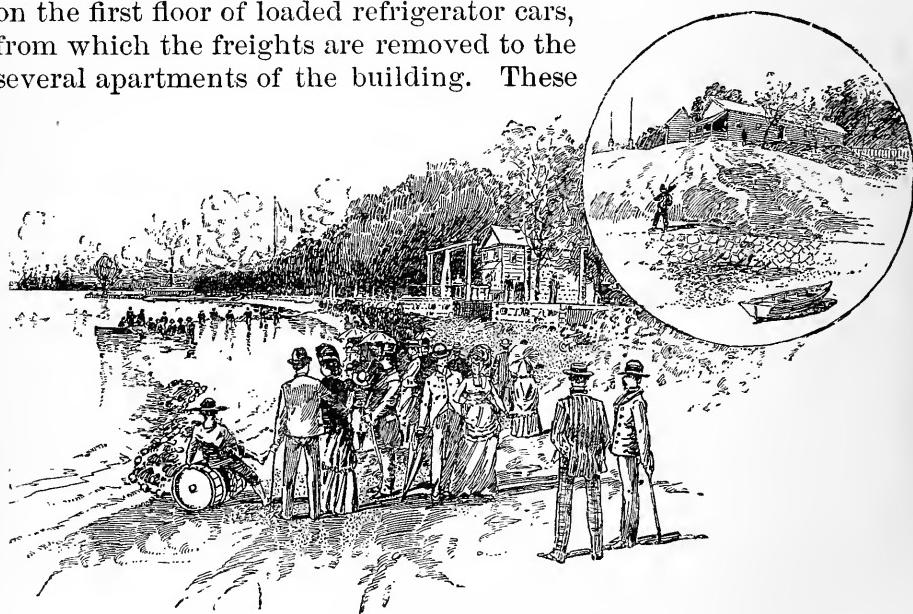


FISH AND OYSTER BUSINESS (AN INTERIOR).

in their season the peaches of Maryland and Delaware and the small fruits of New Jersey are here displayed in great abundance. Foreign fruits are brought by fast steamers in great quantities, rapidity of transportation enabling them to be marketed in excellent condition. Both fresh vegetables and fruits, however, have to be promptly handled on arrival, so that by night, as well as by day, the wharves devoted to this trade present a lively scene.

A great freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad extends from

Walnut Street south on Delaware Avenue to near Dock Street, and directly opposite the depot are the piers to and from which are floated, on barges, the incoming and outgoing freight trains of the West Jersey and New York divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At Delaware Avenue and Spruce Street is the extensive establishment of the **Quaker City Cold Storage Company**, in effect a mammoth refrigerator constructed with all the most approved appliances for the preservation of perishable foods, having a front of one hundred feet on Delaware Avenue by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet on Spruce Street. It is seven stories in height, and is arranged for the entrance on the first floor of loaded refrigerator cars, from which the freights are removed to the several apartments of the building. These



SHAD-FISHING, GLOUCESTER.

establishments are reached by trains up Delaware Avenue from Washington Avenue, the latter crossing the southern section of the city from the Schuylkill to the Delaware. At the foot of Pine Street is the pier of the well-known Winsor line of steamers for Boston (reached by the Lombard Street cars), to which port semi-weekly trips are made, and near here, at the foot of South Street, is one of the terminal stations of the Atlantic City division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, whence passengers are conveyed on railroad ferry-boats to Kaighn's Point to board the trains for Atlantic City and intermediate places. Adjoining this station is the Gloucester Ferry-House, the terminus of

a ferry-line to Gloucester, New Jersey, a manufacturing city some three miles distant, principally celebrated for its shad-fisheries and its planked-shad dinners, which, in their season, especially endear the place to epicurean Philadelphians. This immediate locality is reached from the north and south by the cars of the Second and Third Streets line; from the west by the Spruce Street cars, which run to Third and Spruce Streets, and the Lombard Street cars, which run to Front Street; and from the north-west by the Race Street cars, which run to Second and Walnut Streets. Near here, at Third and Pine Streets, is the famous old **St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church**, erected before the Revolutionary War (1758-61) by the vestry and members of Christ Church, by whom it continued to be governed until 1832. Its grounds extend from Third Street to Fourth Street, and contain the graves of many distinguished citizens of the olden time. Opposite the grounds of St. Peter's (in its church-yard at the south-west corner of Fourth and Pine Streets) stands the **Third Presbyterian Church**, familiarly known as the "Old Pine Street Church," a rough-cast brick structure with a Corinthian portico of eight pillars, first opened for worship in 1768, and subsequently the scene of the pastoral labors of several eminent clergymen. A square distant, on Spruce Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, is the **Spruce Street Baptist Church**, and on Sixth Street, near Lombard, is **Bethel Church** (African Methodist Episcopal). At No. 420 Lombard Street is the Polish Hebrew Synagogue **B'Nai Jacob**.



## XIV.

### SOUTH DELAWARE-RIVER FRONT AND VICINITY.

THE vicinity of the Delaware River extending from South Street to the extreme southern limit of the built-up portions of the city contains but a comparatively few objects of interest to the sight-seer, even if that vicinity be held to include all the portion of the city east of the section of this work entitled "South Broad Street and Vicinity," to which the line of Eleventh Street may be considered as a general eastern limit.

Scattered here and there, especially near the bank of the Delaware, may be found some heavy industrial works, such as are usually placed near navigable waters, prominent among which are the extensive sugar refineries of **Harrison, Frazier & Co.** and **E. C. Knight & Co.**, whose lofty buildings, near Front and Bainbridge Streets, are so nearly contiguous as to form an almost unbroken group, and whose products aggregate some five thousand barrels of refined sugar per day. Not far from this group of works, on Queen Street below Third, is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Philip de Neri**, a brick building with stucco finish, and on Catharine Street, near Second, is the **Southwark Trinity Church** (Protestant Episcopal), a plain brick with a stucco front and portico consisting of a pediment supported by massive pillars. Midway between Sixth and Seventh Streets, on Catharine (No. 619), is **St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church**, a plain but very neat brick structure situated in pleasant grounds, and above Seventh Street, on Catharine, is the Protestant Episcopal **Church of the Evangelists**, a fine brick edifice. On Christian Street below Tenth stands **St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church**, of massive proportions, rendered conspicuous by its imposing tower, and having on the opposite side of the street a neat convent of white marble. In the square from Tenth to Eleventh Streets, on the north side of Washington Avenue, is **Machpelah Cemetery**, a well-kept burial-ground, adjoining which is the **Union Methodist Episcopal Cemetery**. In the latter, fronting on Eleventh Street, stands the **Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church**. Other well-known burial-grounds in this vicinity are **Ronaldson's Cemetery**, on the west side of Ninth Street, extending from Bainbridge to Fitzwater

Streets ; the **Lafayette Cemetery**, bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Federal, and Wharton Streets ; and the **Union Cemetery**, bounded by Sixth Street, Washington Avenue, and Federal Street.

Notable among the church edifices in the south-eastern section of the city is the **Old Swedes' Church** (*Gloria Dei*), which stands on Swanson Street, below Christian (near Christian and Second Streets, and easily accessible by the cars on the latter), in the old district of Southwark, the Wicacoa of the Swedes. This venerable edifice was built in 1700, to take the place of a log structure which was erected in 1677, and served equally well for church or fort, as the exigencies of those somewhat uncertain times might demand. The church is of brick, and is still regularly used. It stands in a cemetery where gravestones of all dates, from 1700 and the years immediately following down to yesterday, may be seen, though most of the stones are so weather-worn that their inscriptions are partially or completely illegible. A short distance west, on Christian Street above Third, is the **Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church**, a plain brick building with white marble trimmings. Two squares below the site of the Old Swedes' Church, at the foot of Washington Street, is located a mammoth grain-elevator belonging to the Girard Point Storage Company, who have other elevators at Girard Point and Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill River. The cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, crossing the city on Washington Avenue, discharge their freight in this elevator, and from its stores vessels, lying at the wharf on the Delaware River, are loaded by machinery driven by steam. Here also, at the foot of Washington Avenue, is the pier (No. 47 South Delaware Avenue) of the **American Steamship Line** (now consolidated with the Inman and Red Star Lines under the name of the International Navigation Company), whose vessels sail for Liverpool on Wednesday of each week.

In this immediate vicinity, enclosed by Reed, Dickinson, and Swanson Streets and the Delaware River, are the grounds (about ten acres in extent) of the enormous sugar-refining plant of Claus Spreckels, one-half of which, embracing a filter-house, pan-house, boiler-house, barrel-factory, machine-shops, and warehouse, is now complete and in operation. The buildings are of brick, are about one hundred and thirty feet high, and cover an area of six acres. The remaining half of the plant will be constructed and put in operation during the coming year ; and the completed works will have a capacity of fourteen thousand barrels of refined sugar per day. It is expected

that the entire cost of the establishment will not be less than \$6,000,000. The cars of the Second and Third Streets line, and those of Fourth and Eighth Streets afford convenient access to this locality. Southward from Spreckels's concern are isolated localities on the banks of the Delaware to which railroad freight tracks extend, and where, in addition to such manufacturing enterprises as are there carried on,—generally of the less attractive sort,—heavy shipments abroad, of coal and kindred products, are made.

The southern section of the city is by no means devoid of church accommodations. At the junction of Third Street with Moyamensing Avenue and Reed Street is the fine Roman Catholic **Church of the Sacred Heart**, a Gothic edifice of stone, with a high steeple surmounted by a cross; and on the north-west corner of Third and Reed Streets is the Protestant Episcopal **Church of St. John the Evangelist**, of brown-stone, festooned with ivy. At Washington and Moyamensing Avenues is the Methodist Episcopal **Mariners' Bethel**, of green-stone with brown-stone trimmings, not far from which, extending from Washington Avenue to Federal Street, and from Third to Fourth Streets, is **Washington Avenue Square**, a neatly-kept common shaded with young and thrifty trees. Standing on the corner of Fourth and Reed Streets is the imposing Roman Catholic **Church of St. Alphonsus**, built of brick, with stucco finish and painted windows, and on Reed Street below Eighth is **St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church**, a neat brown-stone in the Gothic style of architecture. Four squares away, on Wharton Street below Fifth, is the Lutheran **Church of St. John**, a neat brown-stone structure with a tower on the front. Near Fourth Street, on Wharton, is the **Wharton Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, a plain brick edifice, and three squares away, at Sixth and Federal Streets, stands the **Olivet Baptist Church**, of brick with stucco finish, and having a semi-circular front supported by pillars. On Fourth Street, corner of Carpenter Street is the **Emanuel Lutheran Church** (German), a plain brick structure, with brown-stone trimmings and a tall spire.

## XV.

### NORTH DELAWARE-RIVER FRONT AND VICINITY.

THE river-front, northward from the Willow Street freight-yards, is a scene of almost perpetual business movement upon a large scale. Commercial and manufacturing enterprise has here one of its busiest seats. It is not an attractive quarter of the city in its aspect to the stranger, but thousands of wage-earners here obtain subsistence for their families. Great factories seem to be elbowed by lofty warehouses; extensive lumber-yards are flanked by rolling-mills and foundries; and in many of the poorer streets, too often ill-kept and mean, there are battered and weather-worn, old frame houses, and dingy rows of old-fashioned, low, brick dwellings. This section of the town is a part of the former municipality of the **Northern Liberties**, which, in 1854, was absorbed by Philadelphia. To the north-east lies a section of the town which has its streets running on a plan diverse from that of the principal part of the city, the north and south streets being deflected to the north-east, while those approaching from the west are turned south-eastward. The most densely populated part of this district is called **Kensington**, which may be regarded as being conter-

**Kensington.** | minous with the Eighteenth Ward, though popular use makes the name a more comprehensive one. We may visit this part of the city either by the Third Street or the Fifth Street horse-cars. The Fifth Street line takes us through a well-built, well-kept, and attractive part of the city, to the vicinity of the Episcopal Hospital (elsewhere noticed), at which point we may begin our walk through this busy, industrial quarter.

The **Episcopal Hospital**, Lehigh Avenue, corner of Front Street, is one of the grandest institutions of the kind in this city. It is a very noble pile of brown-stone buildings, in the Norman style of architecture, and is open to the sick and suffering of every race and creed. The grounds are more than five acres in extent. Founded and first

**Episcopal Hospital.** | opened in 1852, the hospital was soon found too small for the work it had undertaken. The construction of the present building was undertaken in 1862. In 1862 the first patients were received (wounded Union soldiers, two hun-

dred in number), and, in 1874, the building was finished. Situated in a district full of factories and industrial shops, where accidental injuries are frequent, this hospital has always done an excellent work for the poor and suffering of the laboring class. A training-school for nurses is maintained in connection with the Hospital. To visit the Hospital from the centre of the city, take a green horse-car on Fifth Street. Very near the Hospital, eastward, stands the **Church of the Visitation**, (Roman Catholic), a large and handsome brown-stone church, with a fine parochial school annexed. Just west of the hospital lies the Fair Hill district, which gives name to **Fair Hill Square** (a neat, open plot of greensward, with shade trees), as also to a reservoir and a small cemetery. At Third and Dauphin Streets is **St. Barnabas's Church** (Episcopalian), built for service rather than for show, but having a handsome parish building. At Front Street and Susquehanna Avenue is **Norris Square**, a large and well-shaded tract of ground, with fountains and seats. On its south side (Diamond Street) rises the great Gothic brown-stone front of **St. Boniface's Church** (Roman Catholic), attached to which is a community of Redemptorist Fathers, and a large parish school under the care of the Sisters of Christian Charity. Near the north-west corner of the Square, in strong contrast with St. Boniface's noble front, stands the severely plain and dignified **Norris Square United Presbyterian Church**, of brick. The **Norris Square Methodist Episcopal Church** is a neat, brick structure of good architectural design, situated on Mascher Street, near the Square. At Third and Berks Streets is one of the principal terminal passenger stations of the Reading Railroad. Two squares east is the **Kensington Depot**, one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's terminal depots in Philadelphia; a station now far less important, as far as passenger business is concerned, than in former times. Nearly adjoining the Third and Berks Station is the **Norris Street Market**, a well-constructed building.

About half a mile south-east of the Episcopal Hospital, at the corner of Lehigh Avenue and Memphis Street, stands **St. Ann's**

**St. Ann's Church** (Roman Catholic), the pride of Port Richmond. This large and beautiful edifice is built of hammered and cut brown-stone, with a strikingly handsome front adorned with Corinthian columns. This great church, although unfinished, has already cost some \$210,000. **St. Ann's Academy**, No. 814 Tucker Street, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the Brothers of the Christian School, as also a great parish school, are

maintained by the clergy of this Church. The general name for this part of the town is Richmond ; that part of it which lies along the river front is called Port Richmond, and is noted for its extensive exportation of anthracite coal. The Reading Railway's coal-tracks, wharves, and steam-colliers, taken together, are very interesting and are well worthy of a visit from strangers. Port Richmond may be reached by way of the Third or Fifth Street horse-cars or by the Sixteenth Street cars of the Traction Company. Very many citizens of Philadelphia are unaware of the very great amount of trackage and yard-room required for the Reading Railroad's enormous coal business. On Richmond Street, near William, is Richmond Presbyterian Church,



PORT RICHMOND COAL WHARVES.

with a handsome façade of green-stone. In the Richmond district, at the corner of Cedar and Cumberland Streets, is the very large **Beacon Presbyterian Church**, which, with the adjunct buildings, cost

**Beacon Presbyterian Church.** some \$100,000. It is of combined Trenton brown-stone and Ohio freestone ; adjoining it are **Disston Hall** (a large parish building) and a free dispensary. North-eastward from the coal-wharves, on the river front, stands the **Port Richmond Grain-Elevator**, visible for miles up and down the river. On Alleghany Avenue, corner of Belgrade Street, is the Roman Catholic Church of **Our Lady of the Nativity**, of brick, with large parish schools and a beautiful clergy-house. Near it, on Alleghany Avenue corner of Chatham Street, is the church called **Our Lady Help of Christians**, a large brown-stone building, adjoining a convent of the Sisters of Christian Charity. Southward from Richmond lies **Kensington** proper, of which the river-front is sometimes called **Shackamaxon**,

from the name of an ancient Indian village. Here, it is said, William Penn, in 1682, made his original treaty of peace with the Indians. Here stood, until 1810, the treaty-elm, under which Penn made the agreement in question. The spot where tradition says that treaty was made is on Beach Street (east side) north of Hanover Street. Here stands a small monument of stone, erected in 1827, to mark the spot where the treaty was drawn up. But since no copy of this treaty is now known to exist, and since the evidence of its ever having existed is traditional rather than documentary, some writers have rejected the whole story of the Shackamaxon treaty as a myth. But the better opinion would appear to be that the story of the elm-tree treaty rests upon a basis of fact. The supposed interview and treaty are quite in keeping with the well-known character and disposition of Penn and his associates, and with that of the old Delaware Indians. Not far away from the treaty monument are the **Shackamaxon Ferry**, foot of Shackamaxon Street, whence boats run to the foot of Vine Street, Camden, and the Shackamaxon freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Opposite the Kensington depot (see INDEX), on Front Street, is the Ninth National Bank, an important financial institution. Near by, at the corner of East Norris Street and Frankford Avenue, is the **Kensington Theatre**. **Frankford Avenue** (or Frankford Road), which extends north and north-east for several miles, leaving the river-front below Shackamaxon Street, and leading to the important suburb of Frankford, elsewhere noticed, is one of the principal business streets in the north-east part of Philadelphia. There are several handsome churches on and near it, such as the **Bethesda Presbyterian Church**, Frankford Road and Vienna Street, and the **East Montgomery Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church**, at the corner of Frankford and Montgomery Avenues, the latter a large and imposing structure. The handsome **St. Lawrence's Church** (Roman Catholic), at Vienna



PENN TREATY MONUMENT.

and Memphis Streets, is for people of Polish nationality. On Belgrade Street, above Otis, is the **Penn Asylum**, a non-sectarian home for aged widows and single women, established in 1852. This is one of the oldest and worthiest institutions of its kind in this city. **Trinity Presbyterian Church** is of gray-stone, and is at the corner of Frankford Avenue and Cambria Street. Not far away on the same avenue, corner of Clearfield Street, is the **Old Ladies' Home** of Philadelphia,—a home-like, unpretentious place, entirely non-sectarian,—conducted on the plan of non-interference with the worship, or the private life of any of its inmates who must all be of “good character, quiet spirit, and peaceful behavior.” It is “open to all suitable per-

**St. Mary's Hospital.** sons.” At the corner of Frankford Road and Palmer Street stands **St. Mary's Hospital**, a large Roman Catholic institution attended by conventional ladies of the Franciscan Tertiary Order, and under the spiritual charge of the Redemptorist Fathers. Its hospital service is chiefly among the poor, and receives, for the most part, no pecuniary reward. Connected with the Hospital is a free dispensary, which does a wonderful amount of good among the poor of this district. Mention should be made of the **First Presbyterian Church**, on Girard Avenue near Hanover Street, a large stuccoed building, with excellent architectural qualities, and of the **Kensington Presbyterian Church**, Frankford Avenue near Girard Avenue, a plain brick edifice. **St. John's Church** (Reformed Episcopal), on Front Street near Berks, is an unadorned structure of brick.

The other numerous churches and charities of this section must be omitted for lack of space. At Girard and Frankford Avenues is the **Kensington National Bank**, with a substantial new building.

**Cramp's Ship-Yards.** On the Delaware-River front (Beach Street, corners of Ball and Palmer Streets,) are the **Dry-Dock and Marine Railway** of Messrs. William Cramp & Sons. The noted **Ship-Yards** of the same firm are farther up the river, at the foot of Norris Street. This is one of the largest and most celebrated of those American ship-yards in which ships are built of iron and steel.

The suburb of **Bridesburg**, strictly speaking, is in the Twenty-fifth Ward, lying along the Delaware-River front, and bounded north by **Bridesburg.** the navigable Frankford Creek ; but, popularly, Bridesburg is regarded as extending into the Twenty-third Ward as far as the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which is **Bridesburg Station**, on Bridge Street, one mile east of Frankford

Station. Bridesburg may be reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad or by the Second and Third Street horse-cars. At a short distance south-east of the Pennsylvania Railroad station are the grounds of the **Bridesburg United States Arsenal**, called also the Frankford Arsenal, corner of Tacony Road and Bridge Street, with a considerable

**Bridesburg Arsenal.** frontage on Frankford Creek. Its grounds, more than sixty-two and a half acres in extent, are enclosed by a stone wall and a handsome iron fence. The space within is very finely kept, a large part being well set with trees and shrubs. At present ammunition and tools are manufactured and stored here in magazines; but fire-arms of various kinds have been largely made at this establishment (as was the case during the war of 1861-65); and some large pieces of artillery have occasionally been constructed in the works. This place is well worthy of a visit. It is accessible to visitors at all reasonable hours. Eastward from the Arsenal are the extensive rope and cordage works of **E. H. Fitler & Co.**, one of the largest and finest establishments of the kind in this or any country. Bridesburg proper (south of Frankford Creek) has a considerable number of important manufactories, and is, for the most part, a neatly built and very quiet suburban town. Among its places of worship we may mention **St. Stephen's Church** (Episcopal) a pretty wooden structure of Gothic style, on Bridge Street opposite the Arsenal. The **First Presbyterian Church** is a handsome edifice of dark stone, and of Romanesque design with a tall steeple. It stands on Church Street. At the corner of Brown and Thompson Streets is the unfinished **All Saints' Church** (Roman Catholic), of stone. **Emanuel Church** (German Reformed) is on Weisart Street, and the **Bridesburg Methodist Episcopal Church**, a plain but roomy structure, is on Kirkbride Street above Richmond Street. On the river-front of Bridesburg there are some conveniently arranged boat-houses, and the place is well known to aquatic sportsmen. The district between Kensington and Richmond on the south, and Bridesburg on the north-east, is but sparsely built over, and there are corn-fields and market-gardens traversed, in some cases, by paved streets. The horse-cars pass, on Richmond Street below Orthodox Street, the **Holy Redeemer Cemetery** (Roman Catholic), with some remarkable funereal statuary, including a crucifix of very large size and visible for quite a distance.

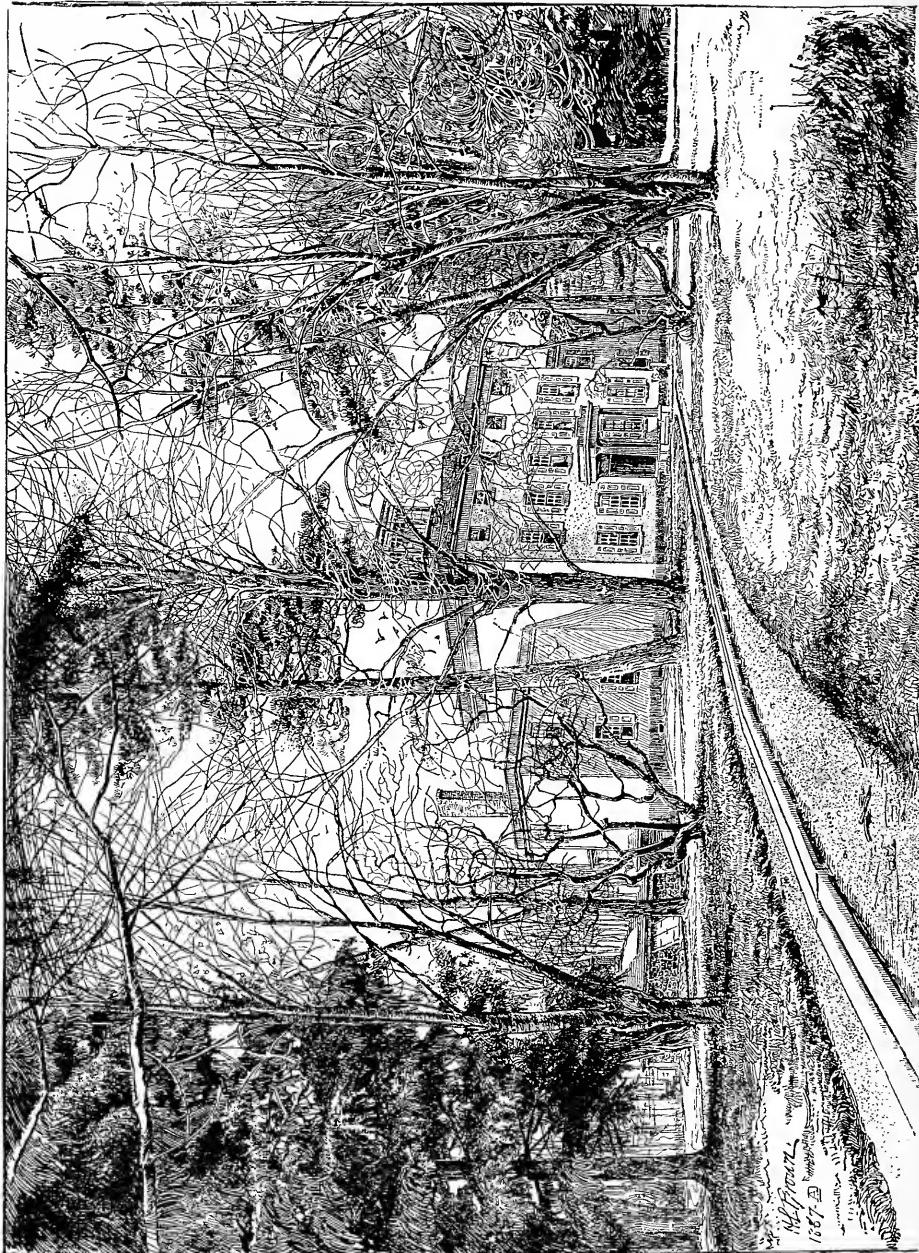
The former town of **Frankford**, now included in the Twenty-third Ward, has many of the characteristics of a distinct town. It lies north-east of the Frankford Creek, the lower part of which is navigable, and

is the seat of varied and extensive manufactures. Situated five miles north-east of Independence Hall, it is soonest reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad; or, less rapidly, by the horse-cars Frankford. | and dummy-cars of the Fifth and Sixth Street line. Among the largest buildings in the place is the Frankford Presbyterian Church, on Frankford Avenue corner of Main Street, a plain, but impressive, stuccoed building, with a large seating capacity. The Second National Bank, on the same street, has an elegant modern building of ornate design. St. Mark's Church (Episcopalian), Frankford Avenue near Sellers Street, is a handsome church of dark stone. On Oxford Street, near Paul, is the large Bethel Church (African Methodist) a stuccoed building. The First Baptist Church, corner of Paul and Unity Streets, is a large building of rough-cast brick, with Doric columns. Very near it is the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) a small, neat, and modest looking structure. At the corner of Penn and Orthodox Streets is the Friends' Meeting-House (Orthodox Quakers), that of the Hicksite Friends being at the corner of Waln and Unity Streets. Immanuel Lutheran Church stands at the corner of Tackawanna and Plum Streets. Greenwood Cemetery, belonging to the Knights of Pythias, is on Adams Street, or Asylum Turnpike, and to the West of Frankford. Adjoining this on the west, is Mount Auburn Cemetery. Still farther westward, on the same street, and ex-

Friends' Asylum. | tending southward to Frankford Creek, are the extensive grounds of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, founded in 1811. It is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, insane asylum in the United States. It has a large and commodious, but very plain building. North-eastward from Frankford, on Frankford Avenue (or Bristol Turnpike), and having the Bustleton Turnpike (Bridge Street) on the west, lie Cedar Hill Cemetery and North Cedar Hill Cemetery, which together form one of the largest burial-grounds within the city limits. They are very neatly laid out, and contain many handsome examples of monumental sculpture.

Two miles north-west of Frankford, on Oxford Road, not far from Fox Chase, is the ancient Trinity Church (Episcopalian), except Gloria Dei, the oldest church within the city limits. The present edifice is of brick, and was built in 1714. It may be reached from Ryer's Station, on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad.

Tacony, on the river front, two miles north-east of Bridesburg, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is another manufacturing suburb, where are located the great Disston Saw-Works, and other important



FORREST HOME, HOLMESBURG.

industrial establishments. Holmesburg takes its name from Captain Thomas Holmes, Penn's surveyor-general. It is the Twenty-third Ward, and is on the Bustleton branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There are several mills here, and near the village is the **House of Correction**, a reformatory institution to which are committed vagrants, drunkards, etc., on complaint and hearing before the municipal magistrates. Near Holmesburg is the **Edwin Forrest Home** for retired

**Forrest Home.** actors, situated on what was formerly the country-seat of Mr. Forrest, known as "Spring Brook." This estate, together with the bulk of his property, by his will, dated April 5, 1866, Mr. Forrest bequeathed to his executors, James Oakes, of Boston, James Lawson, of New York, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, in trust, for the purposes of this home. The mansion is a roomy old-style structure, three stories high, and has attached to it a farm of one hundred and eleven acres. Busts, portraits, and paintings ornament the interior; there is a library of some eight thousand volumes; an interesting collection of personal belongings of great actors adds its charm, and many of the rooms contain elegant furniture of more than a hundred years of age.

**Bustleton**, the terminus of a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, (eleven miles out, but within the city limits,) is a manufacturing and residential suburb on the Pennypack Creek.

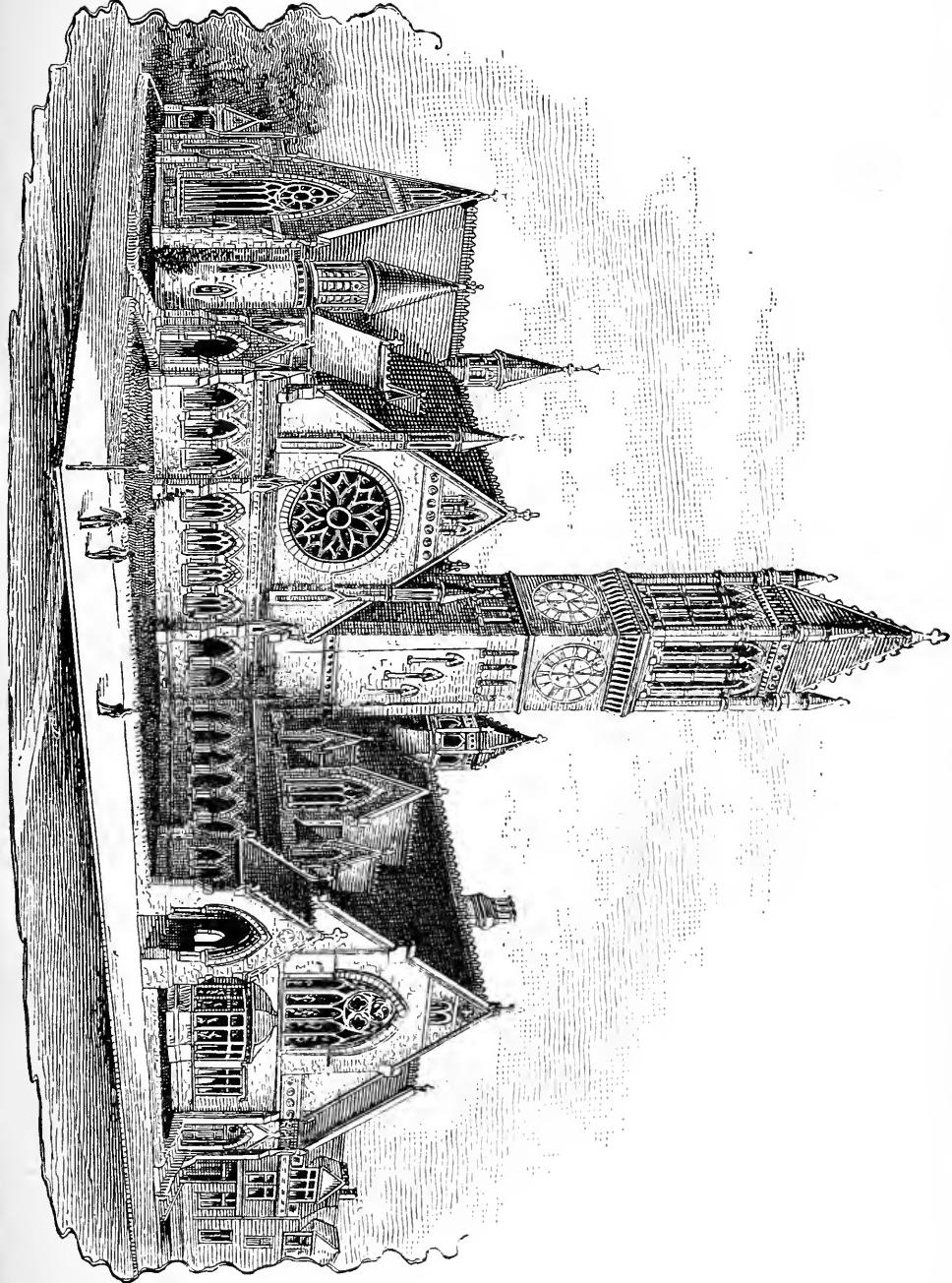


## XVI.

### NORTH BROAD STREET AND VICINITY.

**NORTH BROAD STREET**, the finest section of one of the finest thoroughfares in the world, is pre-eminently a street of luxurious homes and fine churches. Among its dwellings there are not a few which, for architectural excellence, are well worthy of remark. This avenue constitutes one of the favorite carriage-drives of Philadelphia.

On Fifteenth Street, below Poplar, is St. John's Church (German Lutheran), a lofty structure of brick, with a handsome spire. On Broad Street, below Girard Avenue, is the **Children's Homœopathic Hospital**, with a dispensary for both children and adults. La Salle College, at No. 1240 North Broad Street, is under the care of the Christian Brothers (Roman Catholic). It was incorporated in 1863, occupies excellent and ample buildings, and takes rank as one of the best institutions of its class in the city. The **First German Methodist Episcopal Church**, Girard Avenue above Twelfth Street, is a very plain though commodious structure of brick. At Broad and Master Streets is the beautiful green-stone **Memorial Baptist Church**, a large and very capacious building, of which the auditorium is of amphitheatral form. On the opposite side of Broad Street is the **Grace Methodist Episcopal Church**, of marble, a costly and finely-decorated piece of architecture, as yet unfinished. It is intended to make this one of the largest and finest churches in the city. At Broad and Jefferson Streets is the **Church of the Incarnation** (Episcopalian), a very large stone structure, in Gothic style, with a very effective exterior. The **Oxford Presbyterian Church**, at Broad and Oxford Streets, is a very spacious and noble building, of brown-stone, in Gothic style with a high steeple. **Holy Trinity Church** (Reformed Episcopal), at Twelfth and Oxford Streets, is an attractive Gothic building. At Broad Street and Columbia Avenue is the very ornate and substantial building of the **Columbia Avenue Saving-Fund, Safe Deposit, Title and Trust Company**, a part of which is to be occupied by the **Tenth National Bank**. The showy buildings of the **Germania Brewing Company** are not far distant, near which is the **Grand Opera-House**, at the corner of Broad Street and Columbia Avenue. This is one of the largest



THE NEW UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

... ADOPTED AND USED ON MONTGOMERY AVENUE.



THE CHAPMAN DECORATIVE © LD.

One of the Memorial Windows in the new Church of the Messiah.

and best-equipped places of amusement in the city. Directly opposite is the **Church of the Messiah** (Universalist) a beautifully ornate Gothic stone structure. The handsome illustration on the opposite page represents one of the stained-glass memorial windows which will be put into this church. The leading firms of Europe and America submitted designs and competed for this work, which was awarded to the well-known Chapman Decorative Company of this city. It has been the aim of the building committee to have such glass and decorations in this church as will be surpassed by none in the world, and it is their belief that they have succeeded in accomplishing this result. The architects are Messrs. Hazlehurst & Huckel.

The **Grace Baptist Church**, at Broad and Berks Streets, is one of the largest, most elaborate, and most costly places of worship in the United

**Grace Bap-** States. It is a Romanesque building, of Avondale lime-  
**tist Church.** stone with decorations of Indiana limestone, and when fully completed will be a great ornament to that section of the city where it stands. The older edifice of the same church, at Berks and Mervine Streets, is a lofty and spacious building of brown-stone. Connected with this church is "Temple College," in which instruction is given to a large number of young persons at a very moderate cost. Directly opposite the new Grace Church is the main entrance to the **Monument Cemetery**, so named from the fine monument in its centre to the memory of Washington and Lafayette. At the corner of Park Avenue and Norris Street is the **Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church**, of light brown-stone, with trimmings of Ohio sandstone. The **Bethlehem Presbyterian Church**, at Broad and Diamond Streets, is a large stone church of a decorated Gothic style. The **Church of the Annunciation** (Episcopalian), at Twelfth and Diamond Streets, is a low-roofed structure of a Romanesque type.

The spacious and well-appointed **Base-Ball Park** of the Philadelphia Club is at Fifteenth and Huntingdon Streets, and a little dis-

**State Fair** distance to the westward are the ample **State Fair Grounds**.  
**Grounds.** The ball-park and fair-grounds may be reached by the steam-cars of either the Reading or Pennsylvania Railroads ; also by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets horse-cars, which exchange tickets with most of the east and west street-lines of the city. On Lehigh Avenue, corner of Lamb Tavern Lane, stands the **Municipal Hospital**, a city institution for the treatment of small-pox and other infectious diseases. It occupies large buildings of stone.

## XVII.

### GIRARD COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

GIRARD COLLEGE stands in the centre of a very interesting and important group of public and private charitable institutions, the most important of which are here noticed.

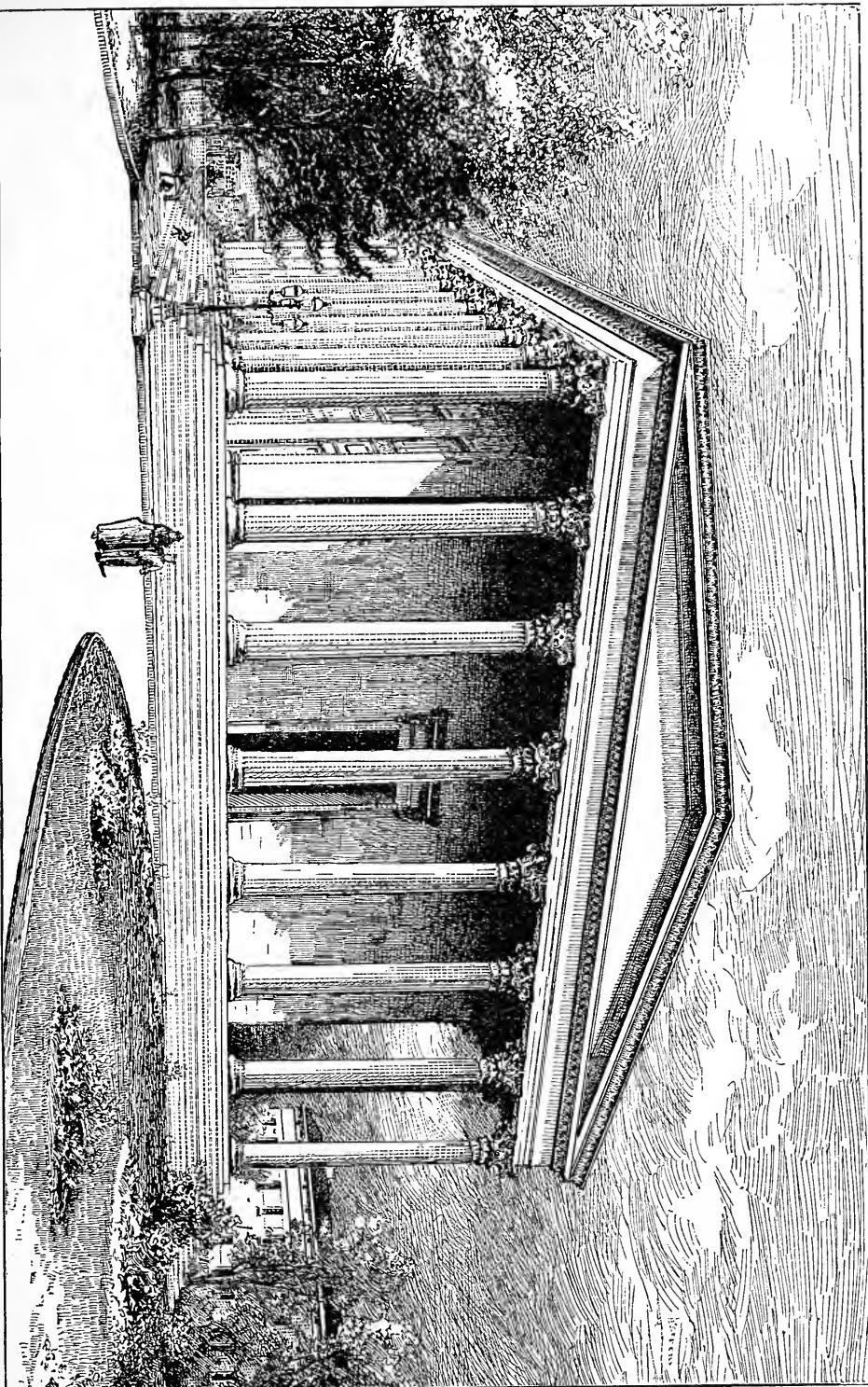
The German Hospital, at the south-west corner of Girard and Corinthian Avenues, is a handsome structure of stone. It was founded

**German Hospital.** in 1860, largely by the liberality of citizens of German birth, and, during the war of 1861-65, was used as a United States military hospital. It was reopened as a general hospital for public uses in 1866. Both German and English are spoken, and patients of any nationality whatsoever may be admitted. The nurses are German Deaconesses from the **Mary J. Drexel Home** and Philadelphia Mother-House of Deaconesses, which stands

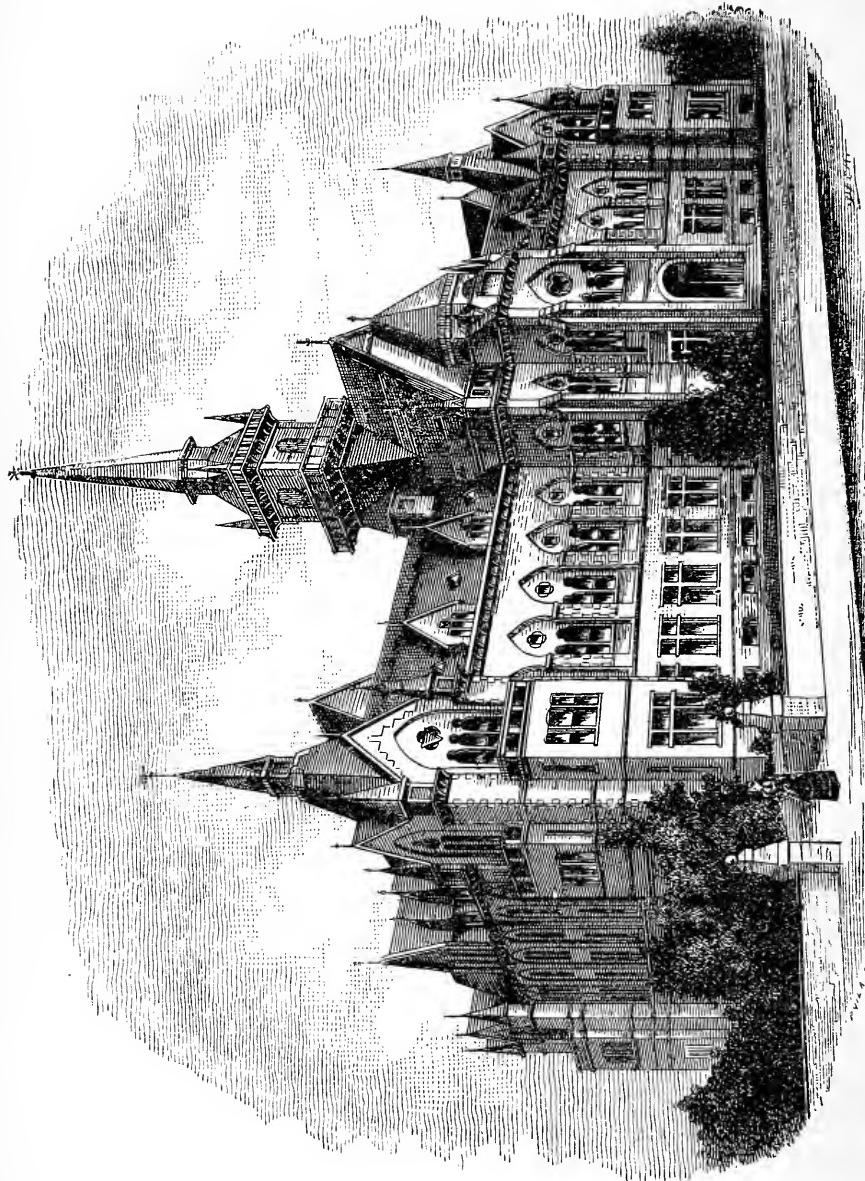
**Drexel Home.** in the same enclosure with the hospital, and on the south side of Girard Avenue, just west of the Hospital itself. The Drexel Home was founded in 1888 by Mr. John D. Lankenau, in memory of his deceased wife, *née* Mary J. Drexel, a daughter of the founder of the house of Drexel & Co., and sister of the eminent bankers of that name. It is a noble and beautiful building of yellow brick, imported from Germany, and trimmed with facings of gray sandstone. It is of a Gothic architecture, modified by details in the Norman style; the main stairways and some of the floors are of white marble. Connected with this great institution is a school for Deaconesses. The building includes a children's hospital, children's home, and a home for aged people.

The Girard College Buildings occupy a space of forty-one acres, extending from Ridge Avenue westward to Twenty-fifth Street, from Nineteenth Street and Girard Avenue, and are surrounded by a high

**Girard College.** wall. The main building is among the finest extant examples of Corinthian architecture; and the other buildings are on a grand scale. Probably no institution in Philadelphia is more talked of and excites a more general interest in the city; certainly none is more visited by strangers. The College was founded by Stephen Girard, who, dying in 1830, gave the specific



GIRARD COLLEGE.



THE MARY J. DREXEL HOME, GIRARD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

sum of two million dollars to build the College, and left the greater part of his estate to endow it. The original and main buildings were fourteen years in construction, the corner-stone having been laid in 1833 and the main building finished in 1847. It was designed by the late Thomas U. Walter, and its transcendent beauty and great magnificence are everywhere acknowledged ; but its ill adaptation to an educational purpose has been of late strongly asserted. Be that as it may, the main building of the Girard College, as a piece of monumental architecture, has scarcely a rival on this continent. The principal buildings in the enclosure are of white marble, and the more lately built among them are most admirably adapted to their main educational purposes.

The College was established for the education of poor white male orphans, from six to ten years old at the time of their admittance, preference being given first, to those born within the limits of the *old* city of Philadelphia ; second to natives of Pennsylvania ; third, to boys born in New York ; and fourth, to those born in New Orleans. At present nearly fifteen hundred orphans are being cared for and trained in Girard College.

In approaching the College from the central part of the city, by the Ridge Avenue cars, we pass the **Ridge Avenue Farmers' Market** (Ridge Avenue near Girard Avenue), and on the corner of the same streets stands the **Northwestern National Bank**, a prosperous and important institution. The **Berean Presbyterian Church**, a neat, Gothic stone church for colored persons, stands on South College Avenue, near Ridge Avenue. On Girard Avenue, at the corner of Eighteenth Street, is **St. Matthew's Church** (Episcopal), a large and spacious granite edifice, of a good Gothic style, having in the rear a commodious parish building. It is of gray-stone.

At the north-west corner of Twenty-first Street and North College Avenue stand the handsome and commodious buildings of the

**Woman's Medical College**, the first medical school, especially for women ever established in the world. Its faculty includes both men and women physicians, and it has graduated a large number of highly-successful lady practitioners. Very near to it stands the **Woman's Hospital**, where women and children alone are treated. Its buildings at present are ample for its purposes. Both medical and surgical cases are here treated, and the hospital has proved itself an extremely praiseworthy institution. Both the College and Hospital, which are

closely affiliated to each other, are to-day in a high tide of successful work.

At a short distance north-east from the eastern extremity of the Girard College grounds, extending on Stiles Street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Streets, stands one of the largest ecclesiastical establishments in Philadelphia—the **Church of the Gesù**, under the care of

**The Church of the Gesù.** a body of Jesuit priests. The church itself is a great and lofty pile of brick and marble, with granite foundations. The interior is beautifully decorated, and the roof of the nave is a wonderfully fine piece of barrel-vaulting. This great church is well worthy of a visit. Connected with it are large parochial schools. A part of the same establishment is **St. Joseph's College**, of which the members of the faculty all belong to the order of the Jesuits. Near at hand, and under the pastoral care of the

**St. Joseph's Hospital.** clergy of the Church of the Gesù, is **St. Joseph's Hospital** (Girard Avenue, below Seventeenth Street). This

is a large and very important hospital. More than a third of the cases treated are charity patients. On Girard Avenue, directly opposite the Hospital, is the **Green Hill Presbyterian Church**, of brown-stone, a handsome and spacious structure. A short walk to the northward brings us to the **Home for the Aged of Both Sexes**, on Eighteenth Street near Jefferson, a large Roman Catholic charity,

**Little Sisters of the Poor.** under the direct care of a community of celibate women known as "The Little Sisters of the Poor," and under the pastoral charge of the Jesuit Fathers from the Church of the Gesù. This most deserving and useful institution receives the aged poor of whatever creed or nationality, without fee or reward. It occupies a large and lofty edifice of brick. This institution has a large and very important establishment in Germantown.

The **Gethsemane Baptist Church**, at Eighteenth Street and Columbia Avenue, is a spacious and very handsome Gothic stone church, with a commanding tower. At the corner of Eighteenth and Oxford Streets is the **Heidelberg Reformed Church**, a beautiful Gothic building of gray-stone. The **Spring Garden Baptist Church**, Nineteenth and Master Streets, is a brick church of Gothic architecture, with a front of brown-stone, flanked by roomy parish buildings.

On the ground between Parish and Poplar, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, is the **House of Refuge**, for the reclamation of idle and depraved children. Originally incorporated in 1826 as a private charity, the institution has, in later years, received generous

public aid. The sexes are kept in separate departments, and receive careful mental and physical training. The buildings, though very large and comfortable, are too small for the vast work of the institution ; and in 1889 work was commenced on new and very much larger buildings for the same corporation at Glen Mills, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, fourteen miles from Philadelphia.

At Twenty-fourth and Poplar Streets, very near to Girard College, stands the **Foster Home**, the object of which "is to extend aid to

**Foster Home.** | respectable widowed parents who, from adversity, are obliged to part with their children for a time, but desire to have them finally restored." One hundred children can be cared for here at one and the same time. The parents or friends of the children are expected to defray a part of the expense of their support.

The **Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church**, at Twenty-fifth and Brown Streets, is a handsome Gothic church of brown-stone, with a large tower at the street corner. At Twenty-eighth Street and Girard Avenue is the **Church of the Covenant** (Episcopal), a commodious and substantial stone edifice, with spacious parochial buildings.

Directly east of the House of Refuge is the **Corinthian Avenue Reservoir**, and on the east side of Corinthian Avenue, below Poplar Street, is the **Corinthian Avenue Church** (German Evangelical). One square to the south we see the ponderous and frowning walls of the large

**Eastern Penitentiary** | **Eastern Penitentiary**, a State prison, and one of the most celebrated of its class. It occupies eleven acres of ground, lying between Brown Street and Fairmount Avenue, and extending westward from Corinthian Avenue to Twenty-second Street. Its castellated entrance, flanked and surmounted with grandly majestic towers, is very impressive. It was built in 1823-29, and was for many years conducted on the so-called "Pennsylvania System" of strictly solitary confinement ; but this system has been gradually mitigated, and at present some minor degree of association of prisoners is permitted. Means are also employed to instruct the prisoners, especially the younger ones, in various useful employments. The prison may be reached by the Fairmount Avenue street-cars of the Fourth and Eighth Streets line. The excellent non-sectarian **Home for Aged Couples**, at the corner of Perkiomen and Francis Streets, is a chartered institution, dating from 1876.

## XVIII.

### SOUTH WEST-PHILADELPHIA.

THIS section of West-Philadelphia, which may be said to extend from Market Street, on the north, to the extreme southern limit of Philadelphia is, in the older part, a charming region of well-built homes, of densely shaded and well-paved streets, and of handsome and luxurious churches and useful public institutions. Prominent among the last named is the **University of Pennsylvania**, the most extensive educational establishment in the city or in the State. It **University of Pennsylvania** occupies commodious grounds, extending from Pine Street to Woodlands Avenue, and running west from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-seventh Street. The main building ("College Hall") is a large and handsome structure of green serpentine stone trimmed with a pale gray-stone. Eastward from this is the highly ornate Library Hall, of redstone and brick, one of the most richly decorated buildings in the city. Its interior, when finished, will be a model of convenience and commodiousness. Westward from the College Hall is the Medical Hall, which affords ample accommodations to the medical department of the University,—a department which may be said to give to the University its greatest distinction, and which takes rank with the very foremost medical schools of the land. On Spruce Street, below Thirty-sixth, is the **University Hospital**, an adjunct of the medical department of the University. The main building is a very noble structure of green-stone, in the same general style (called "Collegiate Gothic") as that of the main building of the University. In the rear of the Medical Hall is the Medical and Dental Laboratory (Spruce Street corner of Thirty-sixth). The **Veterinary College** is near at hand, at the corner of Pine Street and Guardian Avenue. Just west of it is the **Veterinary Hospital**, for sick animals, and still farther west stands the Biological Hall of the University. The square of ground between Spruce and Pine and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets is devoted to the athletic sports of the University students. Athletics and physical culture have latterly received special attention in the University. On Thirty-sixth Street near Pine is the **Maternity Hospital**, and on Spruce





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Street, near Thirty-fourth, is the **Nurses' Home**,—both of them adjuncts of the University. The University is reached by the Woodlands Avenue cars of the Market Street line; also by transfers from the other lines of street-railways which cross the Schuylkill.

The University of Pennsylvania was first chartered in 1753, as the "Academy and Charitable School of the Province of Pennsylvania," Dr. Franklin being one of the first movers in its establishment. In 1775 its name was changed to "The College and Academy of Philadelphia." In 1779 the University of Pennsylvania was incorporated and invested with the properties and rights of the college; and in 1791 the college and university were united. The Medical School (the oldest in America) was first opened by Dr. William Shippen in 1764. The present main Hospital Buildings of the University were opened in 1874.

The University is divided into departments, as follows: (1) The College Department, with courses in arts, science, philosophy, music, and finance; affiliated to this department is the Towne Scientific School (named from its benefactor, John Henry Towne), with courses in chemistry, metallurgy, mining, civil engineering, dynamical engineering, mechanical drawing, and architecture; connected with this department is the Evans Rogers Library; the Wharton School of Finance is also connected with the College Department. (2) The Medical School, noticed above, also the Auxiliary School of Medicine; (3) the Department of Dentistry; (4) the Department of Veterinary Medicine; (5) the Department of Biology, which is practically a school of natural science, serving in many cases as a preparation for the Medical Department; (6) a Department of Law; (7) a Department of Philosophy; (8) a Department of Physical Education.

The **Blockley Almshouse**, so-called, occupies grounds separated by Spruce Street from those of the University of Pennsylvania. It is

**Blockley Almshouse.** | the public refuge or asylum for the pauper class of the town, exclusive of a large number of dependent persons who are cared for in the almost countless private charitable institutions of the city. The Almshouse, with its annexes and adjunct buildings, occupies some one hundred and thirty acres of ground. The buildings are large and commodious, but are more imposing than ornamental in appearance. Connected with it is the **Philadelphia Hospital** (the oldest institution of the kind in the country), with a department for the insane poor. The Almshouse, with the hospitals annexed, accommodates a very large

number of the dependent poor. Adjoining the grounds of the Blockley Almshouse, on the south-west, is the **Woodlands Cemetery**, which extends for nearly a mile along Woodlands Avenue (formerly Darby Road) and, on its south-east side, reaches nearly to the River Schuylkill. It covers some eighty acres, and contains a large number of handsome monuments. It is best reached by the Woodlands Avenue horse-cars of the Market Street Railway (Traction Company's lines). This cemetery was formerly included in the estate of "Woodlands," owned at one time by Andrew Hamilton, who was (1701-1703) lieutenant-governor of the province of Pennsylvania. The handsome old residence of the Hamilton family is still standing, in a state of excellent preservation, in the midst of the cemetery grounds. The **Church of the Transfiguration** (Episcopalian), Woodlands Avenue below Thirty-third Street, is a pretty, ivy-clad Gothic structure of stone. The north-east corner of Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets has been selected as the site of the new **Drexel Institute**, which is intended to accommodate at least two thousand students of either sex. At Thirty-third and Chestnut Streets is the **Asbury Church** (Methodist Episcopal), a neat and commodious structure of brownstone. The **House of the Immaculate Conception**, at Thirty-ninth and Pine Streets, is a large Roman Catholic home and convent, entirely undecorated as to its exterior, and devoted chiefly to charitable purposes. The **Industrial School**, in the vicinity, is an adjunct of this institution. The **First Baptist Church** of West Philadelphia, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut Streets, is a large and handsome edifice. The **Walnut Street Presbyterian Church** (Walnut, above Thirty-ninth Street), extends through to Sansom Street. Its Walnut Street front is very pleasing in its outlines and decorations. Near by, at Fortieth and Sansom Streets, is the **Fortieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, a pretty and remarkably roomy Gothic structure. On Locust Street, near Thirty-ninth, is **St. Mary's Church** (Episcopal), one of the oldest places of worship in this part of the city. It is a good specimen of Gothic architecture, is built of a gray, granitoid gneiss, and has an effective interior. **Trinity Church** (Episcopal), at Forty-second Street and Baltimore Avenue, is a pretty, gray-stone Gothic church, with trimmings of light-gray brick. At Forty-second and Pine Streets is the **Woodland Presbyterian Church**, a large and very commodious green-stone edifice of Gothic architecture.

The **Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Asylum** occupies a

beautiful quadrangle of buildings on Chestnut Street near Thirty-seventh. The present building was erected in 1886. The Asylum was founded in 1819 by Miss Rawson, and is managed entirely by a society of ladies. The institution is strictly non-sectarian, but religious services are regularly sustained by clergymen of various denominations. The Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-seventh and

**Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.** Chestnut Streets, is one of the finest American examples of the English Gothic decorated architecture. The view on the Thirty-seventh Street side, including the chapel gate, the cloistered walk, and the manse, is especially effective. The body of this noble pile is of Potomac granite, with elaborate and beautiful windows set in carved Indiana limestone. The interior is finished in solid oak, and is richly adorned with ecclesiastical symbols, the whole forming one of the most impressive and beautiful church interiors in the United States.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. James the Greater, at Thirty-eighth and Chestnut Streets, is one of the most elaborate in the country. It is built of Baltimore marble, with granite foundations. It is of Gothic architecture, with a clear-story, and the external effect is extremely fine; while the interior is especially beautiful and impressive. The high altar is considered, by critics, the handsomest work of its kind in the United States. The stained windows (from Innsprück, in Austria) and the fourteen stations of the cross (from Munich) are genuine works of art. The same may be said of the mural paintings. The organ is a remarkably fine instrument, and the music is probably not equalled at present by that of any other church in Philadelphia. A few doors north of St. James's Church is the beautiful new Church of the Saviour (Episcopalian), now rapidly approaching completion. It is an ornate brown-stone structure. On Chestnut Street, below Forty-first, is the Berean Baptist Church, a

**Christ Memorial Church.** substantial building of brown-stone. At Forty-third and Chestnut Streets is the grand and very imposing Christ Memorial Church (Reformed Episcopal), which, with the adjacent Divinity School, of the same denomination, forms a noble architectural landmark. The whole group of buildings is of Indiana and Avondale limestone, and affords a fine example of the English decorated Gothic style. Its cost was \$200,000, the gift of a lady of wealth. It may be reached by either the Chestnut Street or Market Street cars. At Forty-first and Ludlow Streets is the Monumental Baptist Church.

The Darby Road is one of the famous old avenues of approach to Philadelphia, entering the city from the south-west. It takes its name from the ancient borough of Darby (seven miles out, by rail). The Road within the city limits is now called Woodlands Avenue; but it is still, and for a long time will remain, the Darby Road in popular parlance. It is traversed by a line of street railway. After passing Woodlands Cemetery the street becomes, in many places, semi-rural in appearance; but it is rapidly building up with structures of a good class, including many homes, and a large number of retail business places. The present chapter takes note of some institutions situated not upon, though very near the Darby road, and best reached by its street-cars, or by the steam railway-lines which run near it (the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio). This section of the city abounds in charitable institutions, only a part of which can be noticed here.

At the north-east corner of Forty-fifth Street and Osage Avenue, south of Pine Street, is the **Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children**, a very deserving and praiseworthy charity. Crippled children are received without entrance fee, and are supported by the voluntary gifts of the friends of the institution. This Home is under Episcopalian supervision, but is non-sectarian in spirit and methods. The **Home for Destitute Colored Children**, Woodlands Avenue near Forty-sixth Street, combines a simple and rudimentary course of schooling and a measure of industrial training, preparatory to a life of usefulness. At a suitable age the children are indentured, chiefly with families resident in the country. At the corner of Forty-eighth

**Home for Incurables.** Street and Woodlands Avenue are seen the extensive and ornate buildings of the **Philadelphia Home for Incurables**, one of the most interesting and important of the many beautiful charities of this city of brotherly love. The Home is entirely undenominational, and its management is largely in the hands of ladies. Nearly all its officers and managers are ladies, but a number of gentlemen are chosen annually to fill the advisory boards. The Home was organized and incorporated in 1877. Its buildings and grounds occupy about five acres. The **Educational Home**, at Forty-eighth Street and Greenway Avenue, is at present occupied as a home and school for Indian boys, under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It occupies a plain and commodious building. The boys learn certain industrial pursuits. The progress

here made by the young Indians seems to be in every way encouraging to the friends of the recent movement to reclaim and rescue the remnant of the aboriginal race in this country.

The Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, at Fifty-first Street and

**Episcopal Div. School.** | Woodlands Avenue, is a handsome structure of dark gray-stone, finished with brick, in an ornate Gothic style. Near it stands a handsome chapel and other buildings belonging to the School. The Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women is near Fifty-eighth Street and Greenway Avenue

**Presbyterian Home.** | (near Woodlands Avenue), and may be reached either by the Darby street-cars, or by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Fifty-eighth Street Station. The building is

a large and imposing structure of stone, and accommodates a great number of old ladies. One square to the north-west (corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Kingsessing Avenue) is the Presbyterian Orphanage, which occupies four large stone cottages, with other buildings, among which is a stone chapel of beautiful proportions. This is an extremely useful and effective charity.

One of the curiosities of south-western Philadelphia is the ancient

**Kingsessing Church.** | St. James's Church, Kingsessing, on Woodlands Avenue near Sixty-eighth Street. It is one of the "Old Swedish" Lutheran Churches which early became Episcopalian, as it is at present. The present church edifice was built of

stone, in 1763, and has since been enlarged. It is interesting as a specimen of the American architecture of the colonial times. "Kingsessing," the name of this district, is properly the name of one of the old townships now merged in Philadelphia. At Seventieth Street and Woodlands Avenue is the House of the Guardian Angel and Maternity Hospital, of the Roman Catholic Church, chiefly devoted to the care of young infants. This section of the city is often called Paschal, or Paschalville. It is quickly reached either by the Baltimore and Ohio, or the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroads.

Bartram's Garden, a point of great interest to botanists and lovers of nature, lies on the west bank of the Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry

**Bartram's Garden.** | bridge, and is very near Eastwick's Station, and the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the Chester Branch of the Reading Railroad, and is also reached by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (Gray's Ferry Station). It is nearly half a mile north-east of Woodlands Avenue, at Fifty-fourth Street. Here, in 1731, John Bartram,

the celebrated botanist, fixed his abode ; and the old Bartram mansion, here standing, was largely built by his own hands. Bartram established here perhaps the most celebrated botanic garden ever opened in America. It was sustained with some care for about one hundred years, since which time it has much decayed. The garden was once singularly rich in American and foreign trees and shrubs, not a few of which still remain. The most noteworthy is a large cypress tree, said to have been brought from Florida by Bartram in 1749. There is also a zizyphus, or jujube shrub, as well as a goodly number of botanical varieties, the relics of the palmy days of the old garden. The purchase of this place as a city park was authorized in 1881 by the City Councils, and it has been further proposed that the city purchase such adjacent lands as may be necessary to give the new park an area sufficient to make it a worthy memento of the distinguished founder of the old Botanic Garden.

**Angora**, on the Central Division, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (four and one-half miles out), is a neat suburb in the Twenty-seventh Ward. Directly at the station is the **Church Home for Children**, a handsome and spacious building of green-stone. On the same grounds is a tasteful chapel of stone. The Home was

**Angora Orphanages.** | opened in 1873. On the same street (Fifty-eighth), a short distance south of the railway, is the **Baptist Orphanage**, which occupies four large and beautiful cottages of brick, grouped together on a wide and roomy lawn. This is one of the best-managed of the many Philadelphia homes for orphans.



## XIX.

### NORTH WEST-PHILADELPHIA.

THAT part of West Philadelphia which lies north of Market Street and south of the Zoological Gardens embraces within its limits a beautiful quarter of the city, portions of it being densely shaded with trees, and the principal streets being lined with very fine houses, for the most part surrounded by lawns and shrubbery. Churches and benevolent institutions abound also in this part, as in other sections, and numerous lines of street-cars, running in various directions, render all parts easily accessible.

At No. 3518 Lancaster Avenue is the **Working Home for Blind Men**, one of the worthiest institutions of the kind in this city. This large and excellent institution is nearly self-supporting. At No. 3825 Powelton Avenue is the **Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes, and for Aged and Infirm Persons**, "a charity so peculiar that its very name is a touching appeal." The **Powelton Avenue Baptist Church**, Powelton Avenue near Thirty-seventh Street, is an exceedingly plain brick building, without adornment, but with free seats for all comers. **Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church**, Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden Streets, is a very plain and substantial stuccoed building. The **Northminster Presbyterian Church**, Thirty-fifth and Baring Streets, is a large, green-stone structure, with a wide and imposing façade and a massive stone spire. At Thirty-sixth and Baring Streets is **St. Andrew's Church** (Episcopalian), of West Philadelphia, a quaint, handsome and unique Gothic structure, rendered less impressive in its exterior than it should be by reason of its succession of low gables. It is built of brown-stone. At Thirty-eighth and Baring Streets is the **Emanuel Evangelical Reformed Church** (German), built of green serpentine and brown sandstone. At Thirty-eighth and Hamilton Streets is the **Tenth United Presbyterian Church**, of Gothic architecture, built substantially of a dark gray-stone. Diagonally opposite is **Christ Methodist Episcopal Church**, of brown-stone. **St. Agatha's Church** (Roman Catholic), Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets, is a very handsome Gothic building of light-brown freestone, with trimmings of Ohio sandstone. Connected with it is **St. Agatha's**

School, which occupies a beautiful building near the church. At the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Fairmount Avenue is the **House of the Good Shepherd** (Roman Catholic), an abode and reformatory for unfortunate women and girls of every race and creed ; there is also connected with it a reformatory for intemperate women. This home affords a refuge for a large number of penitents, and has proved itself an extremely useful institution. The **Old Man's Home**, at the corner of Baring Street and Saunders Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street, occupies a large gray-stone building, with mansard upper-story. Directly opposite, at Thirty-ninth Street and Powelton Avenue, is the **Presbyterian Hospital**, which comprises a series of commodious brick pavilions, one of the best institutions of its kind in the city. Very near to the above two institutions, at the corner of Powelton and Saunders Avenues, is the **Working Home for Blind Women**, which is a handsome structure of brick, with a commodious annex of stone. Opposite this Home, at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Powelton Avenue, is the **Princeton Presbyterian Church**, a large Gothic building of brown-stone. At the south-east corner of Forty-first and Baring Streets is the **Western Home for Poor Children**, occupying a large and comfortable building, situated on spacious and well-kept grounds. At Forty-first and Spring Garden Streets, is the plain stone **Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church**, and at Forty-second Street and Fairmount Avenue is the **Christian Church (Disciples)**, a small and neat building of stone.

**Colored Home.** At the south-west corner of Belmont and Girard Avenues, stands the **Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons** of good character. It is a spacious and comfortable stone building, and the institution is supported largely by members of the Society of Friends.

This section of the city abounds, as we have said, in fine churches and excellent charitable institutions, but we have by no means exhausted the list. We have enumerated a few only of the more prominent and well-known.

The large tract of ground lying north of Market Street, south of Haverford Avenue, west of Forty-second Street, and east of Forty-ninth Street is occupied by the **Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane Kirkbride's Hospital.** (commonly known as Kirkbride's Hospital.) There are separate groups of buildings for the two sexes. The hospital-buildings are large and commodious, and are handsomely built of stone. The grounds (about one hundred and

eleven acres) are handsomely laid out as pleasure-grounds, but a part is cultivated as a farm. The Market Street cars pass directly by the grounds. This institution is, strictly speaking, a branch of the Pennsylvania Hospital, elsewhere noticed. Like the parent hospital from which it branched off in 1841, it is supported entirely by private contributions, bequests, and fees from patients, there being a certain number of free beds maintained for the indigent insane. Nearly opposite to the main entrance to Kirkbride's, but some three squares to the north, at No. 4618 Westminster Avenue, is the **Philadelphia Home for Infants**, a non-sectarian institution, founded in 1873. Many of the infants here cared for are admitted and boarded without charge; for others a nominal fee is paid.

A mile or more west from Kirkbride's Hospital, extending to the extreme limit of the city, and reached by extensions of the Traction Company's Market Street line, is the suburb of **Haddington**, a locality of few present attractions, but improving from year to year. The **Home for Aged Couples of the Presbyterian Church** occupies modest but very comfortable quarters at Sixty-fifth and Vine Streets. Here old and indigent married couples of the Presbyterian faith are well cared for, a moderate fee being required on their admission. This Home was opened in 1885.

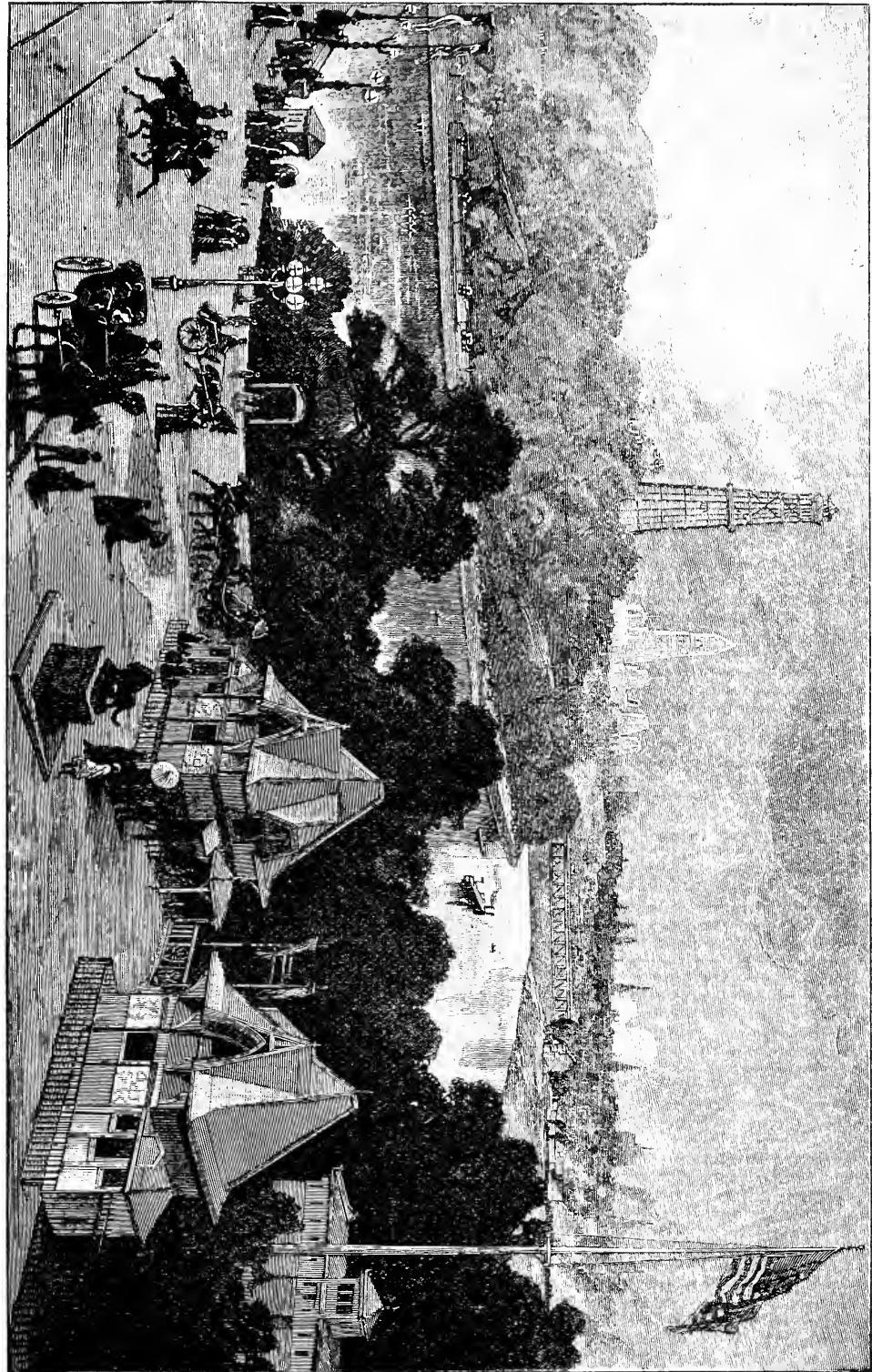
At Sixty-fourth Street and Lansdowne Avenue, on a commanding elevation, stand the commodious and beautiful stone buildings of the **Philadelphia Orphan Asylum**, one of the best of Philadelphia's public charities. The ample grounds are kept in the most tasteful order, and the numerous children here sustained and schooled have the best of care. The orphans are all, or nearly all, children of the pauper class; but brighter or happier looking children it would be hard to find anywhere. At the north-west corner of Sixty-third and Vine Streets is the **Mary Elizabeth Patterson Memorial Chapel** (Presbyterian), a handsome building of dark rough stone, which is intended to be enlarged into a church of grand proportions; and even in its present shape it is one of the most attractive structures in that part of the city. One square to the north is the Roman Catholic **Church of Our Lady of the Rosary** (Sixty-third and Callowhill Streets), a tall-spired Romanesque building of granitic gneiss, which forms the most conspicuous architectural landmark in this section of Philadelphia.

The **Burd Orphan Asylum**, on Market Street beyond Sixty-third Street, stands in Delaware County, just beyond the county line

(which here follows a small stream called Cobb's Creek). The situation is very beautiful. The grounds have an extent of forty-five acres, and the buildings are of gray-stone, in a plain but graceful English Gothic style. The asylum is for white female orphans of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is under the management of the rector and members of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth Street below Market. It was founded in 1848 by Eliza H. Burd, widow of Edward Shippen Burd; the present building was opened in 1863.

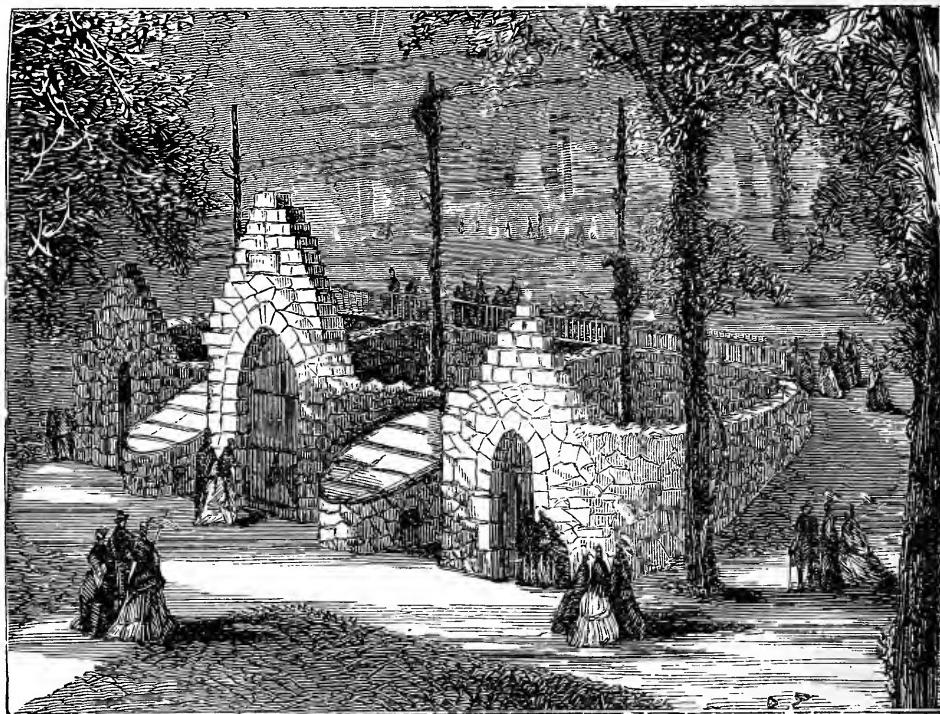
North-eastward from Haddington is the ancient suburb of **Hestonville**, reached from the city by the Arch Street, and by the Race and Vine Street horse-cars, or by the Pennsylvania Railroad **Hestonville.** (Fifty-second Street station). Hestonville has an antiquated appearance, and abounds in curious oldish houses of the style, or styles, of fifty years ago; but the hand of improvement has touched it, and all will soon be renovated. In fact, for many years, some streets in its vicinity have been occupied by comfortable, and even luxurious abodes, some of them of the best class. The visitor approaching Hestonville by horse-car sees to the left the extensive **Cathedral Cemetery** (Forty-eighth to Fifty-second Street), between Girard and Wyalusing Avenues; on the north side, partly enclosed by the cemetery, is a large Roman Catholic church, dedicated to **Our Mother of Sorrows**. It has a heavy and sombre appearance, quite in keeping with its name and surroundings.

The famous **Zoological Garden**, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, and bounded by Girard Avenue, is one of the most attractive **Zoological Garden.** features not only of this section, but of the city. It occupies a tract formerly the country-seat of John Penn, grandson of the founder, and known as "Solitude." The house built by Penn still stands in the grounds. The tract contains thirty-three acres, and is, in fact, part of Fairmount Park, the commissioners of which lease it to the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, who have established here the most successful collection of animals existing in America. The buildings are tasteful, picturesque, and suitable to their purposes, and are set in grounds beautifully planted and kept. It is a most interesting and instructive place to visit, and is a favorite resort of children, citizens, and sojourners in the city. No expense has been spared in procuring animals or fitting up the garden in the manner best adapted to their maintenance and exhibition. The society has agents in every part of the world constantly on the alert for



VIEW FROM GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.

rare and interesting specimens of natural history. The collection includes a large representation of American fauna. The shaggy-coated buffalo, the lordly elk and timid deer, wolves, raccoons, foxes, prairie-dogs, rattlesnakes, bears, water-fowl, sea-lions, and specimens of nearly every other beast, bird, or reptile that belongs to the continent are here found under conditions making it easy and pleasant to observe their appearance and habits. Besides these, South America, India, Africa,



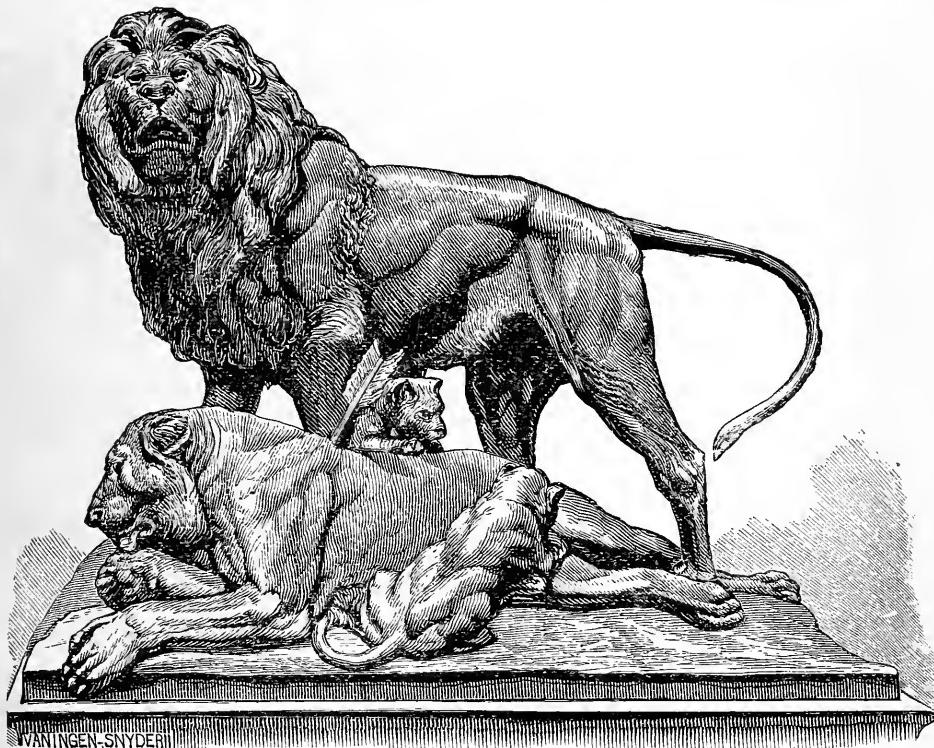
BEAR-PITS. ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

and the islands of the sea contribute their portion to the collection. Elephants, camels, lions and tigers, the ugly rhinoceros, sportive monkeys and the anthropoid apes, great serpents, and beautifully-plumaged birds swell the list of attractions, which can here be only hinted at.

This collection is the only one in this country which at all approaches in completeness and fitness of bestowal the great zoological garden in Regent's Park, London, or the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris. The expenses of its maintenance are very large, and the

society has at times been hard pressed in keeping it up to the high standard which it has attained. Considerable sums by way of endowment have been subscribed by liberal citizens, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set may be emulated by others.

Near the Girard Avenue entrance to the Garden is the bronze group, by Wilhelm Wolf, called "The Dying Lioness," which is re-



THE DYING LIONESS.

garded by critics as one of the most effective pieces of animal sculpture to be seen in this country. Frequent trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, running from Broad Street Station, stop at the Zoological Garden, besides which an extension of the Lombard and South Streets line of horse-cars, starting from Twenty-fifth and South Streets, convey passengers to this point, and the Girard Avenue cars pass the main entrance.

## XX.

### FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS AND VICINITY.

Two miles north-west of the City Hall, on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, and approached by way of the Arch Street cars, the Vine Street and Callowhill Street lines, the Girard Avenue line, and the Fairmount branches of the Spruce and Pine and Traction lines, are the famous Fairmount Water-Works, to which, since their



GRAFF MONUMENT.

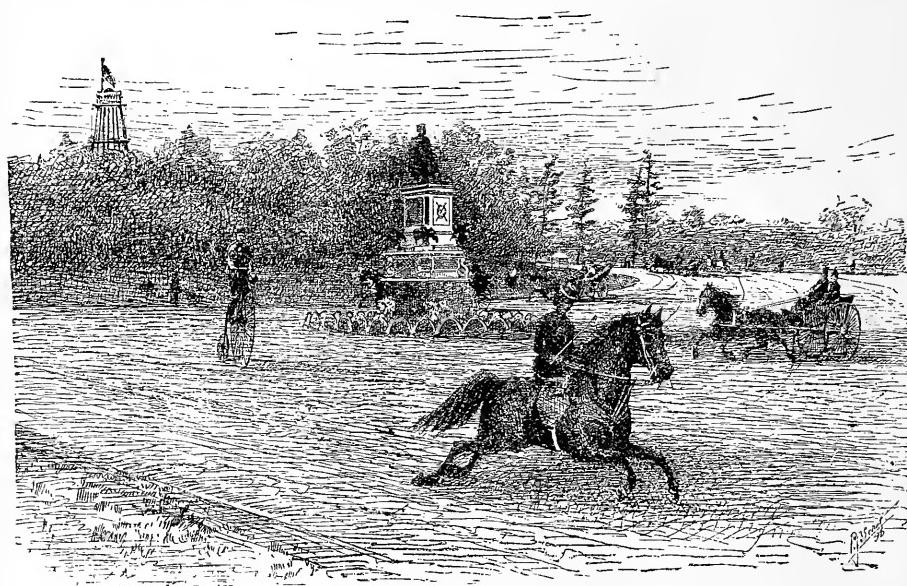
small beginnings, more than half a century ago, the city of Philadelphia has been, in a large measure, indebted for so much of its water-supply as came from the Schuylkill River. Here, near the close of the first quarter of the present century, under the superintendence of

Frederick Graff, the designer and first engineer of the water-works (and whose services are commemorated by a monument on the grounds), was begun that system of water-supply which, since carried on through successive stages of development, now yields to the city, on an average, the enormous quantity of over 100,000,000 gallons of water per day.

The beginning of the now immense Fairmount Park was the comparatively small tract which is immediately appurtenant to these water-works, which date from 1822, though the city was, through other channels, first supplied with water from the Schuylkill in 1790. Enormous engines, worked by water-power, force water from the river to the top of the hill,—the original “Fair-Mount,”—where it is held in a distributing reservoir. From the top of this reservoir, ninety-five feet above the level of the river, a charming prospect is presented to the beholder, embracing in a semi birds-eye view numberless attractive features, near and remote, with which the city abounds. Passing the base of the hill runs the Schuylkill River, spanned here and there by several bridges, while beyond, on the vast net-work of tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is an almost unceasing succession of moving trains. West Philadelphia, with its semi-rural features, adds a pleasing variety to the landscape, contrasting strikingly with the densely built-up portions of the city. Far down the river on the right are seen the fine buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, while on the left the Naval Asylum and the Schuylkill Arsenal are conspicuous. Hundreds of tall steeples and massive towers rise into view in all directions, among which the beholder will readily distinguish the striking group composed of the towers of the new City Hall and its surrounding buildings, at Broad and Market Streets. The station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets; the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Nineteenth and Walnut Streets; the dome of the Cathedral, on Logan Square; the tower of the beautiful Catholic High-School, at Broad and Vine Streets; and the spire of the beautiful Mary J. Drexel Home, near Girard College, are striking features in the remoter landscape.

At Twenty-fifth and Biddle Streets, near the south-east angle of Fairmount Reservoir stands the Roman Catholic Church of St. Xavier, an old stuccoed building, remarkable for its conspicuous dome. At Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets is the Spring Garden Methodist Church, a fine Gothic structure in the Early English (or First Pointed) style of architecture, built of brown-stone. The Fifth Baptist

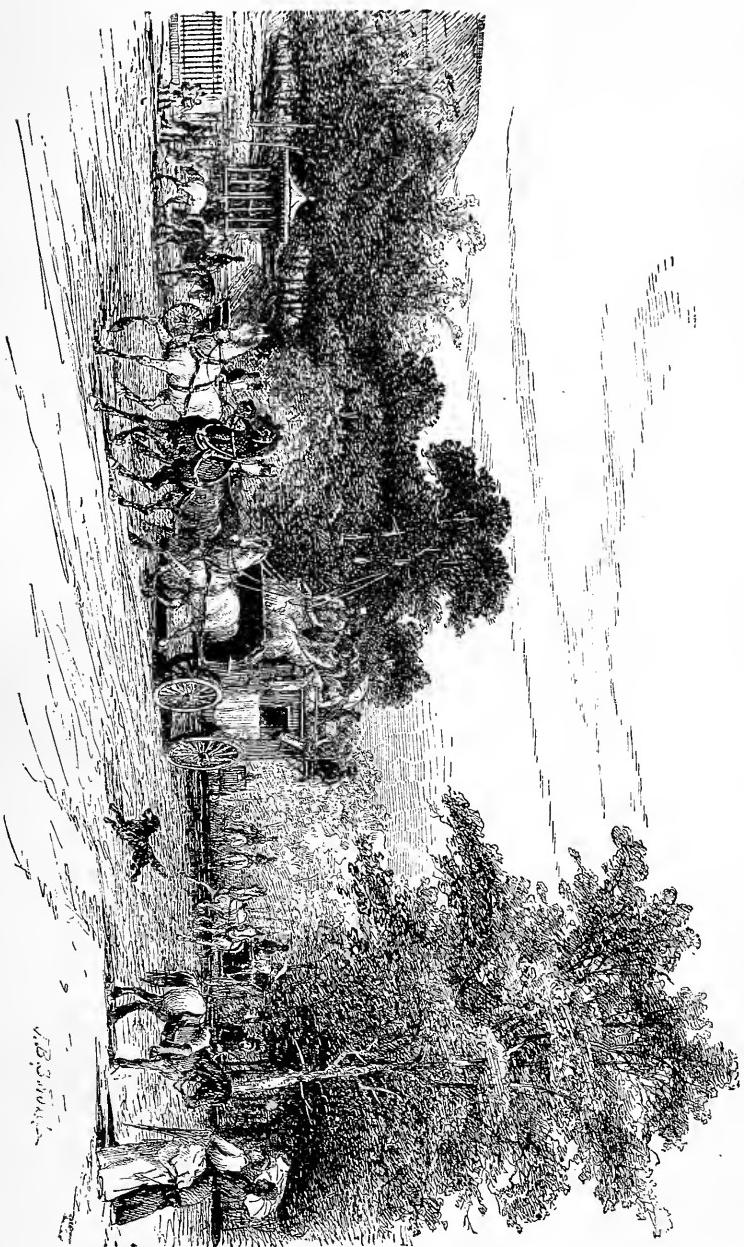
**Church**, Eighteenth and Spring Garden Streets, is one of the most beautiful edifices in the city. It is a brown-stone church in the decorated Gothic style, with a large parish building and a lofty spire. **St. Francis Academy** (Roman Catholic), No. 2324 Green Street, occupies a large building with a handsome green-stone front. At the corner of Nineteenth and Green Streets stands the **Alexander Presbyterian Church**, a very fine and commodious stone Gothic church, with a lofty spire. The **Central Congregational Church**, Eighteenth and Green Streets, is a very large and handsome Gothic building, of gray- and brown-stone, and is the principal church of its denomination in this part of the country. **St. Matthias's Church** (Episcopalian) Nineteenth and Wallace Streets, is a beautiful Gothic structure of stone.



LINCOLN MONUMENT.

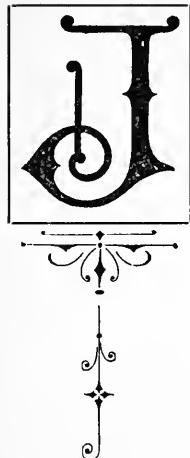
The **Nineteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, at Nineteenth and Poplar Streets, is a neat and roomy, but plain edifice of brown-stone.

The principal entrance to this part of the East Park is from Green Street, where, on his left, the visitor has the above-named reservoir, the buildings pertaining to the water-works, and the steamboat-landing. Next, crossing an open space ornamented with a bronze statue of Lincoln, erected by the Lincoln Monument Association in the fall of 1871, we come to a hill covered with trees, among which go winding paths, and under which green grass and flowering shrubs combine

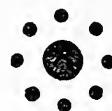


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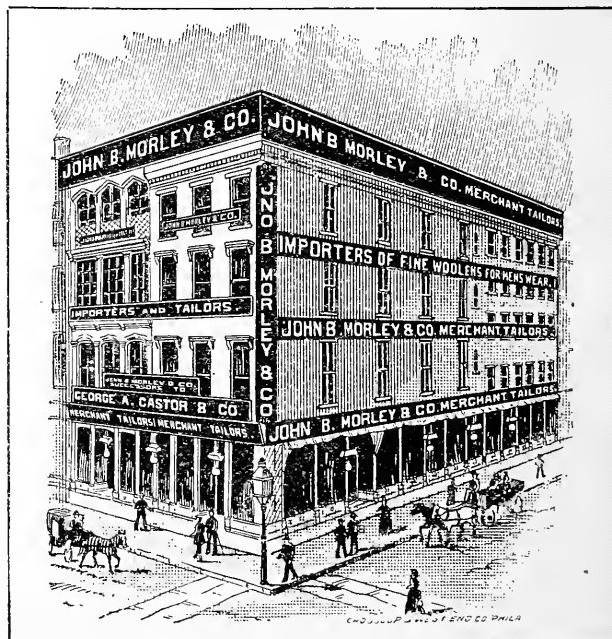


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their attractions, while around its base flowers bloom and fountains play, and the curving drive leads a glittering host of carriages. This is Lemon Hill, and on its summit is the mansion in which Robert Morris had his home during the Revolutionary struggle. Here the great financier loved to dwell. Here he entertained many men whose names were made illustrious by those stirring times. Hancock, Franklin, the elder Adams, members of the Continental Congress, officers of the army and navy, and many of the foremost citizens met frequently under this hospitable roof. Here, busy in peace as in war, he afterwards planned those magnificent enterprises which were his financial ruin; and from here he was led away to prison, the victim of laws equally barbarous and absurd, which, because a man could not pay what he owed, locked him up lest he might earn the means to discharge his debt.

The fortunes of the once magnificent mansion have fallen, like those of its owner. It is now a restaurant, where the simpler forms of refreshments may be procured. Near at hand are the pavilions and amphitheatre, where free open-air concerts are given in the summer, and not far off stands the Lemon Hill Observatory, a tall skeleton tower of iron, with a passenger-elevator, by means of which visitors, for a small fee, are lifted up high enough to obtain a view of the country for many miles around.

At the foot of Lemon Hill, nestled on the bank of the river, are the handsome houses of the boating clubs, built of stone and generally in a Gothic style of architecture. These clubs, numbering a dozen or more, with an aggregate membership of about fifteen hundred, constitute the Schuylkill Navy, and form the germ of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, whose beautiful club-house, at Nos. 1626-28 Arch Street,—erected at a cost of some \$140,000,—is one of the most attractive features of that section of the city. (See pp. 95 and 97.)

Following the carriage-drive, we arrive at **Grant's Cottage**, a small building of upright hewn logs, which was used by General Grant as

Grant's Cottage. | his head-quarters at City Point, Virginia, and was brought here after the close of the war. Near by, the Girard Avenue Bridge crosses the Schuylkill, under which bridge passes the very pleasant river-drive of the East Park. A large statue of Alexander von Humboldt, presented to Philadelphia by her German citizens, overlooks the Girard Avenue entrance. At about half the distance between this statue and the Lincoln statue, there is an excellent statue of the late Hon. Morton McMichael.

## XXI.

### EAST FAIRMOUNT PARK AND VICINITY.

THE territory included in Fairmount Park was formerly taken up with gentlemen's estates, which, from a very early date, crowned with their mansions its commanding heights, and covered with their pleasure-grounds its wooded slopes and lovely vales. Several of the old-time colonial mansions are still preserved within the precincts of the Park, and are fraught with associations that make them precious souvenirs of by-gone days. Adjoining, on the north, the section embraced in the immediate environs of the Fairmount Water-Works is the division of this great pleasure-ground commonly recognized as the **East Park**, extending in an almost continuous tract from Girard Avenue to the Wissahickon, and including within its limits miles of charming walks and carriage-drives, besides many objects of interest relating to old-time and modern Philadelphia.

Just beyond the Girard Avenue Bridge is the Connecting Railroad Bridge, as it is popularly termed, which unites the Pennsylvania Railroad with its New York Division. Through the rocky bluff which forms the eastern abutment of the bridge a short tunnel has been cut for a carriage road. This route was opened in the summer of 1871, and developed some of the loveliest scenery in all the Park. A number of fine old country-seats were absorbed in this portion of the grounds, and they remain very nearly as their former owners left them. The **Spring Garden Water-Works**, with a pumping capacity of ninety million gallons daily, and a tall stand-pipe, are situated just north of Girard Avenue, on the bank of the Schuylkill River, the "Spring Garden Reservoir" being nearly half a mile to the east, at Twenty-seventh and Thompson Streets.. These works have a much larger pumpage than any others in the city. The great Worthington and other steam pumps are well worthy of a visit. That densely-built part of the city which borders on this section of the Park is often called "Brewerytown," from the very great number of breweries here established. To those who care for industries of this kind, a visit to these great breweries would be a source of much interest. Northwestward from Brewerytown is the great **East Park Reservoir** (sup-

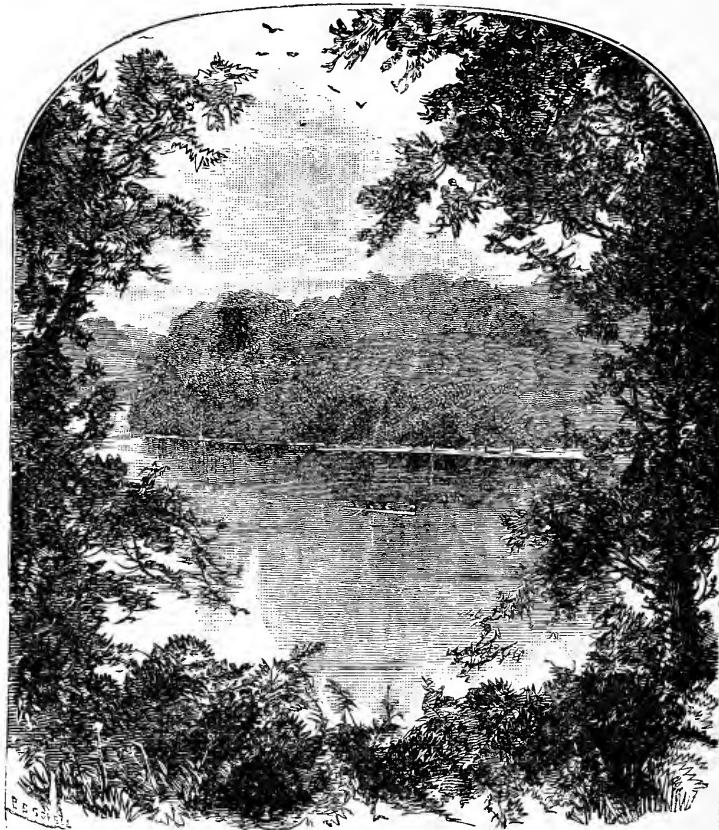
plied by the Spring Garden Works), a mammoth receptacle covering one hundred and six acres, and having a storage capacity of about seven hundred million gallons. The cost of its construction was about \$2,000,000. This section of the Park is easily reached from Engleside and Ridge Avenue stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad and by the East Park cars of the Traction Company's line.

As originally laid out, the East Park drive, shortly after its emergence from the tunnel near the Girard Avenue Bridge, turned to the right, somewhat away from the river, and involved a crossing at grade of the tracks of the Reading Railroad. This disagreeable and dangerous feature has now been removed by keeping the drive along the river's edge, and passing underneath the railroad at a point farther up, where it is carried across a ravine by means of an arched bridge.

Near where the Reading Railroad crosses the river is Mount Pleasant, the former residence of Benedict Arnold. It was built by Captain John McPherson about 1762, and was purchased by Arnold as a marriage-gift for his wife, Peggy Shippen, in the spring of 1779. After his treason it was confiscated, and passed subsequently through a varied ownership, till it was bought by the Park Commission in 1868. Baron Steuben once leased it while it was in possession of the State, but it is not apparent that he ever occupied it. The Marquis Casa d'Yrujo, minister plenipotentiary of Spain, who married a daughter of Governor Thomas McKean, occupied it in 1802. West of Mount Pleasant we come to Rockland, which also formerly was part of the McPherson estate. The mansion was built about 1810, by George Thomson, a merchant, who sold it in 1816 to Isaac C. Jones, who, with his family, occupied it till it was incorporated with the Park. At a point a little above the mansion, where the road turns towards Strawberry Hill, is a jutting point or promontory, from which may be had a beautiful view of the river and of the heights beyond. Sunset from this point on a clear day is a sight which will long linger as a delightful picture in the mind of the one fortunate enough to witness it.

North from Mount Pleasant is Ormiston. This property, before the Revolution, belonged to Joseph Galloway, and was forfeited to the State in consequence of his treason. It is a portion of a larger tract named "Orion," from its original owner, to whom it was confirmed in 1671. The name of Ormiston is derived from an estate in Scotland. Across a sharp ravine from Ormiston lies Edgely, the

original Laurel Hill, which was occupied for many years by Samuel Shoemaker. An estate farther up the river, and known as "The Laurels," afterwards had its name changed to Laurel Hill, in consequence of which the Shoemaker place was named Edgely. About 1828 it became the residence of Dr. Philip Sing Physick, one of Philadelphia's most eminent surgeons in the early part of the century.

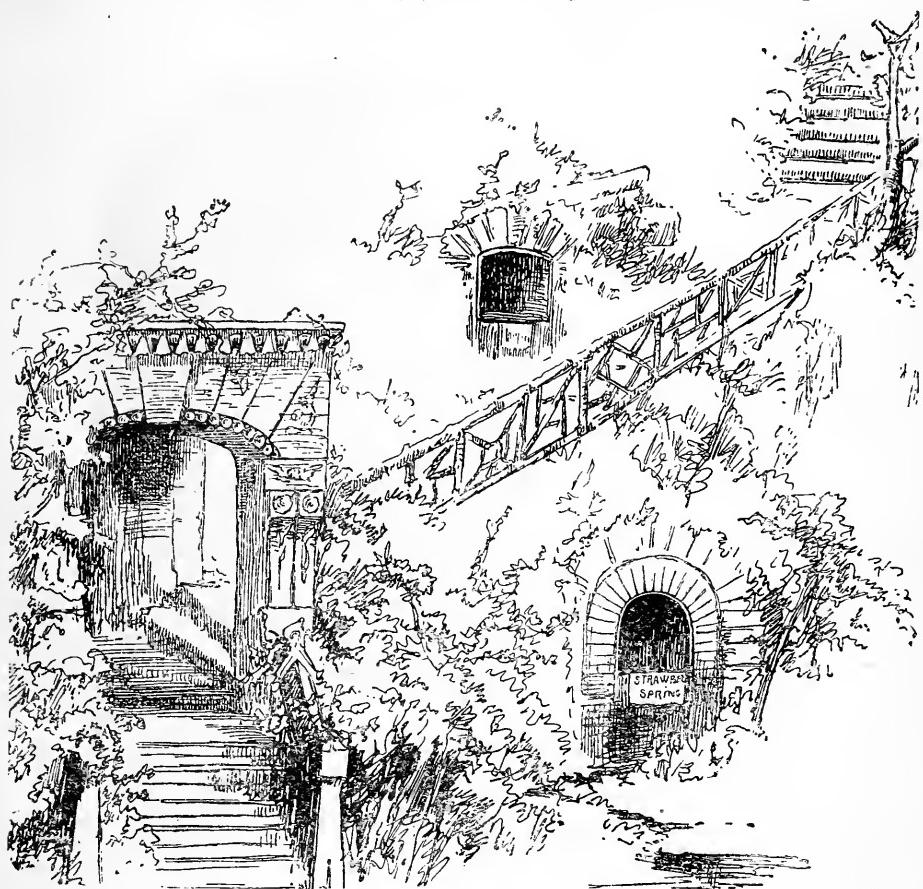


SCHUYLKILL FALLS BLUFFS, BELOW EDGELEY.

Strawberry Hill and Mansion were formerly a country-seat known as Summerville, which was occupied successively by William Lewis, a lawyer of eminence, and by Judge Hemphill. It afterwards became a favorite resort for picnics, and since its incorporation with the Park the house has been used as a restaurant.

To the Park river-road Strawberry Hill presents a steep and rocky face, up which, opposite the steamboat-landing, has been constructed

a foot-path, which, with its arched portal, stone steps, and rustic balustrade, is a picturesque feature of the drive. Beyond Strawberry Hill the road runs below Laurel Hill Cemetery, and, passing under the high-arched bridge of the Reading's Richmond branch, it skirts the river-front of Falls Village, and brings us to the bridge which



THE WALK TO STRAWBERRY MANSION.

here spans the Schuylkill, and forms the upper connecting link between the East and West Parks.

That part of the built-up portion of the city immediately bordering on the East Park is, in general, occupied by people of industrial or commercial occupations. Near the steam-railways there are great lumber-yards, coal-yards, brick-yards, and the like; and towards the north there are large tracts of ground not yet densely built up. At

a short distance farther east, however, we come upon one of the best-built and pleasantest sections of Philadelphia.

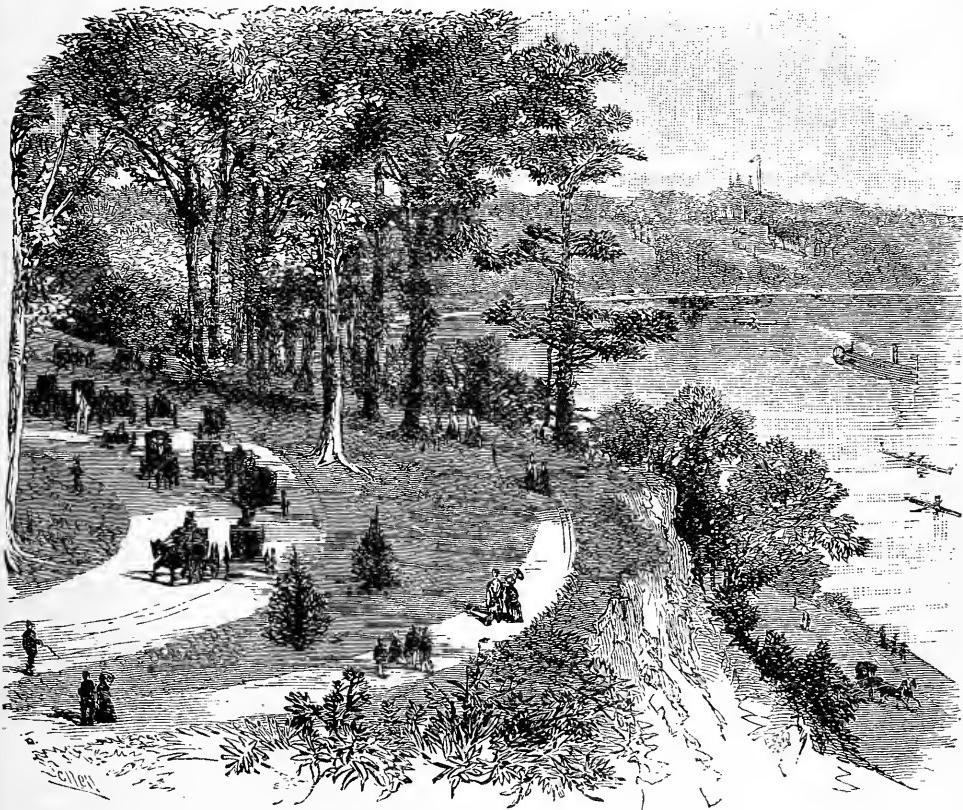
At Twenty-ninth and York Streets is the **Twenty-ninth Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, of brick, with a massive granite front, forming quite a conspicuous building. Near it, at Twenty-eighth Street and Susquehanna Avenue is the **North Penn Mission** (Presbyterian), a handsome gray-stone Gothic structure. The **Eleventh Baptist Church**, at Twenty-first and Diamond Streets, is not far distant. It is a neat structure of brown-stone, in Gothic style. On Diamond Street, near Twentieth, is the **Union Methodist Episcopal Church**, a very noteworthy edifice of granite, with Indiana limestone trimmings. It is a beautiful church, of late renaissance style, with a charmingly decorated interior. On Eighteenth Street, near Diamond, is the **Memorial Church of the Advocate** (Episcopal), of granite, with a spacious parish building in the rear. This church is of excellent architectural quality. At the corner of Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue is the **Wagner Free Institute of Science**, a large building, with a valuable library, cabinets, and laboratories. It was founded in 1855 by William Wagner, and in it free instruction is given, chiefly by lectures, to many persons of either sex. The **Baptist Home**, for women, occupies an elegant and picturesque stone building at Seventeenth and Norris Streets.

At Eighteenth and Berks Streets is the splendid new **St. Elizabeth's Church** (Roman Catholic), of Leipersville granite, with Indiana limestone trimmings. This church has very many interesting features. It is Gothic in general structure, with Romanesque decorations, and the interior, when fully finished, will present many bold and original peculiarities. The costly and rich windows, and the stations of the cross, with the statuary and pictures generally, are free and unconventional in a very remarkable degree. The **Centennial Baptist Church**, at Twenty-third and Oxford Streets, is a Gothic building of granite. Among other good buildings in this vicinity are the **Twentieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, at Twentieth and Jefferson Streets, a Gothic structure of brown-stone; the **Oxford Market**, at Twentieth and Oxford Streets; the **Church of Our Redeemer** (Reformed Episcopal), a modest brick edifice, at Oxford and Sydenham Streets; the **Messiah Lutheran Church**, a handsome building, at Sixteenth and Jefferson Streets; and the **North United Presbyterian Church**, Master Street near Fifteenth, a very neat and unpretending, but an attractive looking church, clad with creeping vines.

## XXII.

### WEST FAIRMOUNT PARK AND VICINITY

By far the largest part of the Park, exclusive of that narrow strip which borders the Wissahickon, lies west of the Schuylkill River, the extreme south-east angle being occupied by the Zoological Garden. The various sections of the tract are conveniently reached by the

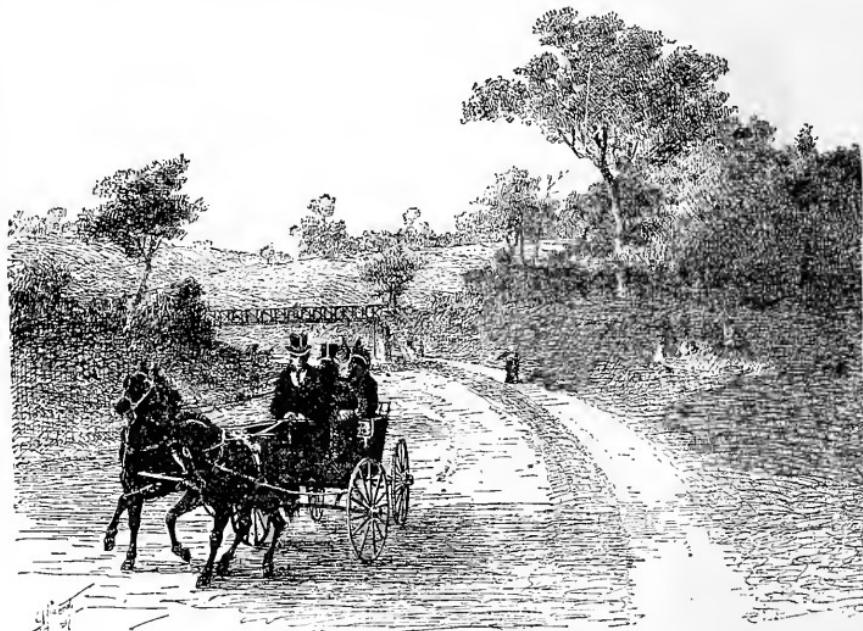


LANSDOWNE DRIVE.

Girard Avenue horse-cars, which enter it over the fine Girard Avenue Bridge; by the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Broad Street Station, which stop at the Zoological Garden and at Park Sta-

tion on the Schuylkill Valley Division ; and also by the trains of the Reading (Main Line) and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, which stop at Girard Avenue Station, at the east end of the bridge, and at Belmont Station, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. Branches of the Traction Company's Market Street line and of the line on Chestnut and Walnut Streets run to the West Park.

Carriages entering the West Park, over the Girard Avenue Bridge, pass beneath the Connecting Railroad and enter upon the Lansdowne drive. The fine estate of Lansdowne contained two hundred acres, and was established by John Penn, "the American," whose nephew,



SWEET BRIER FROM EGGLSFIELD.

also named John, the son of Richard Penn, built a stately mansion here, and lived in it during the Revolutionary War, a struggle in which his sympathies were by no means with the party that was finally successful in wresting from him the noble State which was his paternal inheritance, and of which he had been governor.

Just after entering the Lansdowne drive we pass, on our left, the Penn (or Letitia) House, a briek house originally occupied by William Penn, and named from his daughter Letitia. It formerly stood in Letitia Street, near Second and Market.

Sweet Brier mansion is the next passed, from which point there is a lovely view of the river above, and then, crossing the ravine by a rustic bridge, we are in a section of the Park which was the scene of Horticultural Hall. the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Of the Exhibition buildings only two now remain, Horticultural Hall and Memorial Hall. The site of the former was most happily chosen. It occupies a bluff that overlooks the Schuylkill one hundred feet to the eastward, and is bounded by the deep



VIEW ABOVE SWEET BRIER.

channels of a pair of brooks equidistant on the north and south sides. Up the banks of these clamber the sturdy arboreal natives, as though to shelter in warm embrace their delicate kindred from abroad. Broad walks and terraces prevent their too close approach and the consequent exclusion of sunlight.

Entering from the side by a neat flight of steps in dark marble, we find ourselves in a gayly-tiled vestibule thirty feet square, between forcing-houses, each one hundred by thirty feet. Advancing, we enter the great conservatory, two hundred and thirty by eighty feet, and fifty-five high, much the largest in this country, and but a trifle inferior in height to the palm-houses of Chatsworth and Kew. A gallery twenty feet from the floor carries us up among the dates and cocoanuts. The decorations of this hall are in keeping with the external design. The dimensions of the building are three hundred and eighty by one hundred and ninety-three feet.

Outside promenades, four in number, and each one hundred feet long, lead along the roofs of the forcing-houses, and contribute to the portfolio of lovely views that enriches the Park. Other prospects are offered by the upper floors of the east and west fronts, the aerial terrace embracing in all seventeen thousand square feet. Restaurants, reception-rooms, and offices occupy the two ends. The cost of the building was \$251,937.

Leaving Horticultural Hall, we cross the bridge spanning the picturesque Lansdowne Ravine to Memorial Hall, which, as its name



MEMORIAL HALL.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

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implies, contemplates indefinite durability. What Virginia and Massachusetts granite, in alliance with Pennsylvania iron, on a basis of one

**Memorial Hall.** | million five hundred thousand dollars, can effect in that direction, seems to have been done. The façade is in

ultra-Renaissance, with arch and balustrade and open arcade. The square central tower, or what under a circular dome would be the drum, is quite in harmony with the main front in proportion and outline, and renders the unity of the building very striking. That its object, of supplying the best light for pictures and statuary, is not lost sight of, is evidenced by the fact that three-fourths of the interior space is lighted from above, and the residue has an ample supply from lofty windows. The figures of America, Art, Science, etc., stud the dome and parapet, while eagles with wings out-spread decorate the four corners of the corner towers.

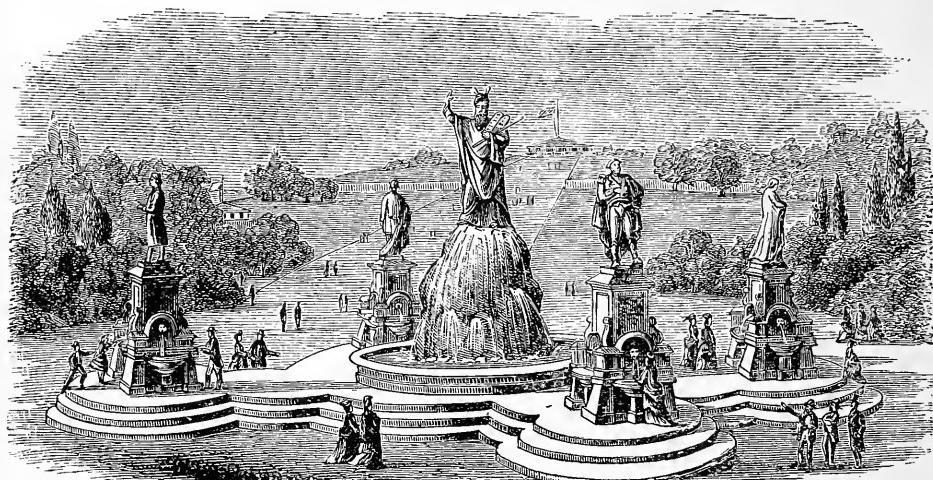
The eight arched windows of the corner towers, twelve and a half by thirty-four feet, are utilized for art-display. The iron doors of the front are inlaid with bronze panels, bearing the insignia of the States.

From the Exhibition grounds we may take our way to **George's Hill**, up whose rather steep ascent we wind until at the summit we have attained an elevation of two hundred and ten feet above high

**George's Hill.** | tide. This tract, containing eighty-three acres, was presented to the city by Jesse and Rebecca George, whose ancestors had held it for many generations. As a memorial of their generosity, this spot was named George's Hill, and its rare advantages of scenery and location will keep their name fresh forever. It is the grand objective-point of pleasure-parties. Few carriages make the tour of the Park without taking George's Hill in their way, and stopping for a few moments on its summit to rest their horses and let the inmates feast their eyes on the view which lies before them,—a view bounded only by League Island and the Delaware.

At the foot of George's Hill, on the side next to the city, is an elaborate allegorical fountain, adorned with marble statues, erected at the time of the Centennial Exhibition by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and on the top of the Hill is **Belmont Reservoir**, with a storage capacity of forty million gallons, from which West Philadelphia receives its principal water-supply, the water being pumped from the Schuylkill River by the Belmont Water-Works, located near the Reading Railroad bridge over the Schuylkill. About a mile northward from George's Hill, on a slighty location in the

Park (easily reached even by pedestrians), is **Belmont Mansion**, now a house of entertainment for callers, but once the home of the celebrated Peters family of ante-Revolutionary fame. The original dwelling, a portion of which is still standing, was erected before the middle of the last century, and to this large additions were subsequently made. The eminent Judge Richard Peters, scholar, wit, and patriot,

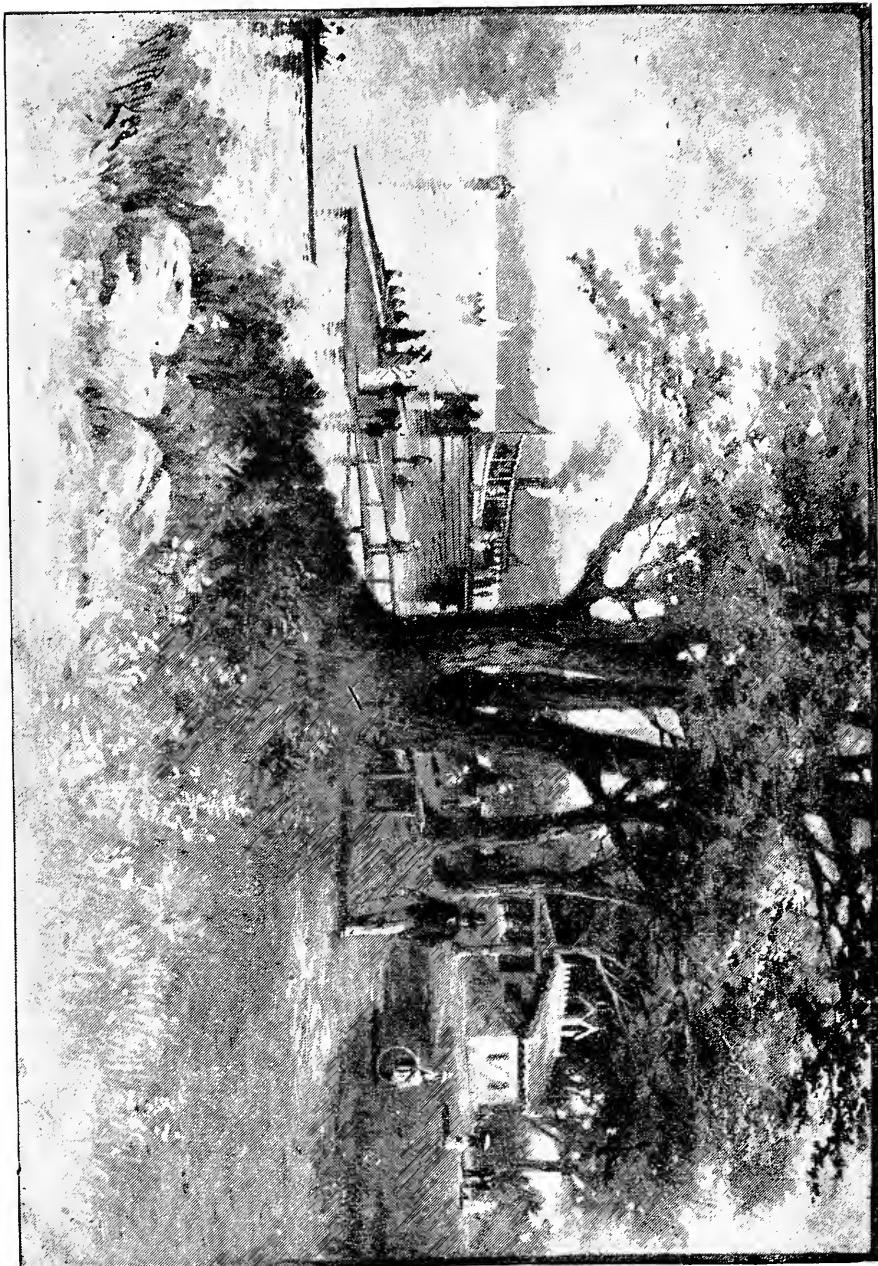


CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION FOUNTAIN.

was born and died here (1744-1828), and here, while enjoying the hospitality of Judge Peters, Washington is said to have planted a Spanish walnut-tree, which grew to large size, and Lafayette, in 1824, planted a white walnut.

The view from the piazza of the house is one which can scarcely be surpassed in America. It is one of those grand effects of nature and art combined, which man must acknowledge his inability to represent adequately on paper.

Leaving Belmont, the road passes through a comparatively uninteresting section to **Chamouni**, with its lake and concourse, and the northern limits of West Park. Near the lake it intersects the Falls road, and this takes us down to the Schuylkill, which we cross by a bridge, which brings us into the East Park at Falls Village.



BELMONT LANDING.

## XXIII.

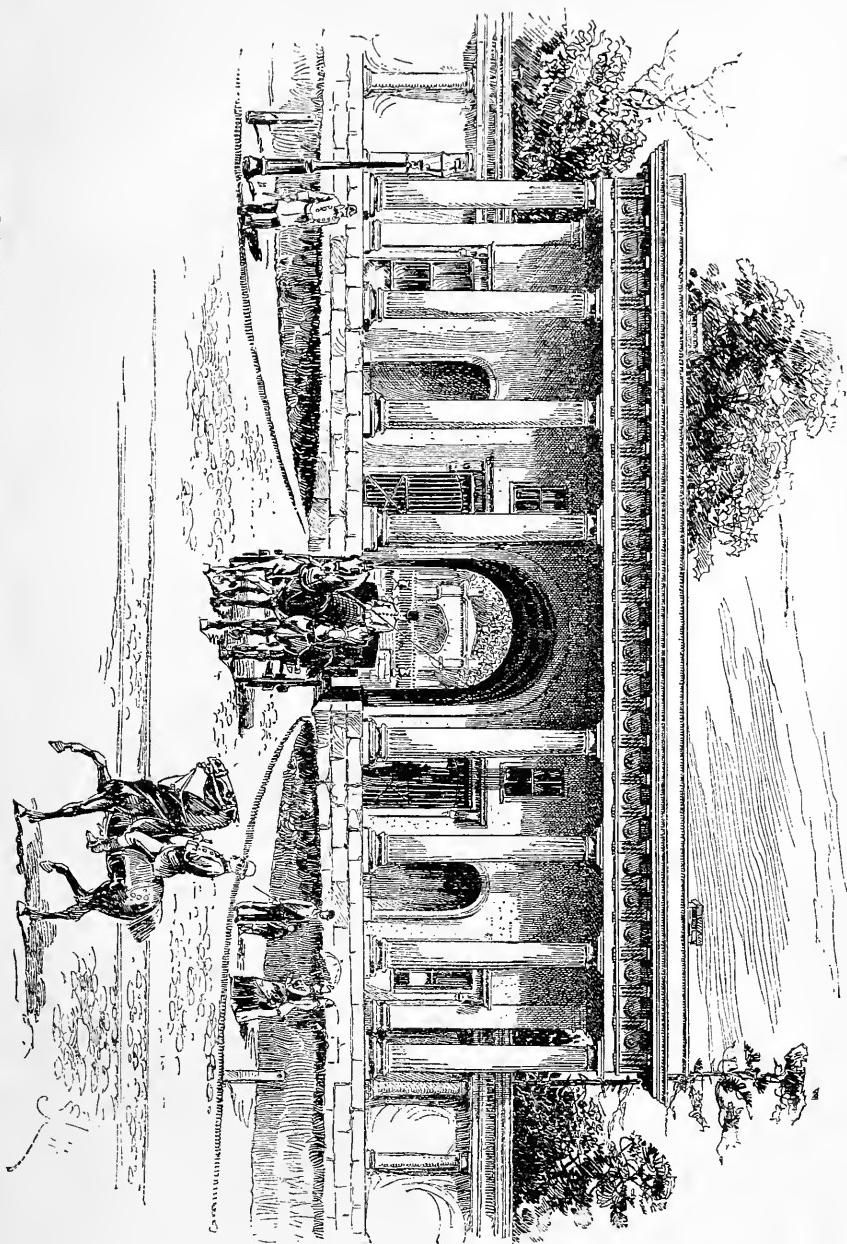
### LAUREL HILL CEMETERY AND BEYOND.

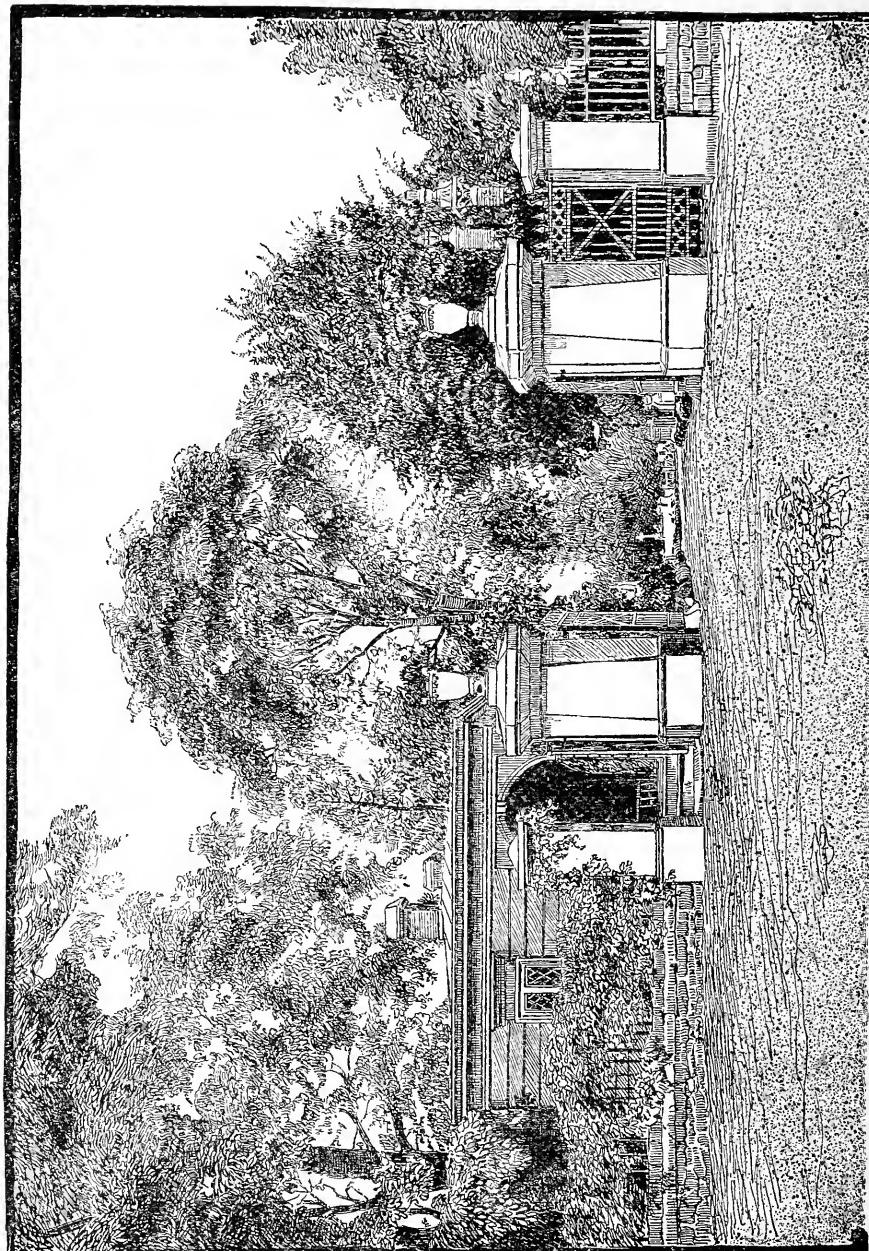
LAUREL HILL is one of the oldest and most celebrated of American suburban cemeteries, having been opened for burials in 1825. Its natural site was always one of great beauty; and its charms have been vastly improved by the skill of the landscape gardener and the lavish hand of wealth. It is pre-eminent for the elegance and variety of its monumental work and mortuary sculpture, and for the names of the distinguished dead whose ashes lie buried within its walls. It lies upon the high and wooded bank of the Schuylkill, opposite the northern end of the



BRIDGE OVER NICETOWN LANE, IN LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

NORTH ENTRANCE TO LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.





SOUTH ENTRANCE TO LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

West Park. Just north of it is the busy suburban and industrial village of Falls of Schuylkill. It may be reached by the Ridge Avenue cars. Laurel Hill Cemetery is divided into three parts: South, Central, and North Laurel Hill, without reckoning the well-known West Laurel Hill, which is on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, towards the north-west. Laurel Hill, or "The Laurels," now North Laurel Hill, was originally the family estate of the Sims family, while Central Laurel Hill was "Fairy Hill," the country home of Mr. George Pepper; and South Laurel Hill was "Harleigh," once the seat of the Rawle family. Near the entrance to North Laurel Hill is an interesting sculptured group representing Old Mortality, his pony, and Sir Walter Scott, cut in brown-stone by the artist Thom. Across Ridge Avenue from Laurel Hill Cemetery is a group of smaller cemeteries, among them Mount Vernon, which contains some splendid examples of funereal sculpture, and Mount Peace, a large and beautiful burying-ground, owned by the Odd Fellows, and which may be regarded as an extension of the older Odd-Fellows' Cemetery, elsewhere noticed, which lies half a mile south-eastward from Mount Peace. The Church of St. James the Less (Episcopalian) stands in a small and very neatly-kept burial-ground, between Clearfield Street and Nicetown Lane, a short distance from the main entrance to North Laurel Hill. It is a small though strikingly beautiful church of stone, in the Early English style, with a remarkably fine interior. It was once celebrated all over the country as one of the choicest specimens of church architecture in the United States.

The ancient village of Falls of Schuylkill, also called Falls Village or The Falls, now in the Twenty-eighth ward, takes its name from

Falls of      | certain rapids in the Schuylkill, now almost flooded  
Schuylkill.    | out by the action of the dam at Fairmount. "The Falls" is almost entirely an industrial place. Great factories of stone furnish employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants, both male and female. The built-up section is on the north-east side of the river. The lines of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway run not far from the river, on either bank. The principal street lies near the river, the side-streets climbing the steep hill-sides at irregular intervals. The principal building of any architectural interest is the church of St. James the Less, previously noticed. The largest congregation is that of St. Bridget's Church (Roman Catholic), on James Street, a plain structure of rough-cast brick. It has two thousand communicants and large parish schools; and connected with the

church is a house of the Sisters of St. Joseph. There is a large Baptist church on Queen Lane; a tall and imposing Methodist Episcopal church on the same street, and a Presbyterian church, recently much enlarged, on Ridge Avenue. Just beyond Falls of Schuylkill, and below the mouth of the Wissahickon, we come to **School Lane**, one of the most beautiful suburban streets in the world. It runs north-eastward from Ridge Avenue to Germantown, and its borders are occupied by a succession of some of the handsomest residences in the country.

North-west from Falls of Schuylkill, across Wissahickon Creek, we come to **Manayunk**, in the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia, but

**Manayunk.** | almost forming a city by itself. It is reached either by the Reading or the Pennsylvania Railroad, (about seven miles by the former and eight miles by the latter), as by the Ridge Avenue cars. It is a busy manufacturing centre. Its steep streets, and the quaint uniformity of its older dwellings (generally of stone or brick, and plastered), and the ponderous solidity of its great stone mills, give it a peculiar and characteristic appearance. Above it, along the crest of the hills, stretches the fine old town of **Roxborough**, with many handsome residences. Manayunk contains some noteworthy churches, among them are the First Presbyterian Church of Manayunk, a large stuccoed building, standing at the corner of Centre and Chestnut Streets, near the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. **St. David's Church** (Episcopal), at the corner of Centre and Baker Streets, is a very fine English Gothic edifice, with a grand tower and steeple. The First Baptist Church of Manayunk, on Green Lane, is a neat building with a pretty Gothic front of limestone. The Church of St. Mary of the Assumption (Roman Catholic), on Oak Street, is a very spacious, old stuccoed building. By far the finest piece of architecture in Manayunk is the Church of St. John the Baptist (Roman

**St. John's** | Catholic), now being erected. When completed this  
**Church.** | will be one of the grandest churches in America. Its  
cost will exceed \$200,000. It is built of granitoid stone from Stockton, New Jersey. Its nave is one hundred and eighty-seven feet long, and the breadth in the transepts one hundred and six feet. Its height in the nave is nearly one hundred feet. It is of a plain modern Gothic style, and its decorations are to be of a severely and strictly ecclesiastical type. The Wissahickon Methodist Church, corner of Terrace and Adams Streets, is a pretty stone edifice. The Wissahickon Baptist Church, on Terrace Street, unfinished, is to be a

fine Gothic church of stone. **St. Timothy's Workingmen's Club** has an elegant stone building, corner of Ridge Avenue and Vasser Street. **St. Timothy's Church**, Roxborough (Episcopalian), on Ridge Avenue, near Shur's Lane, is a very beautiful and spacious structure. It is a low-roofed, brown-stone Gothic building, with parish school-houses and other adjuncts, quite in keeping with its fine semi-rural surroundings. The **Manatawna Baptist Church**, Roxborough, on Ridge Avenue, is a massive stone Gothic edifice, with a fine tower and steeple. Very near it is the **Roxborough Lyceum** building, with a free library and reading-room. The **Leverington Presbyterian Church**, corner of Ridge and Leverington Avenues, is a substantial granite church with a green-stone front, quite unlike the traditional or conventional church in its general aspect, yet very handsome. The other churches of Manayunk must be passed over briefly ; they include the **Mount Vernon Baptist Church**, the **Central Methodist Episcopal Church**, Green Lane, Roxborough ; **Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church**, Green Lane and Poplar Street ; the **Church of the Holy Family** (Roman Catholic), and others.

Closely associated in business interests with Philadelphia, though twelve miles distant by rail from the centre of the city (only a short

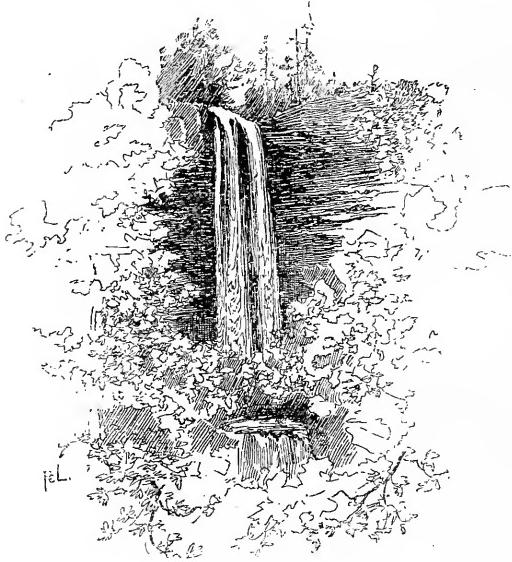
**Consho-**      | distance, however, from its limits), is the busy, industrial town of **Conshohocken**, in Montgomery County, **hocken.**      | with some eight thousand inhabitants. It is accessible by the Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad and by the Schuylkill Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad ; while in the adjacent village of West Conshohocken the main line of the Reading Railroad has a station. A branch of the latter road extends from Conshohocken to Oreland, on the North Penn Railroad. Conshohocken lies in the deep, trough-like valley of the Schuylkill. Iron-works, cotton-mills, and other manufactories line the river-bank, and the town, as seen from the railway, looks rough and unattractive. But as the traveller climbs the steep hill-side to the north-east, new scenes present themselves. The trees are here densely shaded with trees, and many handsome public and private buildings are seen. The great architectural ornament of Conshohocken is **Calvary Church** (Episcopalian), which is said to be the finest church edifice in Montgomery County. It is built of local stone, in the Pointed style of architecture. It has a lofty stone spire, and the window traceries are Indiana limestone. The stained-glass windows, and the interior decoration generally, are greatly admired.

## XXIV.

### UP THE WISSAHICKON.

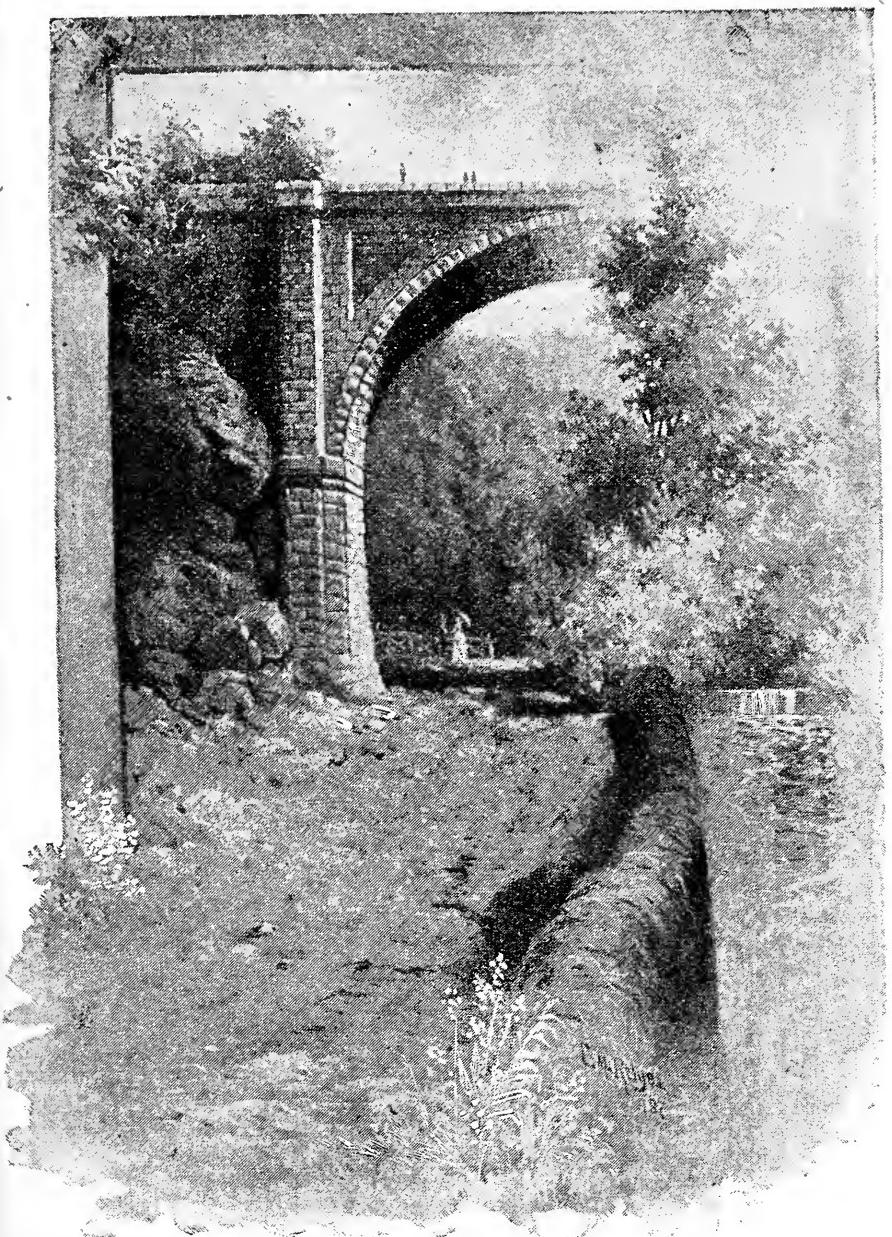
BEYOND Falls Village, a short distance brings us to the mouth of the Wissahickon, and as we turn our faces up its Drive the first object **Wissahickon Creek.** to attract our attention is the magnificent viaduct which carries the tracks of the Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad across the gorge. It is four hundred and ninety-two feet in length, twenty-eight feet wide, seventy feet high, and has five spans of sixty-five feet each. It is built of stone, and is a most substantial and, at the same time, graceful structure. Its noble

arches form a fitting portal to the beautiful and romantic valley which it spans, and which is one of the most remarkable regions ever included within the limits of a great city. Entering it from the heat and glare of a summer's day seems like penetrating Calypso's grotto, so dark and cool are its shaded precincts, with their mossy rocks, their trickling rills, and feathery ferns. In its lower part the Wissahickon has a placid, pool-like aspect, caused by the checking of its current by a dam thrown across near its mouth. This



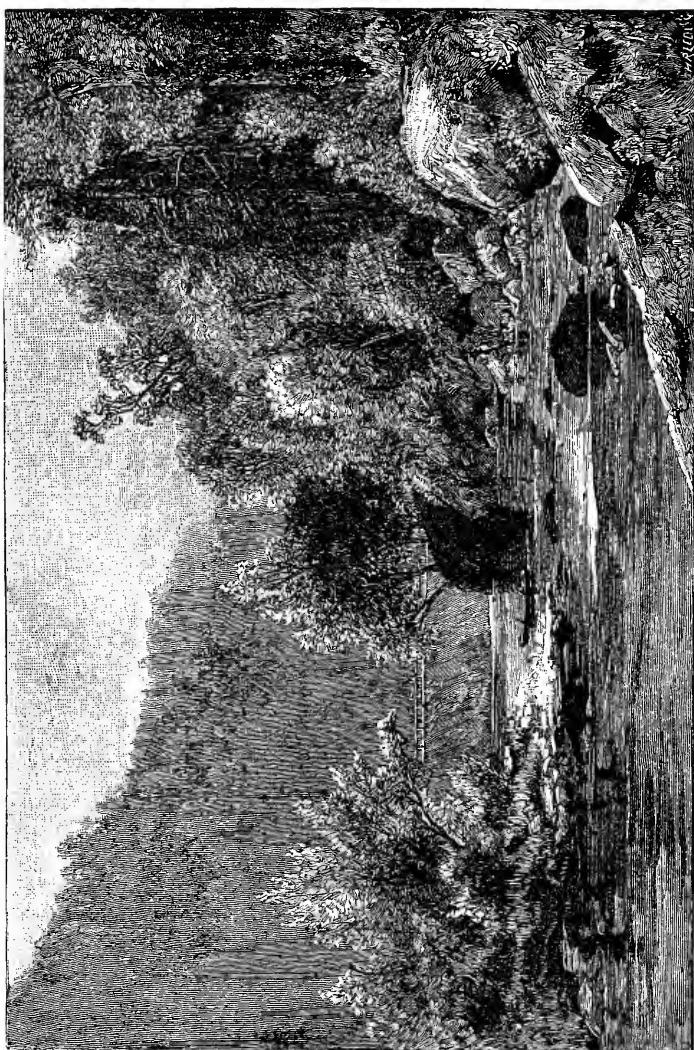
gives the stream a width and depth beyond what are natural to it, and makes this part of its course an admirable boating-ground for the picnic-parties and recreation-seekers who, from early morning till late in the evening, may, in the summer-time, be found disporting themselves upon its surface.

As we proceed, the drive, following the windings of the stream,



THE WISSAHICKON CREEK, FROM RIDGE AVENUE.

VIEW OF THE WISSAHICKON.



leads us beneath beetling crags and overhanging trees, the narrow valley-bottom occasionally broadening into a glade, and affording room for a house of entertainment, of which several are passed as we ascend the stream. Some of these are old-time structures, and their quaint picturesqueness makes them harmonious adjuncts to their romantic setting.

The Wissahickon in its upper course is a brawling, rapid stream, swirling around the boulders that intersperse its bed with an eddying sweep, which makes us think of trout; but those dainty exquisites of the finny tribe are not among its denizens. The name is said to be the Indian for catfish, and that plebian member of the fish family is about all that it yields to reward the patient angler. "Catfish and waffles" has always been the shibboleth of restaurants along the Wissahickon, though on what principal this gastronomic combination is based must be left to philosophers to settle. While never a trout stream, the Wissahickon was formerly much more prolific of fish than it is now. The erection of mills, with their dams, and the pollution of the water by their waste pretty much annihilated all but the very hardiest species. Now, however, the mills having been removed, an effort has been made to stock the stream with bass and other fish, and it is not improbable that, in the coming years, its waters restored to their pristine purity, the Wissahickon may become as favorite a resort for the fisherman as it always has been for the poet, the artist, and the lover of nature.

As we advance along the beautiful drive on the western bank, our attention is arrested by a curious structure crossing the gorge high above our heads, different from anything we have heretofore seen. This is known as the Pipe Bridge. It is six hundred and eighty-four feet long, and one hundred feet above the creek. The pipes that supply Germantown with water form the chords of the bridge, the whole being bound together with wrought-iron. It was designed by Frederick Graff, and constructed under his superintendence. Near this is "Devil's Pool," a basin in Cresheim Creek, which rises in Montgomery County, and, flowing westwardly, here unites with the Wissahickon. Its valley was formerly the site of several mills, which have now been removed.

Valley Green Hotel is next reached, and affords a comfortable resting-place for man and beast. It is a quaint old wayside-inn, a favorite house of call with the frequenters of the drive, and a tempting subject for artists, by whom it has been sketched time and again.

Half a mile beyond the Valley Green Hotel stands the first public fountain erected in Philadelphia. A lion's-head spout carries the water of a cold hill-side spring, niched in a granite arch, into a marble basin.

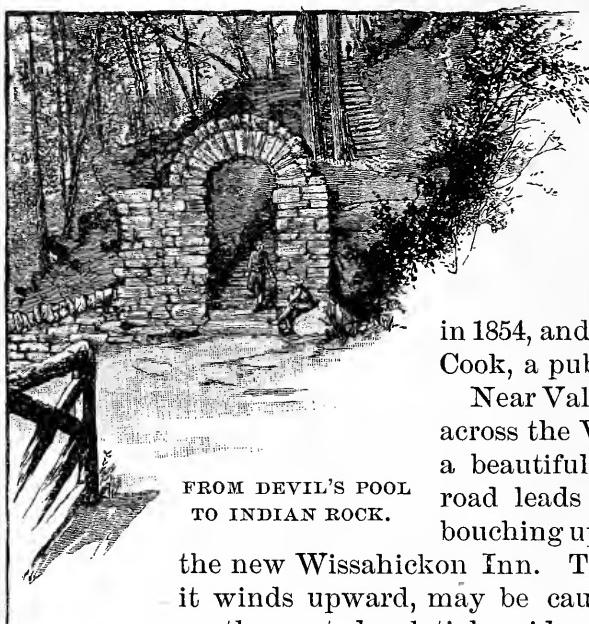
Upon a slab of marble above the niche are the words "Pro bono publico," and beneath the basin is the legend "Esto perpetua." It was erected

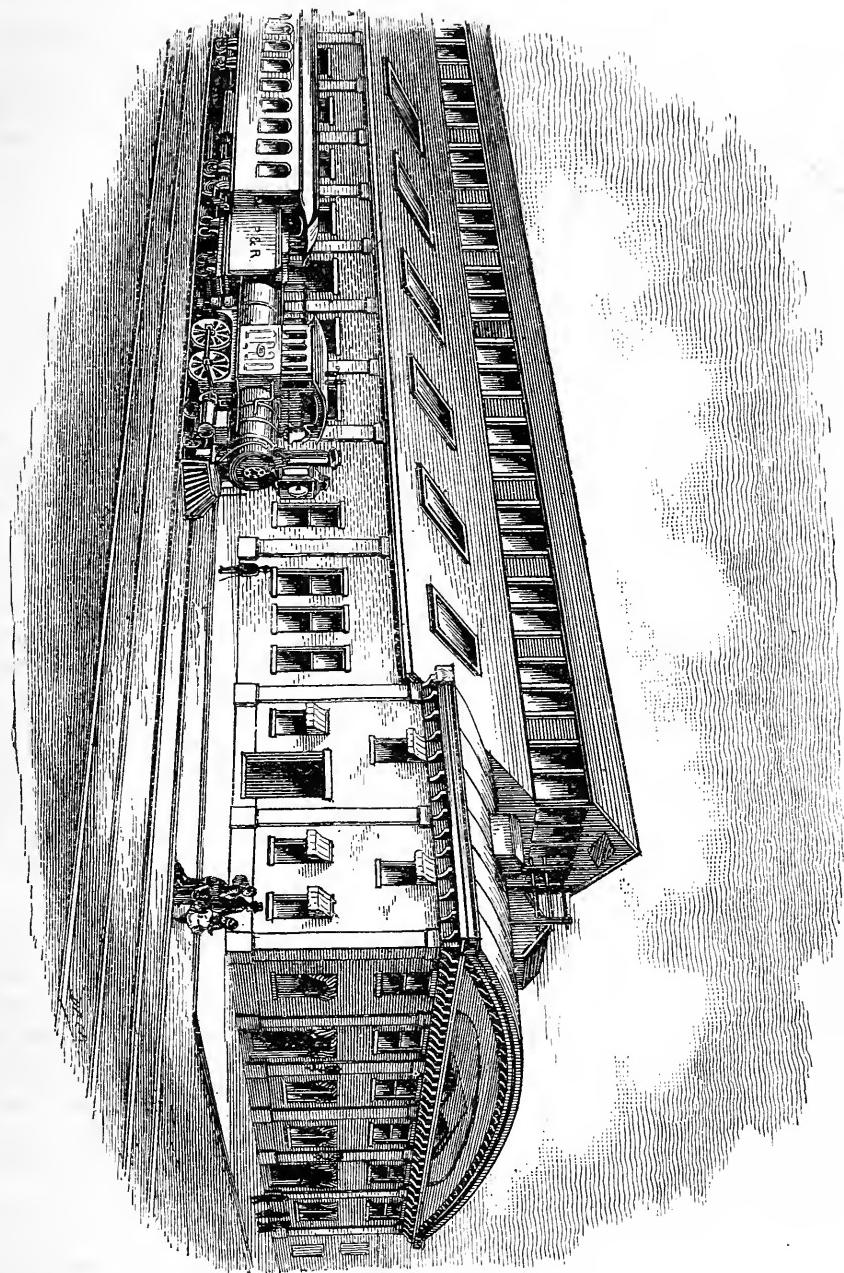
in 1854, and was the gift of Mr. Joseph Cook, a public-spirited citizen.

Near Valley Green is a stone bridge across the Wissahickon, from which a beautifully-shaded and well-kept road leads up the steep ascent, debouching upon the plateau above near

the new Wissahickon Inn. To the left of this road, as it winds upward, may be caught a glimpse of the recently-erected palatial residence of Mr. H. H. Houston, one of the costliest and most magnificent private structures in or about Philadelphia. Through a mile and a half of rugged scenery above Valley Green we emerge into the smiling landscape of White Marsh Valley, and our delightful tour of the Wissahickon is at an end.

The Wissahickon Valley is full of traditional spots and historical associations. "Hermit's Lane," "Hermit's Glen," and "Hermit's Well" are memorials of the German mystic, Kelpius. "Lover's Leap," "Indian Rock," and "Devil's Pool" all have their stories, and legendary romance sheds its halo everywhere throughout this wild and picturesque locality. Kelpius, of whom we have just made mention, was a singular character. He was a native of Siebenbürgen, and emigrated to Pennsylvania with others of his school of thought, the distinguishing characteristic of their sect being devotion for the sake of religion to a single and solitary life. He was a learned man, well versed in the ancient languages, and a writer in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and English. After his death the society rapidly declined, its members, no longer sustained by his precept and example, gradually succumbing to the temptations of domestic life and social intercourse.





READING RAILROAD STATION, NINTH AND GREEN STREETS.

## XXV.

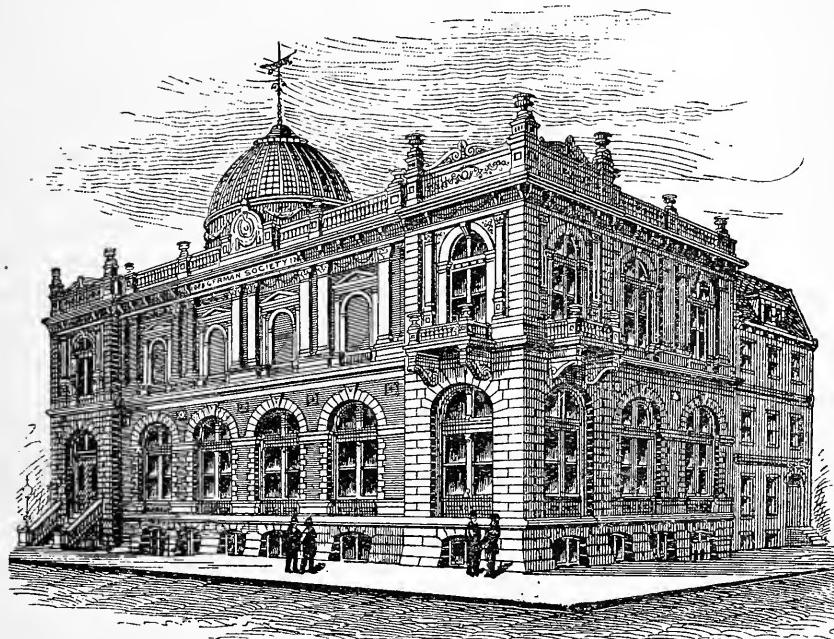
### THE READING'S ROUTES AND STATIONS.

The several lines of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad having their termini in Philadelphia are known respectively as the **Main Line**, having its principal station at Broad and Callowhill Streets; the **Philadelphia & Atlantic City Division**, whose stations are at Chestnut Street and South Street wharves; and the **New York Division**, which, besides the Bound Brook Route, embraces the Germantown and Chestnut Hill, the Norristown, and the Bethlehem Branches. The prin-

**Ninth and Green Streets Station.** cipal initial station is at Ninth and Green Streets, and while this station is environed by surroundings of no unusual interest, it possesses considerable importance as the starting-point for trains not only over the principal branches of the road, but also for trains over the Norristown branch and for many of the trains for New York *via* Bound Brook. The immediate locality of this station is conveniently reached by several lines of city street-cars, particularly by the cars on Green Street, which pass the station, by those on Eighth Street, which cross Green Street, and by the numerous lines of the Traction Company, which, by a system of passes, convey passengers near to this vicinity from almost all sections of the city.

Comfortable residences, interspersed with minor business concerns and a sprinkling of churches, mostly of the plainer sort, are characteristic of this locality, an exception being the heavy business establishment (chemical laboratory) of **Powers & Weightman**, at Ninth and Parrish Streets, where, in connection with their extensive manufactory at Falls of Schuylkill, is produced a line of fine chemicals and drugs for use in medicine and the arts, perhaps unequalled by that of any other house in the country. Three squares from this station, at the north-east corner of Spring Garden and Marshall Streets, stands the fine new building (Assembly-Hall and Library) of the **German Society of Pennsylvania**, an association organized in 1764, by citizens of German birth, for the purpose of affording aid and protection to poor, sick, and distressed German immigrants. In 1781 this association was incorporated, and in 1805 it erected a home on Seventh Street,

below Market, which it occupied until 1887, when it moved to its new quarters, a handsome rock-face brown-stone and pressed brick building, on which \$66,000 had been expended. Among the assets of the Society—amounting at the close of 1888 to \$138,461.69—is a library of 30,000 volumes, considered the finest German library in the United States. In 1885 a free employment-bureau was started, under the auspices of the Society, through which some twelve hundred immigrants each year are supplied with situations. The executive officers are: President, John C. Fife; Secretary, Dr. Joseph Bernt. Near the



ASSEMBLY-HALL OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

building of the German Society stands, at the south-east corner of Sixth and Spring Garden Streets, the handsome granite building of the Northern Savings-Fund, Safe Deposit and Trust Company, incorporated in 1871, and at the north-west corner of Seventh and Spring Garden Streets is the imposing edifice of the First Reformed Church in America, erected in 1853-55, with a fine portico on the Spring Garden front. Two squares to the north, on Sixth Street, above Green, is the North Presbyterian Church, of brick with a stucco-finished, ornamental portico, and on Sixth Street, above Brown (Nos. 803-817),

stands the handsome Hebrew synagogue **Keneseth-Israel** (Reformed Congregation), an imposing brick edifice with oriental towers surmounting the front. Near the latter, on Franklin Street, above Brown, is **St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church**, a brown-stone Gothic structure, bearing the welcoming inscription, "seats free;" and on Seventh Street, above Brown, is the **Second Reformed Church in America**, a brick edifice with a handsome Grecian portico. On Franklin Street, above Green, is the Protestant Episcopal **All Souls' Mission for the Deaf and Dumb**. Just above Green Street, on Eighth (Nos. 617-623), stands the **Tenth Baptist Church**, a plain stucco-finished brick, and on Eighth Street, extending from Green Street to Spring Garden, is the imposing **Handel and Haydn Hall**, a plain stucco-finished brick building, four stories high, with stores on the first floor and assembly-rooms and offices above. At Tenth and Wallace Streets (two squares to the west), stands the edifice of the **First Reformed Church in the United States** (organized in 1727), a pointed, light-stone structure on a brown-stone base in the Gothic style of architecture. Midway between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, on the north side of Green Street, is the handsome **Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, with a fine front, consisting of a pediment supported by four pillars, and ornamental windows. At Eleventh and Mount Vernon Streets is the Protestant Episcopal **Church of the Nativity**, a plain stucco-finished structure, and on the east side of Eleventh, between Spring Garden and Mount Vernon Streets, stands the **Spring Garden Presbyterian Church**, with a fine porticoed front. On Twelfth Street, below Melon Street (Nos. 667-669), is the **Central Christian Church** (Disciples of Christ), and on Thirteenth Street below Melon (Nos. 658-664) is the **Zion Baptist Church**.

Six-tenths of a mile from the station at Ninth and Green Streets, as measured on the railroad, and twelve squares as numbered on Girard Avenue Station, where trains sometimes stop, but where there is little to interest or attract the casual observer. On the north-west corner of Ninth Street and Girard Avenue stands the **Girard Avenue Farmers' Market**, of fine architectural proportions, and on Tenth Street, just below Girard Avenue, is the **North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church**, now of little architectural attractiveness, but whose pillars in front indicate that it was once a somewhat pretentious building. At the south-east corner of Girard Avenue and Franklin Street stands the handsome building of the **National Security**

**Bank**, of rough-hewn granite, and on the west side of Eighth Street, near Girard Avenue, standing in close proximity, are **Christ Church of Evangelical Association**, and the Synagogue of the **Congregation Rodef Shalom**, the latter a plain but handsome structure of pressed brick. On Seventh Street, below Girard Avenue (Nos. 961-972 North Seventh), stands the imposing **Second Baptist Church**, with a brown-stone front trimmed with light stone, and having a steeple covered with colored slate. Mention may here be made of the spacious and beautiful green-stone **Temple Presbyterian Church**, at Franklin and Thompson Streets (two squares from Girard Avenue Station), directly opposite which is the **Second Moravian Church**, of rough granite, with brown-stone buttresses; a very plain edifice. The **North Baptist Church**, at Eighth and Master Streets, a square farther away, is overgrown with a luxuriant mantle of ivy. At Fifth Street and Girard Avenue is **St Peter's Church** (Roman Catholic), a very large, old stuccoed building of the Roman-Corinthian architecture. Large parochial schools and various excellent charities are sustained by this Church, with its large corps of priests. At Sixth Street and Girard Avenue is the **Farmers' Market**.

A short distance from Girard Avenue, and one mile from the initial station at Ninth and Green Streets, is the important **Columbia Avenue**

**Columbia Avenue Station**, which, besides being a stopping-place for all regular trains on this branch, may be regarded as the centre of a not unattractive section of the city, rows of handsome houses, interspersed with fine churches, not being uncommon in this vicinity. City cars also, from all directions, pass near here, making the locality exceptionally convenient of access. A square east of this station, on Columbia Avenue, directly in the course of Franklin Street, stands the **Cohocksink Presbyterian Church**, a large, ivy-clad, brown-stone structure with a lofty spire, visible from a great distance. A few steps to the west, at Eighth Street and Columbia Avenue is **Zion Church** (Episcopal), a large, old-fashioned brick building, rough-cast and plain, but with good architectural features. At Seventh and Norris Streets is the **Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church**, of gray-stone, with brown-stone trimmings. Just south, at Seventh Street and Montgomery Avenue, is **St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church**, a fine building of stone. On Seventh Street, above Columbia Avenue, is the **Jewish Temple Adath Jeshurun**, a very handsome brick synagogue in an oriental style of architecture.

Among the other churches in this section of the city are the **Fiftieth**

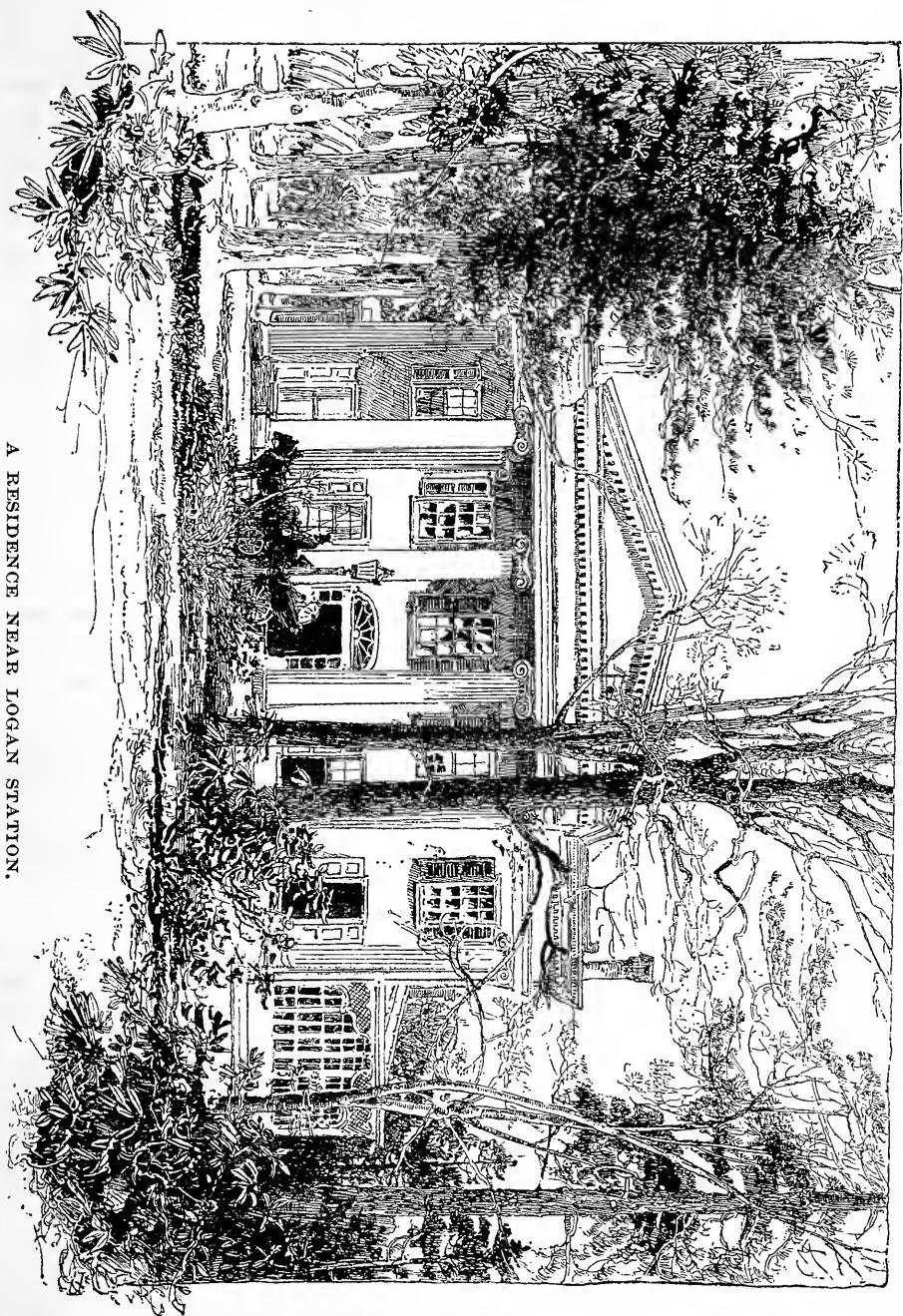
Baptist Church, at Seventh Street and Susquehanna Avenue, one of the prettiest Gothic buildings in Philadelphia, and the Fifth Moravian Church, Germantown Avenue near Dauphin Street, the latter a severely plain edifice, of almost rustic simplicity of design. The large Roman Catholic St. Edward's Church consists really of two churches, a handsome brown-stone Gothic church on Eighth Street, and a tall and spacious brick church on York Street, between which is a Convent of Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus, who conduct the parish school. At Eighth and Cumberland Streets is the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, a large brick structure. At Ninth Street and Lehigh Avenue stands the Holy Cross Church (Evangelical Lutheran), while diagonally opposite is St. Simeon's Church (Episcopal), both unfinished edifices of stone. At the corner of Lehigh and Germantown Avenues is the Bank of America, with an odd-looking building of stone. The Gaston Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Lehigh Avenue, is a brown-stone church in the Early English style. On Lehigh Avenue, occupying opposite corners of Twelfth Street, are the Lehigh Avenue Baptist and the Cookman Methodist Episcopal churches, both of stone and brick. On the north side of the avenue,

Methodist Home. | corner of Thirteenth Street, stand the very spacious and handsome stone buildings of the Methodist Home, where aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are provided with the comforts needed in their declining years. This very useful institution was opened in 1871.

On Seventh Street, below Oxford, is the Trinity (German) Reformed Church, a substantial-looking, plain Gothic structure of brown-stone. Far away to the left we see the grandly-proportioned and lofty tower of St. Michael's Church (Roman Catholic), at Second and Jefferson Streets, one of the architectural land-marks of its district. This church is an historic one; for the original St. Michael's was one of the churches burned in the Native American riots of 1844.

Beyond the stations at Huntingdon Street and Sixteenth Street, respectively two and two and one-half miles from Ninth and Green Streets,—and near which is the Philadelphia Ball-Park, and the other features of interest mentioned above as in the vicinity of Broad Street

Tioga Station. | and Lehigh Avenue,—is the neat Tioga Station (three and two-tenths miles from the station at Ninth and Green Streets) surrounded by a community of attractive residences interspersed with several churches and other public institutions. Especially attractive is the new Temple Baptist Church, at the

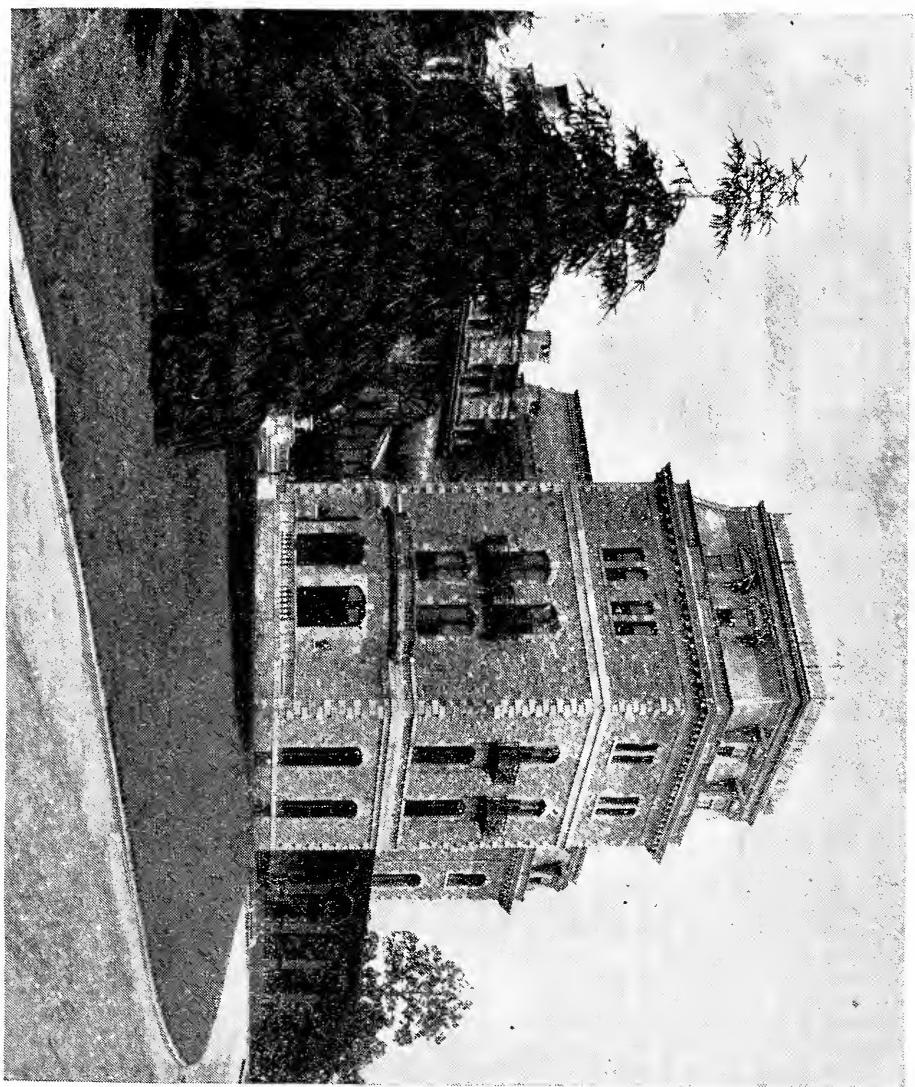


A RESIDENCE NEAR LOGAN STATION.

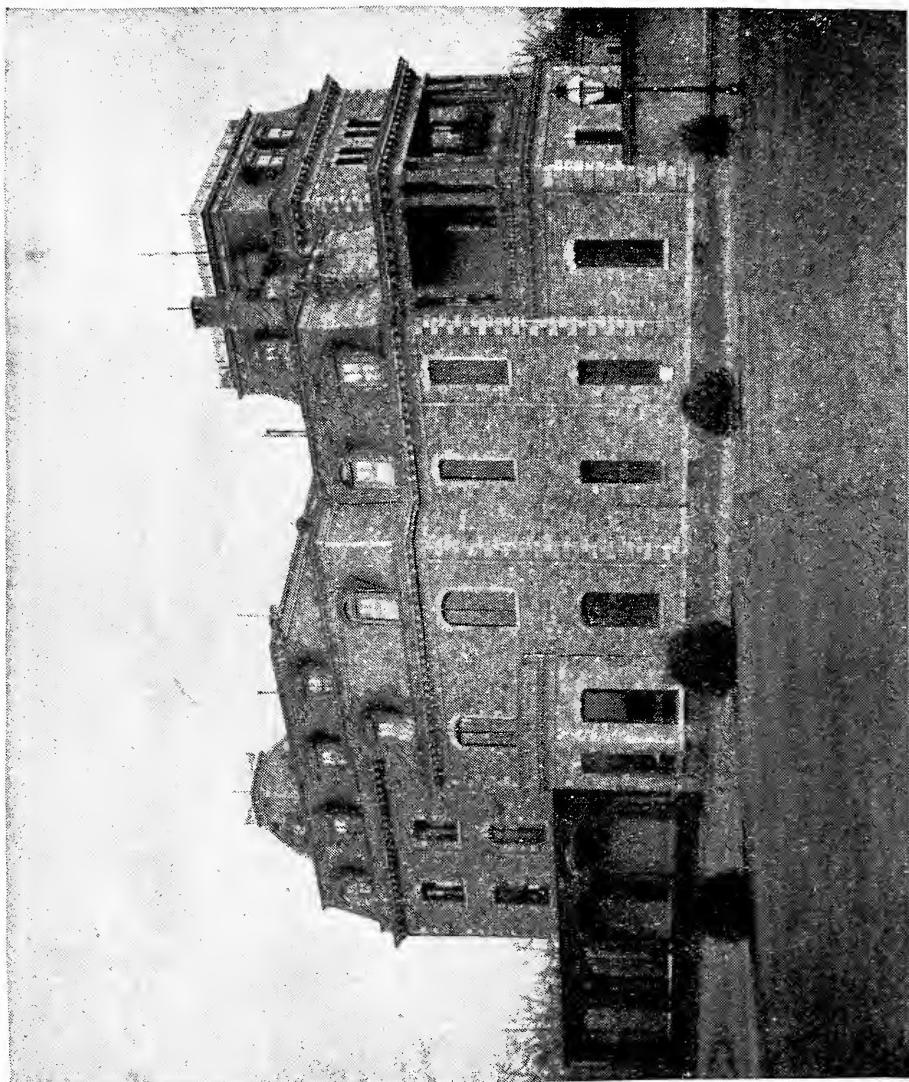
corner of Twenty-second and Tioga Streets, a fine brick structure on a stone base with carved wood finish. Worthy of note also is the **Odd-Fellows' Home**, at Seventeenth and Tioga Streets, one of the oldest and best institutions of its class. No money has been wasted here on architectural effects, but all contributions have been made to tell for the purpose intended. Not far distant, at Twentieth and Ontario Streets, stands the **Home for Orphans of Odd-Fellows**.

Less than a half-mile from Tioga is Nicetown Station, at which are the **Midvale Steel-Works**, and which takes its name from the old-time village of Nicetown, situated to the eastward on Germantown Avenue. Beyond this station, and four and three-tenths miles from

**Wayne Junction.** Ninth and Green Streets Station, is **Wayne Junction**, where are extensive carpet- and cotton-mills. Here the trains for New York and intermediate places on the Bound Brook route, diverging to the eastward from the Germantown and Chestnut Hill branch, traverse a highly-cultivated section of rare, natural beauty, occupied largely by estates of "Old Families," but among which contemporary "Merchant Princes" are rapidly gaining a foothold. Here and there grand old mansions sit embowered in groves of trees that generations ago were the pride of the progenitors of the present occupants, while, standing out in bold relief on sightly locations, are seen many establishments of a modern type, the elegance of which mark the proprietors as among those whose bank accounts are not light. Passing **Logan** and **Tabor** stations on this route, respectively one mile and one and six-tenths miles (by railroad measurement) from Wayne Junction, the route joins the Reading's Bethlehem Branch (formerly the North Penn Railroad) at **Fern Rock**, six and six-tenths miles from Third and Berks Streets Station, the latter being the initial station of the Bethlehem Branch. A few stations, called respectively **Lehigh Avenue**, **Erie Avenue**, **Drove-Yard**, **Lindley**, and **Tabor**, intervene between Third and Berks Streets and Fern Rock, near the last named of which (Tabor Station) are the fine buildings erected by the **Jewish Hospital Association**, on Olney Road near York Pike, embracing the Hospital proper, an elegant edifice of pointed stone, in a mixed semi-Moorish style of architecture, with accommodations for sixty-five patients ; the **Mathilde Adler Loeb Dispensary** (free to all), founded by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Adler, and Mr. August B. Loeb, in memory of Mr. Loeb's wife, a daughter of the former ; and the splendid new **Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites** (now approaching completion), which will have a capacity for one



OGONTZ—EAST TOWER.



OGONTZ—WEST WING.

hundred inmates, and be replete with all the modern appliances for convenience and comfort. The Home is of brick and stone, and in the Moorish style of architecture. A dedicatory inscription over the main entrance to the Hospital expresses the purpose of its erection, and proclaims that it (as well as the Dispensary) is free to all. A synagogue is attached to the establishment for the use of Jewish patients and the inmates of the Home. The grounds, and the buildings erected under the auspices of the Association (up to the present time), represent an outlay of about \$250,000.

Beyond the Fern Rock junction the consolidated line passes, at intervals of about half a mile, the stations of Lawnton, Oak Lane,

Ogontz Station. | Melrose (late "City Line"), Ashbourne, and Ogontz, the last name being the present cognomen of the old village of Shoemakertown, where years ago was the old York Road Station of the North Penn Railroad.

A mile from Ogontz Village, crowning one of the wooded heights in the midst of the beautiful "Chelten Hills" region, five hundred

Ogontz School. | feet above the Delaware River, stands the Ogontz School Establishment for Young Ladies, once a private residence of almost baronial grandeur, built at a cost of a million dollars or more by Mr. Jay Cooke, banker and railroad magnate, who, after a varied financial experience, a few years since leased the property to the present occupants—then the proprietors of the well-known Chestnut Street Seminary, Philadelphia—for educational purposes. Here, surrounded by wide acres of lawn, rises the main building of the establishment, a granite structure four and five stories in height, in dignity and spaciousness resembling an aristocratic country-seat of the Old World, and in elegant appliances suited to its present use, probably without an equal anywhere among educational institutions.

Its spacious apartments embrace a drawing-room, thirty by fifty feet in extent; a library thirty-five by forty; and a dining-room with a capacity for seating seventy-five guests. The main hall, seventeen feet wide and eighty feet long, terminates in a conservatory or winter-

THIS HOSPITAL WAS ERECTED BY THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ISRAELITES OF PHILADELPHIA, AND IS DEDICATED TO THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED, WITHOUT REGARD TO CREED, COLOR, OR NATIONALITY, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF A BOARD COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.
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garden, forty feet square. A broad and massive staircase of solid walnut leads to some seventy-five upper rooms, formerly the guest-chambers of Mr. Cooke, now the private apartments of teachers and pupils. This staircase is decorated with a medallion portrait of "Ogontz," an Indian chief,—a boytime friend of Mr. Cooke,—and with panels in stained glass representing Indian scenes.

Other principal buildings in the well-kept grounds, devoted to the use of the School, are the Art-building, the Infirmary, and the Gymnasium (including a bowling-alley, dancing-floor, laboratory, music-rooms, and servants' rooms), besides which are the green-houses, water-works, gas-works, stables, etc.

Says *The Christian Union*: "It goes without dispute that no other private school enjoys such environments, and yet it must be clearly understood that this lovely dwelling-place is but the casket in which the real Ogontz is enshrined.

"The School, opened here five years ago, was not an untried venture, but the outgrowth of one of the oldest institutions in Philadelphia, whose history is coeval with that of woman's higher education.

" . . . The rational system of tuition, together with the remarkable facilities at the disposal of the school, is what renders it unique, and places it on a plane far above that of the ordinary high-class boarding-school."

Nine-tenths of a mile from Ogontz Station is the station of **Chelten Hills**, beyond which (less than half a mile) is **Jenkintown Station** (ten miles from Ninth and Green Streets) which, with the village of the same name, lying a half-mile back from the railroad and containing the usual complement of churches and other public institutions, may perhaps be held to mark the limits of the *environs of Philadelphia* on that line. An allied branch, called the Philadelphia, Newtown, and New York Railroad, and running through this section, has the following stations, with the distances as indicated, from the initial station at Third and Berks Streets: **Erie Avenue** (1.9 miles), **Wyoming Avenue** (3.2), **Olney** (3.9), **Crescentville** (4.9), **Lawndale** (5.6), **Cheltenham** (6.6), **Ryer's** (6.9), **Fox Chase** (8.0), **Valley Falls** (10.8), **Huntingdon Valley** (11.4), etc.

Just beyond Wayne Junction the tracks of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Branch cross Germantown Avenue (now generally called "Main Street"), the two routes from this point taking parallel courses to Chestnut Hill, at an average distance from each other of about a half-mile, the frequently occurring stations on the

railroad being connected with corresponding points on Main Street by *Lanes* and *Avenues*. Six-tenths of a mile from Wayne Junction is the station of Fisher's, passing which is the well-known Fisher's

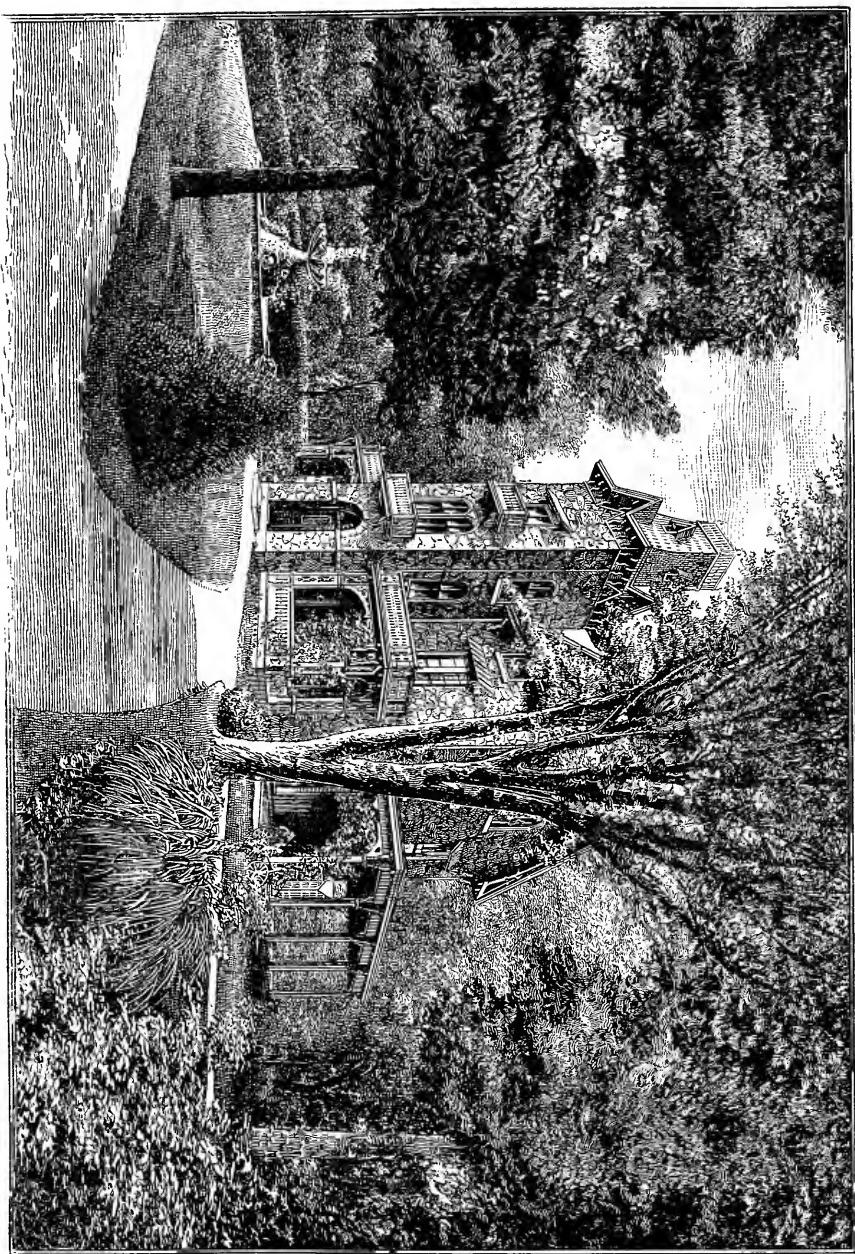


WAKEFIELD MILLS, GERMANTOWN.

Lane, on which, to the eastward, on Wingohocking Creek, are the quaint old **Wakefield Mills**, and near whose outlet into Main Street

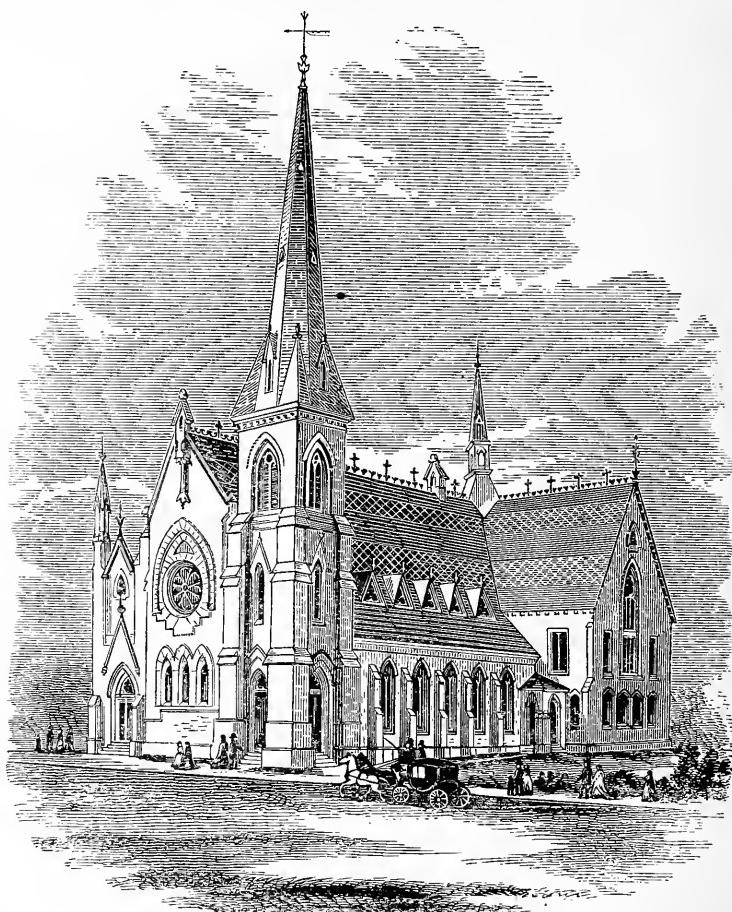
(and on the latter) are the handsome **Wakefield Presbyterian Church** and the Protestant Episcopal Church of **St. John the Baptist**. Less than a mile from Fisher's is **Wister Station**, on a street of the same name (formerly known as Duy's Lane), lined with fine residences. At the corner of Wister and Wakefield Streets is the handsome **Third Baptist Church**, of rock-faced, dark, gray-stone, with light stone trimmings. Near here, on Penn Street (formerly Shoemaker's Lane) is the mansion of Thomas MacKellar, Esq., millionaire type-maker and poet, who, though professedly a business-man rather than *littérateur*, finds opportunity, amid the requirements of exacting duties to write charming "Rhymes between Times," and other poetical effusions, chiefly of a religious nature, for the gratification of his friends. Near the junction of Penn and Main Streets, on the west side of the latter, is the plain old **Trinity Lutheran Church**, and on Main Street, near Bringhurst, is **St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church**, of rough stone, with a tall spire covered with slate. A short distance beyond Wister Station is a station bearing the euphonious name of **Wingo-hocking**, near which, to the eastward, across a ravine (where runs Wingohocking Creek), on a slightly eminence, is a noted group of charitable institutions. Here is the well-known **Germantown Hospital**, built for the benefit, primarily, of the large number of laborers employed in that vicinity, and entirely supported by private contributions. Near the Hospital is the **Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum**, a favorite object of charity with benevolent Hebrews, where from seventy-five to one hundred children, of either sex, are supported and schooled. Here also is that estimable charity, the **Home for the Aged Poor of Both Sexes**, conducted by the "Little Sisters of the Poor," who dispense to the aged under their care (some three hundred) such contributions as they gather up in their periodical rounds among the charitably disposed. This **HOME**, consisting of a connected group of spacious apartments, is one of over two hundred and fifty similar institutions maintained by this Order in various parts of the world.

Next to Wingohocking Station, and exactly six miles from Ninth and Green Streets, is the Reading's **Chelten Avenue Station**, the principal Germantown station on the Reading Railroad, and the most convenient to the intersection of Chelten Avenue and Main Street, which may be considered the local business centre of the place. A short distance south of Chelten Avenue, at Main and Mill Streets, is **Market Square**, where is the **Soldiers' Monument**, and fronting which is the



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MACKELLAR, ESQ., GERMANTOWN.

Market Square Presbyterian Church, with its beautiful front of stone, and over the vestibule of which is a handsome circular window. Here also is St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in well-kept grounds, opposite which is the Free Library. On the corners opposite the Square are the Germantown Saving-Fund and the Germantown



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.

National Bank, both of massive granite. On Chelten Avenue, just west of Main Street, is the handsome First Presbyterian Church (of Germantown) a Gothic structure of dark stone trimmed with light granite. Farther north, near Main and Johnson Streets, and among the famous land-marks, is the old Chew House, a venerable stone

mansion, the scene of an interesting incident at the battle of Germantown, its walls effectually sheltering a portion of the British forces from an attack by the Americans,—which it is claimed lost the battle to the latter. The **Johnson House**, standing a little south of and on the other side of the way from the Chew House, is another venerable structure of much interest.

About a mile beyond Chelten Avenue Station is the station of **Walnut Lane**, near which, on Washington Lane, east of the railroad, is the **Crematory and Columbarium** of the Philadelphia Cremation Society, whose office is at No. 242 Franklin Street, Philadelphia. Another mile brings us to **Gorgas Station**, followed consecutively, at brief intervals, by **Mount Pleasant Station** and **Mount Airy Station**,—the latter eight and a half miles from Ninth and Green Streets,—either of the three being convenient to that charming locality known as Mount Airy, midway (on Main Street) between Germantown and Chestnut Hill. At Mount Airy Station is the beautiful **Grace Episcopal Church**, and at Mount Airy, on Main Street, among other objects of interest is the new building of the **Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary**, founded in 1864, and from 1865 to 1889 carried on at No. 212 Franklin Street, Philadelphia. This Seminary has an attendance of about seventy-five students, its total alumni numbering about five hundred. Its library contains 20,000 volumes, and is especially rich in English and German versions of the Bible and Liturgies. Among the members of its faculties, past and present, are names of men eminent in the Lutheran Church, of whom the late Rev. C. F. Schaeffer, D.D.; and the late Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., LL.D., are conspicuous examples. A short distance south of the Seminary, also on Main Street, is the **Lutheran Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Aged and Infirm**, whose inmates number about seventy-five children and some thirty-five aged people.

Nearly a half-mile from Mount Airy Station is **Mermaid Station**, near which, at the intersection of Main Street and Mermaid Lane, is an old-time hostelry known as the **Mermaid Inn**, which has escaped the iconoclastic hand of the modern reconstructionist, and stands in all its pristine picturesqueness a quaint old memorial of bygone days. Near the inn is another object almost as interesting as the old inn itself. This is a log house which, though now rapidly falling to decay, has stood since 1743, when it was built by Christopher Seakle, a German cooper, who for years lived and plied his trade there. A short distance from Mermaid is the station of **Wyndmoor**, followed at

a distance of six-tenths of a mile by the attractive **Graver's Station** (near which are many fine residences in well-cultivated grounds), and a half-mile farther by the terminal station at Chestnut Hill (see INDEX), just ten miles by railroad measurement from Ninth and Green Streets, Philadelphia.

The allied Norristown Branch of the Reading's System, starting at Ninth and Green Streets, follows the track of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill route to Sixteenth Street, where, diverging to the left, it takes its course towards the Schuylkill River, its **Twenty-second Street Station**, at Twenty-second Street and Alleghany Avenue, standing near Westmoreland Station on the Germantown Branch



THE MERMAID INN.

of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Next beyond Twenty-second Street is **Bellevue Station**, near which are Mount Peace and North Laurel Hill Cemeteries and the beautiful **Church of St. James the Less** (see INDEX). About a half-mile beyond Bellevue, and four and one-half miles from Ninth and Green Streets, is **Falls Station**,—the principal station for Falls Village,—following which are the stations of **School Lane** and **Wissahickon**, the latter five and six-tenths miles from Ninth and Green Streets, and beyond the viaduct which spans the Wissahickon Creek. Trains at this station connect with the horse-

cars for Roxborough and Barren Hill. Following Wissahickon Station on the route of the railroad are the stations of Schurs and Manayunk, the latter being at the manufacturing town of the same name, and six and seven-tenths miles, by railroad measurement, from the initial station at Ninth and Green Streets. Beyond Manayunk, the several stations on this line, with their distances from Ninth and Green Streets, are Glen Willow (7.5 miles), Shawmont (8.5), Lafayette (9.8), Spring Mill (11.4), Poplar Street (12.4), Conshohocken (12.7), Potts's (14.1), Mogeess (15.3), Ford Street (15.8), Norristown (Main Street, 16.8).

The Reading's Main Line Division, whose initial station is at Broad and Callowhill Streets, passes through localities within the environs

Reading's Main Line. of Philadelphia which possess only a moderate share of interest for the sight-seer. The station at Girard Avenue, on the border of East Fairmount Park (one and seven-tenths miles from Broad and Callowhill Streets), affords a convenient means of visiting the section of the Park which embraces Lemon Hill, Girard Avenue Bridge, the Spring Garden Water-Works, the Zoological Garden (beyond the bridge), etc.,—which are in its immediate vicinity,—while Belmont Station, across the Schuylkill, three and one-half miles from Broad and Callowhill Streets, affords an equally convenient means of access to West Fairmount Park. About half a mile beyond Belmont Station is the station of Ford Road, above which follow consecutively West Falls, Pencoyd (near which are the extensive Pencoyd Iron Works), and West Manayunk (opposite Manayunk), respectively five, six and one-half, and seven and one-half miles from Broad and Callowhill Streets. Beyond West Manayunk the principal stations are West Conshohocken (opposite Conshohocken), thirteen and one-half miles from Broad and Callowhill Streets, Bridgeport (opposite Norristown), seventeen miles distant, and Valley Forge (only of interest from its historical associations), twenty-three and one-half miles away.

## XXVI.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA'S ROUTES AND STATIONS.

OF the local routes belonging to the system of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose point of departure from the city is Broad Street Station (see Part I., INDEX), the principal are the Main Line and branches whose general direction is westward, the local section of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road going southward, the New York Division, with its Germantown and Chestnut Hill Branch, and the Schuylkill Valley route leading northward.

Common to several of these routes is the station at Powelton Avenue, in West Philadelphia (one and four-tenths miles from Broad Street Station), beyond which, on the Main Line, within the city limits, at intervals of about a mile, are stations called respectively (from their locations) Fortieth Street, Girard Avenue (on the line of Forty-sixth Street and near which is the Cathedral Cemetery), and Fifty-second Street. One and one-half miles from Fifty-second Street, and five and one-half miles from Broad Street, is Overbrook Station, in

**Overbrook Station.** the immediate vicinity of which is the Roman Catholic Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. A half-mile from Overbrook is Merion Station, beyond which are Elm Station and Wynnewood Station, respectively six and eight-tenths and seven and five-tenths miles from Broad Street Station. A half-mile to the north of Elm Station, and about a mile west of Cynwyd

**Belmont Driving Park.** Station (see Part I., INDEX) is the Belmont Driving Park, near which are schools of the Franciscan Sisters. Fine country-seats abound in this vicinity, particularly near the railroad lines. A mile beyond Wynnewood is the considerable village of Ardmore, beyond which, nine and two-tenths miles from Broad Street Station, is the handsome borough of Haver-

**Haverford College.** ford College, whose germ was the fine institution of that name, founded as a school in 1830 by the Society of Friends, and in 1856 invested with the full rank of a college. The institution is beautifully situated and has very commodious and cosey buildings, surrounded by a campus of sixty acres of well-kept lawns and groves. It is the principal high-class educational

establishment in this country conducted by the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.

One mile from Haverford College, and ten and two-tenths miles from Broad Street Station, is the village of **Bryn Mawr** (Welsh for "Great Ridge,"—commonly pronounced *brin mar*) consisting largely of elegant country-seats, the most noted of which is the villa of George W. Childs, Esq., about one and one-half miles distant, and said to be one of the finest places in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Especially to be mentioned as among the attractions of the village

**Bryn Mawr** | is **Bryn Mawr College**, for the advanced education of women, which was endowed by the late Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Burlington, New Jersey, and opened for instruction in 1885. Three elegant stone structures, called respectively "Taylor Hall," "Merion Hall," and "Radnor Hall," containing class-rooms and rooms for students, constitute the principal buildings of the institution, besides which there is a large and complete gymnasium for the use of students, besides residences for the professors, etc. The grounds occupy forty acres, and the buildings are beautifully located about a half-mile from the railroad station. Bryn Mawr College is a school of the first rank. A half-mile from Bryn Mawr is **Rosemont Station**, three-fourths of a mile from which, on the Lancaster Pike, is the **Hospital of the Good Shepherd**, a Protestant Episcopal institution, where are received for treatment invalid children of from two to twelve years of age, without regard to creed or country. Eleven and nine-tenths miles from Broad Street, at the station of **Villa Nova**, is

**Villa Nova** | **Villa Nova College and Monastery**, a Roman Catholic institution, conducted by the Hermit Fathers of the Order of St. Augustine—with extensive grounds and commodious buildings. A farm of two hundred and thirty acres is attached to the Monastery, and worked by the lay brothers. On the College grounds, and fronting on the public road, is a beautiful new Gothic church of granite, with two towers surmounted by gilded crosses,—a conspicuous and attractive edifice. A short distance from Villa Nova is **Upton Station**, following which, thirteen miles from Broad Street, is the village of **Radnor**, rather straggling and unattractive at the railroad station, but, in common with other places in that section, having many beautiful country-seats in its environs. About a mile from Radnor is the station of **St. David's**, beyond which, fourteen and four-tenths miles from Broad Street (by railway measurement), is the beautiful borough of **Wayne**, one of the most attractive and rapidly-

improving new places within the environs of Philadelphia. Fine residences, built with due regard to architectural beauty, are rapidly springing up in all sections of the community, and a strikingly attractive, Gothic, Protestant Episcopal Church, with parish buildings, is rapidly approaching completion. There is also a Presbyterian Church, of variegated stone, besides two fine summer hotels, the Louella and Bellevue. The summer home of the pupils of the Lincoln Institution (see Part I., INDEX) is located in this vicinity. About a mile from Wayne is Strafford Station, in the midst of an agricultural community, in which country-seats for city residents are here and there interspersed, and beyond Strafford is the locality known as Devon, principally celebrated for its fine summer hotel, the Devon Inn, a fashionable resort, having accommodations for over two hundred guests. Fine country-seats abound in this locality, and away a mile to the westward the steeples of the churches at Berwyn are visible. Two and one-half miles south of Devon is old St. David's Church, of ante-Revolutionary fame.

The route of the Schuylkill Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad System extends generally northward from Broad Street

Schuylkill Valley R.R. Station to outlying districts partly through territory untraversed by other railroads, and partly through towns and villages whose railroad facilities are enhanced by competing lines. For a short distance this route may be said to lie within the environs of Philadelphia.

On leaving the Broad Street Station, for the first four miles the trains follow the tracks of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad until Fifty-second Street Station is reached, when, diverging to the right, they take the track of the Schuylkill Valley Route proper, for Manayunk, Norristown, and intermediate places. About a half-

Park Station. mile from Fifty-second Street (and the first stopping place beyond) is Park Station, near which is that section of Fairmount Park known as George's Hill, one of the most attractive points in the Park, and from the summit of which is obtained a fine view in the direction of the city. Just beyond Park station, on the right of the railroad, is the Children's Convalescent Hospital, a branch of the Children's Hospital at Twenty-second and Walnut Streets (see INDEX). This institution occupies a neat and unpretentious stone building, open only in the summer and autumn months. It was first occupied in June, 1889. Here the convalescent children of the main hospital are taken for a few weeks of country

air,—the children all receiving the same kind attention, whether their parents are able to pay for it or not.

At no great distance from the Convalescent Hospital stands the handsome **Christ Church Hospital**,—in reality a home for ladies,

**Christ Church Hospital.** whether widows or spinsters,—connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. This most excellent charity was founded in 1772 by Dr. John Kearsley, and further endowed, in 1804, by Joseph Dobbins, of South Carolina.

The towers of the main building, “bosomed high in tufted trees,” may be seen near the railway, and on the right hand as the train moves from Philadelphia. The present fine building was finished and opened in 1857. Just beyond the Christ Church Hospital stands the **Hayes Mechanics’ Home**, founded in 1858 by George Hayes, for the reception of disabled or aged and infirm American mechanics of good character. The Home is entirely non-sectarian, and any person who is a fit subject for its charity is admitted on the payment, by his friends or others, of a moderate fee. Connected with this Home is a substantial building for mechanical work, in which such of the inmates as are able to do any work can find such employment as may help them to pass a portion of their time.

As the train nears the pretty suburban village of Bala (five and seven-tenths miles out), a passing glimpse may be had of the beautiful

**Methodist Episcopal Orphanage.** **Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church**,—a noble edifice of stone,—standing somewhat less than half a mile from the railway track. The very praiseworthy charity does great credit to the heads and hearts of those who conceived it. The present building was first occupied in September, 1889, and receives both boys and girls. At the proper age the boys are sent away to suitable places in the country, chiefly on farms. The village of **Bala** is one of the pleasantest and neatest of Philadelphia’s newer suburbs. Its name, like those of many

**Bala Village.** other places in the vicinity, is of Welsh origin, and forms one of the many traces of the large Welsh element among the early Quaker colonists. The village is well built, many of the residences being stone-built cottages of quaint architectural design. **St. Asaph’s Church** (Protestant Episcopal), a costly and very beautiful structure, is one of the architectural features of the village. The railroad station at Bala stands in Montgomery County, but is very near the line of Philadelphia.

Passing **Cynwyd Station** (a half-mile from Bala), the germ of what

promises to become, on account of its high and healthy situation, a favorite residence locality for city business-men, the route of the railroad leads to the station of **West Laurel Hill** (seven miles from Broad Street), a cemetery covering one hundred and ten acres of ground, and one of the best-kept and most beautiful of the "cities of the dead" which are to be seen near the outskirts of the city. This cemetery, also reached by the Reading Railroad (Pencoyd Station), or by carriage *via* Belmont Avenue, lies just outside the city limits, in Montgomery County. Leaving this station, the trains pass through Manayunk, Roxborough, and Conshohocken (elsewhere noticed, see INDEX), and so on to Norristown, Reading, Pottsville, and other important cities in the interior of the State.

Starting from Broad Street Station, the route of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the tracks of the Main Line past Powelton Avenue (where nearly all the local trains stop),

New York      | the **Zoological Garden**, two and six-tenths miles from  
Division.      | Broad Street, being the first station belonging exclusively to that Division. Recrossing the Schuylkill

River at this point, over what is known as the "Connecting Railroad Bridge" (immediately adjoining that elegant carriage-way, the Girard Avenue Bridge), the devious course thus far pursued by the trains is left behind, and a straight track, almost a "bee-line" for miles, is entered upon. Not far from the bridge, and three and one-half miles from Broad Street Station, is the flag-station of **Engelside**, a convenient stopping-place for those visiting East Fairmount Park, the **East Park Reservoir** being in its immediate vicinity. A short distance beyond Engelside is **Ridge Avenue Station** (at Ridge Avenue on the line of Norris Street), followed by **Twenty-second Street Station**, on Twenty-second Street near Cumberland. Next is the important sta-

Germantown      | tion of **Germantown Junction**, near Broad and Cambria  
Junction.      | Streets (five and four-tenths miles from Broad Street

Station), between which and Frankford, with their distances from Broad Street Station as indicated, are the stations of **Eleventh Street** (5.9 miles), **North Penn Junction** (6.7), **Harrowgate** (8.4), and **Frankford Junction** (9.0), where the Main Line of this division unites with the Kensington branch, whose initial station, **Kensington Depot**, is about three miles distant, and between which and Frankford Junction is the flag-station of **Tioga Street**. This station is about two miles from Kensington. Nine and six-tenths miles from Broad Street is **Frankford Station**, not far from which, at the corner of Penn and

Pine Streets, stands **St. Joachim's Church** (Roman Catholic) a large and very beautiful stone Gothic edifice, with a noble interior. Near it is a large parochial school building. The **Seventh United Presbyterian Church**, corner of Leiper and Orthodox Streets, is a small and neat Gothic building of dark stone, with brick trimmings. Leiper Street, on which it stands, is bordered by costly residences in the modern style. The **Central Methodist Episcopal Church**, corner of Orthodox and Franklin Streets, is a large and plain stone structure of Romanesque design. The **Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church**, corner of Foulkrod Street, is an unfinished stone building, of which the transept serves as a place of worship. The **Hermon Presbyterian Church**, corner of Frankford Avenue and Harrison Street, is a large stone building of handsome outlines. (See also **FRANKFORD, DISTRICT OF**, Part I., INDEX.) About a mile from Frankford is **Bridesburg Station** (see **BRIDESBURG DISTRICT AND ARSENAL**, Part I., INDEX), following which, at brief intervals, are the stations of **Fitler's**, **Wissinoming**, **Unruh Street**, and **Tacony**, the last named being twelve miles from Broad Street Station. A mile from Tacony is **Holmesburg Junction**, from which a branch road leads to the following stations (with the distances as indicated from Broad Street): **Holmesburg** (13.7 miles), **Rowland's** (14.8), **Ashton's** (15.4), **Blue Grass** (16.3), **Bustleton** (17.3). On the main line the stations which follow Holmesburg Junction, with their distances from Broad Street, are **Pennypack** (14.1 miles), **Pierson's** (15.0), **Torresdale** (15.8), **Borie's** (16.8), **Andalusia** (17.7), **Cornwell's** (18.1), **Eddington** (19.3), **Schenck's** (20.5), **Bristol** (at Bristol borough, 23.4).

In common with the principal lines of the Pennsylvania System, the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Branch starts from Broad Street

<b>To</b> <b>Germantown</b> <b>and Chestnut</b> <b>Hill.</b>	Station, and, after following the tracks of the New York Division to Germantown Junction, by a skilful feat of engineering it changes its course to the north-west and, recrossing on an elevated road-bed the Reading's Germantown Branch and the several streets in its way, assumes a course to Chestnut Hill through the western outskirts of Germantown—generally parallel to Germantown Avenue (now usually called "Main Street") and at distances from the latter, varying at different points, of from half a mile to a mile. Nearly a mile from Germantown Junction, on the edge of the village of Tioga (see Part I., INDEX), and six and two-tenths miles from Broad Street Station, is the neat station of <b>Westmoreland</b> , at Twenty-second and Westmore-
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land Streets, beyond which, about a mile distant, is **Cricket Station**, near the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Nicetown, where some trains are privileged to stop. Nicetown Station, on the Reading Railroad, is also near these cricket grounds. One and four-tenths miles from Westmoreland, and seven and six-tenths miles from

**Queen Lane Station.** Broad Street, at the intersection of Queen Lane and Wissahickon Avenue (formerly known as Township Line Road) is **Queen Lane Station**, a short distance south of which is the junction of **Manheim Street** and Wissahickon Avenue, a locality noted for its fine country-seats. On Manheim Street, at the corner of Pulaski Avenue, is the neat, Gothic, Protestant Episcopal **Calvary Church**, surrounded by comfortable dwellings, some of them of considerable elegance.

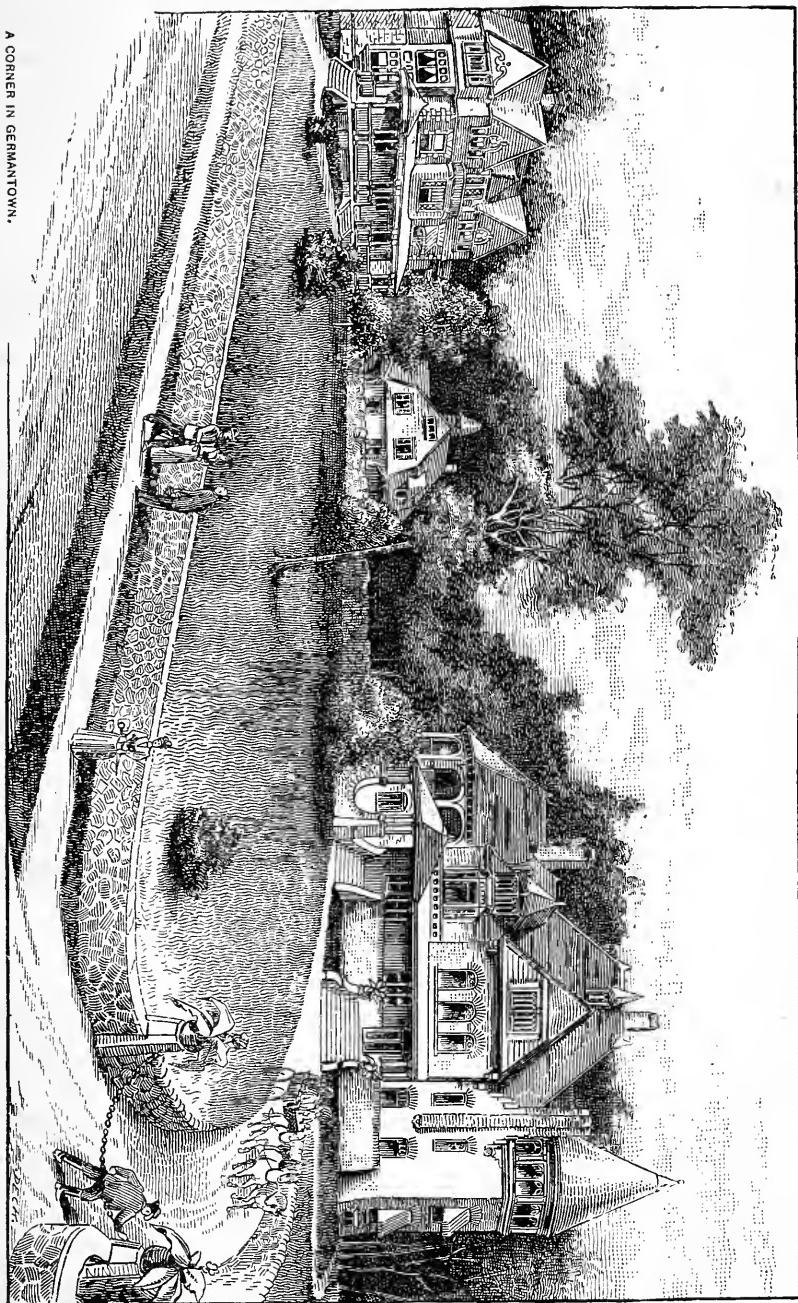
Six-tenths of a mile from Queen Lane Station, and eight and two-tenths miles from Broad Street, is **Chelten Avenue Station**, the centre,

**Chelten Avenue Station.** perhaps, of the finest residence section of Germantown, environed on the one hand (in the direction of Main Street—a half-mile distant) by built-up streets, and on the other hand by villas of millionaires, with spacious, well-kept, shaded grounds, the proprietors of which are estimated to represent an aggregate capital of from sixty to seventy millions of dollars. At the corner of Chelten and Wissahickon Avenues, situated just far enough from the railroad to escape the annoyance of passing trains, is the elegant residence of G. Ralston Ayres, Esq., built of pointed stone, rock-finished, in a modern style of architecture, and perfect in its interior appointments. A fine lawn surrounds this mansion, and from this point the view embraces a stretch of landscape miles away across the Wissahickon valley to Roxborough heights and beyond. This residence was erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Hazlehurst & Huckel, Architects.

Near Chelten Station, and parallel with the Avenue, passes **School Lane**, extending from Main Street to near the Schuylkill River, a distance of perhaps two miles, and lined through nearly its entire length with fine residences, some of them unsurpassed in attractiveness by any within the environs of Philadelphia. On this Lane, near Main Street, is the venerable Germantown Academy, erected in 1760-61, "for the purpose of an English and High Dutch or German School," one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the city. At Chelten Avenue and Green Street is the attractive **Unitarian Church** of Germantown, and on the former, near Main Street, is the hand-

A CORNER IN GERMANTOWN.

RESIDENCE OF G. RALSTON AYRES, ESQ., CORNER CHELTEN AND WISSAHICKON AVENUES.



some First Presbyterian Church (see Part I., INDEX). On Coulter Street, at the corner of Green, are the grounds of the Orthodox Friends' Meeting-House and School, and on the same street, near Wayne, is the **Enon Baptist Church**. Near here, on Main Street, is Market Square, already alluded to (see Part I., INDEX), with its attractive surroundings.

About a half-mile north of Chelten Avenue is **Tulpehocken Station**, finely situated at the foot of a street of the same name—a beautiful, well-shaded avenue, lined with handsome semi-rural residences. On this street, at the corner of Green Street, **Tulpehocken Station** is the **Second Presbyterian Church** of Germantown, and near Adams Street is the Protestant Episcopal **Christ Church**. Nearly abreast with Tulpehocken Station is Walnut Lane Station, on the Reading Railroad, about a mile and a quarter distant. Six-tenths of a mile from Tulpehocken Station, at the corner of Green and Upsal Streets, is **Upsal Station**, in the immediate vicinity of which are neat modern residences in the Queen Anne style of architecture, with handsome country-seats round about. Six-tenths of a mile beyond Upsal is **Carpenter Station**, at the foot of Carpenter Street, a half-mile from Main Street, and in the immediate vicinity of which is the **Lutheran Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Aged and Infirm**, elsewhere noticed (see Part I., INDEX). Bounded by this street, on the north, is the well-known **Carpenter Homestead**, noted for the extent of its grounds and its growth of native and exotic plants and trees. A half-mile from Carpenter is **Allen Lane Station**, situated in a rather broken country on Allen's Lane, a cross-country road leading from Main Street, at Mount Airy (where stands the Lutheran Theological Seminary, which is convenient to this station), to the Wissahickon and beyond. Mount Airy Station on the Reading Railroad is opposite Allen Lane. Seven-tenths of a mile from Allen Lane, and just eleven miles from Broad Street Station, by railroad measurement, is the station of **Wissahickon Heights**, near which is the noted **Wissahickon Inn**, a fashionable summer hotel, much patronized in "the season" by the *elite* of Philadelphia, of whom several hundreds at a time are wont to find accommodations here. Almost at the station is the elegant new **Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields** (Protestant Episcopal), of pointed stone, rock-finished, with its parish buildings of the same material; and in the immediate vicinity are fine country-seats, conspicuous among which is the residence of Henry D. Welsh, Esq., President of this branch

of the Pennsylvania Railroad. About midway between Wissahickon Heights and Chestnut Hill (one mile away) is **Highland Station**, near which commodious residences are rapidly being erected, and beyond which, just twelve miles from Broad Street Station, is the terminal station at **Chestnut Hill**, whose immediate surroundings possess little to attract, but whose remoter environment is hardly surpassed in beauty by any other of the suburban sections of the city.

Indeed, for many years the very name of Chestnut Hill has been **Chestnut Hill.** to Philadelphians a synonyme for whatever is attractive in a community of country homes. Elegant residences stand upon the high-lying grounds and slopes of Chestnut Hill, from which beautiful prospects of surrounding valleys and heights beyond meet the eye in every direction. Here are churches of various denominations and educational establishments, among the latter being **Mount St. Joseph's Academy for Young Ladies**, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose large convent is attached to the School—a spacious and elegant structure, surrounded by forty acres of gardens and play-grounds. Here, also, convenient to the stations on the Reading Railroad, is the **Home for Consumptives**, erected by the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, on grounds donated for that purpose by William Bucknell, Esq.; and here, near Wyndmoor Station, is the **Bethesda Children's Christian Home**, a most meritorious charity which, from its small beginnings of thirty years or more ago, has grown to occupy four houses, where are cared for some two hundred little inmates of either sex.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, going southward from Broad Street Station, leave the track of the Main Line immediately **The Routes Southward.** upon crossing the bridge which spans the Schuylkill River, and, passing under Market and Chestnut Streets through a tunnel, follow for a short distance the course of the river, the route of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Branch afterwards keeping nearest the stream and the West Chester Branch pursuing a course farther inland. Common to both of these routes is the station at **South Street** (one and seven-tenths miles from Broad Street Station), but near this point the lines separate, the one taking its course to Wilmington, the other to West Chester *via* Media. Three and one-tenth miles from Broad Street, on the Wilmington route, is **Gray's Ferry Station**, near which is the **Home for Incurables**, and convenient to which, at Fiftieth Street and Woodlands Avenue, is the **Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church** (see Part I.,

INDEX). Eight-tenths of a mile beyond is **Fifty-eighth Street Station**, near which are the **Presbyterian Home for Women** and the **Presbyterian Orphanage**, and following which, at an interval of a half-mile, is the station of **Mount Moriah** (four and four-tenths miles from Broad Street), named from the well-known **Mount Moriah Cemetery**, located in this vicinity. Beyond Mount Moriah, at intervals of about a half-mile, are stations named **Bonaffon**, at Sixty-seventh Street, and **Paschall**, at Seventy-second Street, the latter being the station for **Paschalville**, a not unattractive locality, occupying an elevated plateau-like site on the extreme edge of Philadelphia. Following Paschall Station, and six and one-tenth miles from Broad Street, is **Darby Station**, on the outskirts of the ancient borough of that name, which lies beyond Cobb's Creek,—the dividing line between Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. A station called **Academy**, about a mile beyond Darby, marks the site of the **Convent of the Holy Child Jesus**, on the outskirts of the village of **Sharon Hill**,—an attractive place whose neat station is surrounded in all directions by bright, cheerful residences. Beyond Sharon Hill, at a distance from each other of about a half-mile, follow consecutively the stations of **Folcroft**, **Glenolden**, **Norwood**, and **Moore**, each a central point for its own locality, but all so connected with each other by surrounding improvements as to be only different stations in an almost continuous village. Nearly a mile from the last named (Moore), and ten and four-tenths miles from Broad Street (by railroad measurement), is the attractive village of **Ridley Park**, one of the prettiest and best-known residence villages in that section. Eight-tenths of a mile beyond Ridley Park is the station of **Crum Lynne**, about a mile distant from which is **Eddystone**, a station in the suburbs of the city of **Chester**, the principal station of which is, by this route, thirteen and one-half miles from Broad Street Station. Beyond Chester the chief local stations, with their distances from Broad Street, are **Lamokin** (14.4 miles), **Thurlow** (15.5), **Trainer** (16.3), **Linwood** (17.1), **Claymont** (18.9), **Grubb's Landing** (20.3), **Holly Oak** (21.2), **Bellevue** (22.2), **Riverside** (23.0), **Edgemoor** (24.0), **Landith** (25.5), **Wilmington** (26.8).

Starting at Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the route to **Media**, **West Chester**, and beyond, officially known as the Central Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, runs southward along the west bank of the Schuylkill River in close proximity to the Wilmington Railroad, until Woodlands Cemetery is

To Media and West Chester.

passed, when, diverging to the right hand, it takes an independent course to the points named, its first station (after South Street) being **Forty-second Street**, two and six-tenths miles from Broad Street Station. Following Forty-second Street Station are stations within the city limits at **Forty-ninth Street** and at **Angora**, the latter being four and one-half miles from Broad Street, and so called from the old-time name of the locality (long famous for its manufactures) in which it is situated. A mile from Angora, and five and one-half miles from Broad Street Station, is the pleasant village of **Fernwood**, in the edge of Delaware County (with an extensive cemetery near the station), beyond which are located, with the distances as indicated from Broad Street, stations named **Lansdowne** (6.3 miles, in the midst of a thriving village of the same name), **Burmont** (7.0, formerly Kellyville), **Clifton** (7.6, at Clifton Heights, an enterprising borough), **Primos** (8.1, formerly Oak Lane, where is a celebrated Insane Asylum and Reformatory), **Secane** (8.9, formerly Spring Hill, a village of beautiful cottages), and **Morton** (10.0, a pleasant village with some fine residences). A mile and three-tenths beyond Morton, and eleven and three-tenths miles from Broad Street Station, is **Swarthmore**, noted as the seat of Swarthmore College, the principal educational establishment in the United States of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. This institution occupies a tract of land of two hundred and forty acres, one-half of which is devoted to lawns and pleasure-grounds. Students of either sex are admitted. The principal college buildings are massive structures of stone. Other buildings, all of stone, are the Science Hall, the astronomical observatory, and houses for the families of the professors, one of whom occupies the historic **West House**, where the painter, Benjamin West, was born. About a mile from Swarthmore is **Wallingford Station**, surrounded by fine country-seats of wealthy Philadelphians, some of whom, on their highly-cultivated farms, make a specialty of breeding fancy stock and blooded horses, and Nine-tenths of a mile from Wallingford is **Moylan Station**, formerly known as Manchester.

About an equal distance beyond Moylan, and fourteen miles (by railroad measurement) from Broad Street Station, is the pretty borough of **Media**, the county-seat of Delaware County, situated three hundred and seventy feet above tide-water, on the plateau-like water-shed between Ridley Creek, on the west, and Crum Creek, on the east. The vicinity of Media presents mountain scenery on a small scale, and is very much admired,

while the high and healthy location, the pure air, and the wild roads along the wooded streams, suggestive of pleasure-driving, combine to fill the town with summer visitors from the neighboring city.

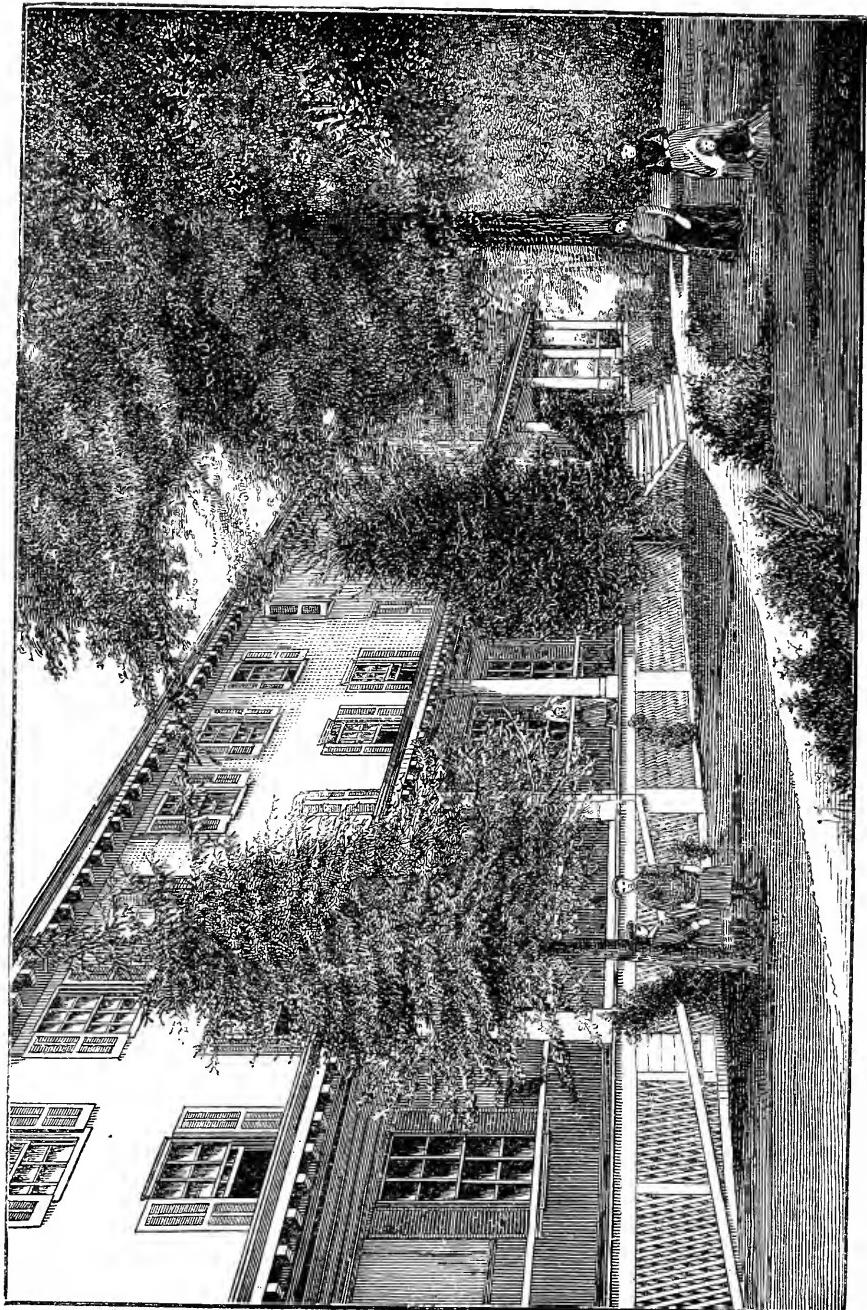
Here, in the midst of an environment such as is enjoyed by few suburban localities, has sprung up from that modest germ, "the store, tavern, and two or three farm-houses," which forty years ago constituted "the town," a populous borough (of perhaps four thousand or more inhabitants) which possesses in abundance, within its limits, the requisites, both public and private, for the needs of an enterprising and prosperous community. Twenty-four trains pass over the railroad each way daily, between this place and Philadelphia, making their trips in about thirty minutes to Broad Street Station, thus bringing the citizens of the borough nearer the centre of the city, in point of time, than are the inhabitants of the outlying wards of the latter, if dependent upon the local "rapid transit" of the horse- or cable-cars. Chief among the public institutions of Media is a spacious court-house, a large and substantial structure, built of stone and brick, the first story being fire-proof. It is eighty-two feet by fifty, with two wings, each thirty-eight feet square. The court-room, about sixty feet by forty-six, is in the second story. It is approached by two iron stairways in front and a wooden one in the rear, all leading from the interior of the first story. This story contains the offices of the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Criminal Court, the Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Recorder of Deeds, the Sheriff, the County Treasurer, the Commissioners and Superintendent of Common Schools. The building is erected in the middle of a rectangle, five hundred feet by two hundred and forty, surrounded by streets. It is enclosed by an iron fence, and is beautifully ornamented with shade and forest trees, many of them of rare varieties. The court-house square contains no other buildings. The prison is situated across the street from it, and is a substantial building adapted to the Pennsylvania system of solitary confinement. Two National Banks afford financial accommodations to the inhabitants of the borough and vicinity, while gas and electric lights, from the plants of private companies, and water, raised from Ridley Creek, by the borough works, are supplied in abundance to the public.

A stringent section of the charter of Media provides "That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to vend or sell vinous, spirituous, or other intoxicating liquors within the limits of said borough, except for medicinal purposes or for use in the arts; and it shall not

be lawful for the Court of Quarter Sessions to grant any license or licenses therefor to any inn or tavern within said borough. If any person or persons shall, within said borough, vend or sell, or cause to be vended or sold, any vinous, spirituous, or other intoxicating liquors to any person (except as provided in this section), such person or persons so vending or selling shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; *Provided*, That it may be lawful for the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county to license inns or taverns in said borough, without permission to vend or sell intoxicating drinks: *And provided*, Such license may be granted without the publication of any previous notice, as is required for other taverns."

Says a recent writer, speaking about country life, "To be convenient to churches and schools is the first requisite with those who wish to live in the country. They want, . . . above all, houses of worship and institutions at which educational advantages are of the best." Eight Media churches, of as many different denominations, combine to satisfy the religious part of this requirement, embracing one Episcopal, one Methodist, one African Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, one Baptist, and two Friends' Meeting-Houses. Besides these buildings, there are others of a *quasi* public character,—the buildings owned and occupied by the First National Bank of Media, the Delaware County Institute of Science, the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, the Charter House, Gleave Hall, Brodhead's Hall, and other buildings,—all substantial structures adapted to use rather than ornament.

In the educational way, in addition to the excellent public-school system of which it boasts, it is claimed that a capital of more than \$100,000 is invested in private educational institutions. Prominent among these latter is the well-known **Brooke Hall Seminary for Girls** | and **Young Ladies**, founded more than a score and a half years ago by that distinguished educator, Miss Maria Seminary. L. Eastman, under the auspices of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, whose interest, manifested by his constant care and patronage, until his death, was happily succeeded by the same watchful oversight on the part of the late Bishop Stevens during his official life, and is now continued by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the present Bishop of the Diocese. In 1889 the management of Brooke Hall passed into the hands of Mrs.



BROOKE HALL, FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES, MEDIA, PA.

Swithin C. Shortlidge, who, with competent assistants, some of whom—both in the Classical, English, and Scientific Departments—are college graduates, is now conducting the school with marked ability. The Seminary building is a four-story, commodious structure, containing all modern conveniences, arranged in strict accordance with correct laws of health, comfort, and refinement. The recitation- and study-rooms are large and cheerful, and the sleeping-apartments, each occupied by but two pupils, present all the attractions of home comfort. The grounds are extensive, well shaded, and artistically arranged, with flowers, shrubbery, walks, and drives.

Another educational institution of note, younger than Brooke Hall Seminary, but equally well known for its characteristic efficiency,

**Shortlidge Media Academy.** is the **Shortlidge Media Academy**, which was founded in 1875 by Swithin C. Shortlidge, and has its accommodations in two large buildings known as the *Main Building* (one hundred by fifty feet in extent) and the *Gayley Annex*,—the aim of the institution being to fit boys and young men for business, for college or polytechnic school, for West Point, or for Annapolis. The School has a good library and also a chemical and physical laboratory well supplied with apparatus. The instructors are graduates of Yale, Harvard, and other colleges. There are ample grounds for foot-ball, base-ball, and other athletic sports. The Academy has also a well-equipped gymnasium.

Taken altogether, the borough of Media may be considered one of the most desirable places of residence in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the rapid increase of fine, substantial dwellings shows that its advantages are becoming known and appreciated.

One mile from Media, towards West Chester, and fifteen miles from Philadelphia, is **Elwyn Station** (where are the **Delaware County Fair Grounds**), and three-fourths of a mile beyond Elwyn, at the station of

**Williamson Mechanical School.** **Williamson** (*in posse*), is the site—embracing several hundred acres of ground—of the **Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades**, endowed by the late I. V. Williamson, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia. Other stations on this line, with their distances from Philadelphia, are **Glen Riddle** (16.6 miles), **Lenni** (17.3), **Wawa** (18.0), **Darlington** (18.7), **Glen Mills** (20.3), **Cheyney** (22.4), **Westtown** (23.9, near which is the celebrated Friends' Boarding-School), **Oakbourne** (25.4), and **West Chester** (27.4).

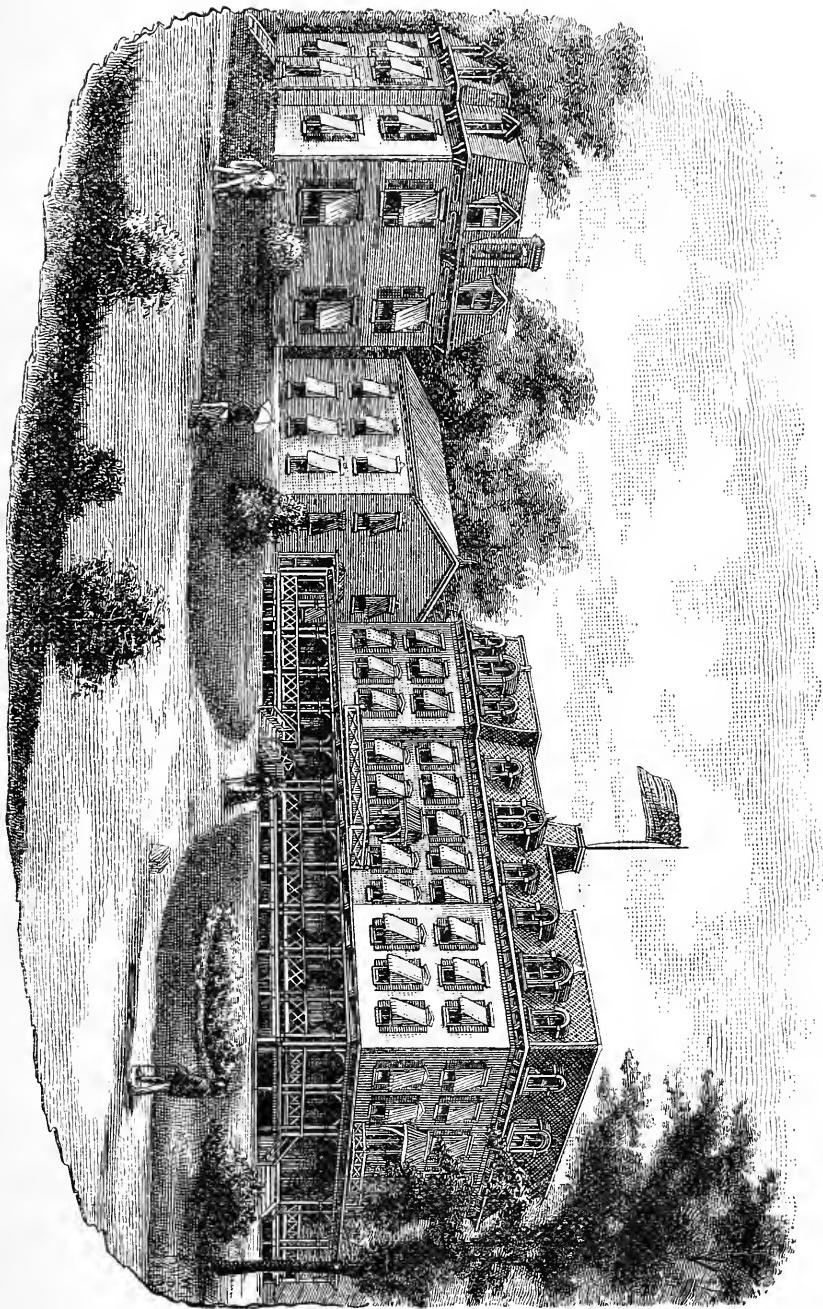
It is worthy of note that the route of the local division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose initial station is at Twenty-

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Line. fourth and Chestnut Streets (see Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, INDEX), runs almost parallel with and in close proximity to the main line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, both routes

in several instances having stations in the same village, though generally designated by different names. On the east bank of the Schuylkill River, at the bridge, one and nine-tenths miles from Chestnut Street, is **East Side Station**, on the opposite side of the river from which is the **Philadelphia and Reading Junction** (where the Baltimore and Ohio intersects an old branch of the Reading), corresponding with the "Gray's Ferry Station" on the Wilmington Railroad. Nine-tenths of a mile beyond is **Sixtieth Street Station**, not far from the "Fifty-eighth Street Station" on the Wilmington Railroad, and a very short distance beyond is **Mount Moriah Station** (very near Mount Moriah Cemetery), a name common to both roads. At Paschalville is **Seventieth Street Station**, seven-tenths of a mile from which, and four and eight-tenths miles from Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, is the station of **Darby**, in the borough of that name. Beyond Darby Station (four-tenths of a mile) is **Boone Station**, following which, in the

Collingdale (Sharon Hill). outskirts of Sharon Hill, six miles from Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, is the station of **Collingdale**. About three-fourths of a mile from Collingdale are the stations of **Okeola** and **Llanwellyn**, in close proximity, the stations of **Holmes**, **Folsom** (opposite "Moore"), and **Ridley** (the last named corresponding to "Ridley Park" on the Wilmington Railroad), following consecutively, at distances of about a mile from each other. Nearly a mile from Ridley, and abreast of "Crum Lynne" on the Wilmington Railroad, is the station of **Fairview**, beyond which, one and four-tenths miles, and eleven and nine-tenths miles from the initial station

City of Chester. in Philadelphia, is the station at the city of **Chester**. Ten stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad intervene between Chester and Wilmington, their names, and their distances from the former, being as follows: **Upland** (0.8 of a mile), **Felton** (2.2), **Village Green** (3.6), **Boothwyn** (4.6), **Ogden** (5.3), **Carpenter** (6.3), **Harvey** (7.6), **Silver Side** (8.5), **Carrcroft** (9.7), **Concord** (12.0), following which is the station at the city of **Wilmington**, thirteen and two-tenths miles from Chester (by railroad measurement) and twenty-five and one-tenth miles from Philadelphia.



SHORTRIDGE MEDIA ACADEMY, MEDIA, PA.

## XXVII.

### NAVAL ASYLUM AND VICINITY.

PLEASANTLY situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, at Bainbridge Street and Gray's Ferry Road, perhaps a mile and a half

**Naval Asylum.** south-west of the City Hall, is the **United States Naval Asylum**, a home for those retired man-of-war's men whose term of service (twenty years) entitle them to admission. The principal buildings of the Asylum are a main edifice (called the "Home"), a commodious residence for the governor of the Asylum, and a surgeon's residence,—the Home consisting of a centre building with wings at either hand, and having an entire length of three hundred and eighty feet, with accommodations for about three hundred people. On the front a flight of marble steps leads to the main entrance, where is a handsome portico of eight Ionic columns supporting a pediment. In the centre building of the Home are the chapel, opposite the entrance, and other general apartments, the rooms of the residents being in the wings, each lodger occupying a separate room, for the order of which he is responsible. A new extension on the rear is intended for rooms for the attendants. The wings are symmetrical, and terminate in pavilions, or transverse buildings, at each end furnished with broad covered verandas on each of the two main floors. A fine attic and basement complete the building, which is most substantially constructed in every part. The marble staircases are especially noticeable for their ingenious construction and economy of space. The ceilings of two floors are vaulted in solid masonry, and the room used as a muster-room and chapel is a remarkably high-domed apartment. This institution is, in the true sense of the word, an asylum,—a place of rest and recuperation for "decrepit and disabled naval officers, seamen, and marines." Within the well-kept grounds of the Asylum, about twenty-five acres in extent, is also a government **Naval Hospital**, a fine building of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, having accommodations for some three hundred and fifty patients, and where members of the naval service of all degrees of rank, whether belonging to this asylum or sent here from other stations, are admitted.

These institutions are conveniently reached by the cars which run out Pine or South Street, and from the vicinity of Fairmount the Spruce Street cars for Gray's Ferry Bridge pass the grounds.

A short distance beyond the Naval Asylum, also on Gray's Ferry Road, surrounded by high walls of brick and stone, are the grounds

Schuylkill | of the Schuylkill Arsenal, an old-time establishment,  
Arsenal. | once, perhaps, an *arsenal proper*, but now little more

than a huge government clothing manufactory—giving employment to hundreds of operatives at their homes in making up army clothing. The grounds of the arsenal (about eight acres) are well laid out and shaded, the buildings are plain, the principal ones being arranged around a circular plot,—one of them, known as the museum, containing a curious collection of wax figures dressed to represent the uniforms of the United States army at various periods.

Beyond the Arsenal, on Gray's Ferry Road, near where that thoroughfare reaches the bridge across the Schuylkill River, are located extensive industrial establishments, principally devoted to the manufacture of paints, chemicals, and kindred products, the chief among which are the works of **Harrison Brothers & Co.**, whose specialties are paints, acids, etc., and the **Kalion Chemical Company**, extensive manufacturers of glycerine products.

Nearly opposite to the entrance to the Naval Asylum, on Gray's Ferry Road, is in course of erection the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Anthony of Padua**, a handsome structure in the Romanesque style of architecture, built of Avondale marble (a kind of lime-stone), sixty feet by one hundred and forty-two in extent, with a seating capacity of about one thousand. Its plan includes a tower nineteen feet square, with a height of one hundred and forty feet. Its architect is Frank R. Watson. About a square distant, at Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets, is the popular **Bethany Presbyterian Church** estab-

Bethany | lishment, of wonderful growth, which, from its incipi-  
Church. | ency some three decades ago, has come to number about  
twelve hundred members in its communion, with a Sunday-school of two thousand seven hundred scholars. The church, built of Trenton brown-stone, has a front of one hundred and twelve feet on Bainbridge Street with a depth of one hundred and eighty-five feet and a capacity for seating two thousand persons. Adjoining the church, with fronts on Twenty-second, Bainbridge, and Pemberton Streets, is the noted Sunday-school building, of brown-stone, with blue-stone trimmings, a Gothic structure one hundred and thirty-

eight by one hundred and eighty-five feet in extent, and having within its walls a series of class-rooms, lecture-rooms, chapels, and other apartments. Connected with this establishment are also various secular institutions,—an evening college for the pursuit of the ordinary branches of education, a dispensary with medical attendants attached, a chartered penny saving fund, etc. Bethany Church is conveniently reached by the cars on Pine and on South Streets, which run to its immediate neighborhood, and by the Spruce and Pine Street cars from Fairmount down Twenty-third Street, some of which run to Gray's Ferry Bridge, passing near the church. Exchange tickets are issued by some other lines connecting with these, making it easy to reach that section of the city. A short distance from Bethany Church, at Twenty-third and Lombard Streets, is the Pitman Methodist Episcopal Church, a plain brick structure; and the territory immediately to the eastward abounds with churches, generally surrounded with neat, inexpensive residences. At Twenty-first and Christian Streets stands the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, a Gothic brown-stone structure festooned with ivy, adjoining which are fine parish-school and Sunday-school buildings, also of brown-stone, the latter being enclosed in the church grounds. A square east, at Twentieth and Christian Streets, is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, a massive brown-stone building of an impressive style of architecture, having a neat pastoral-residence of brick connected with it, in the rear of which, on Montrose Street, is a large parish school-room, with a brown-stone front and granite trimmings. At Twentieth and Fitzwater Streets stands the South-Western Presbyterian Church, a plain brick building, and at Nineteenth and Fitzwater Streets is the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, a massive brown-stone edifice with stained-glass windows. A square from the latter, at Nineteenth and Catharine Streets, is the site of the new Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, a Gothic, granite building in the form of an amphitheatre, to be surmounted by a tower about one hundred and fifty feet high. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school building of ample dimensions, the apartments of the two buildings being so arranged as to be thrown into one if required. The architects are Messrs. Hazlehurst & Huckel. At Eighteenth and Christian Streets is the Tabor Presbyterian Church, a brown-stone Gothic structure with a slate roof and stained-glass windows, and at Seventeenth and Bainbridge Streets is the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of serpentine stone.

## XXVIII.

### TO CAMDEN AND BEYOND.

SEVERAL lines of Ferries, operated for the most part as terminals to railroads that converge at Camden, connect that city with Philadelphia, the principal lines, commencing on the north, being the **Shackamaxon Ferry**, which plies between to Camden. Shackamaxon Street, Kensington, and Vine Street, Camden (where is located the Camden and Atlantic City Railroad Station); the **Vine Street Ferry**, running from Vine Street, Philadelphia, to Vine Street, Camden; the **Market Street and Federal Street Ferries**, running from Market Street, Philadelphia, respectively, to Market Street and Federal Street, Camden (the latter connecting with the New Jersey branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad); and the **Reading Railroad Company's Ferries**, from their stations near Chestnut Street and South Street wharves (See Part I., INDEX), to Kaighn's Point, Camden (opposite Wharton Street, Philadelphia), where connection is made with trains for Atlantic City and other New Jersey points. There is also a **Gloucester Ferry**, from South Street wharf to Gloucester, New Jersey, a distance of about three miles.

Though still, to a considerable extent, a city of residences for parties doing business in Philadelphia, the increasing manufactures of Camden are rapidly changing its character to that of an extensive industrial city, its favorable location, bounded on the one side by the navigable Delaware and on the others by practically limitless, available territory for building-sites, rendering the place peculiarly well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Among its numerous industrial establishments are extensive nickel Industries smelting-works, chemical works, ship-building yards, of Camden. iron-works, machine shops, dye-works, and manufactures of woollen, glass, oil-cloths, soaps, steel pens, etc. Its public institutions comprise a fine new Court-House, a City Hall, a Hospital (called the **Cooper Hospital**, from the name of its founder),

Public Children's Homes, for both white and colored children Institutions. (the latter under the care of members of the Society of Friends), numerous Churches, and three National Banks.

Horse-railroads traverse the streets of the city, and from the ferry landings steam railroad-lines extend into the country in several directions, the most important being the sea-shore routes, whose patrons to the various points on the New Jersey Coast are numbered, in the season, by the tens of thousands.

Within the limits of Camden, seven-tenths of a mile from the station at Federal Street wharves, and common to all the lines starting at that point, is the station at **Haddon Avenue**, beyond which, to the north about one and a half miles, on what are popularly known as the Burlington and Merchantville branches of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the thriving village of **Pavonia**, where are the railroad shops and the water-works of the city of Camden. Seven-tenths of a mile from Pavonia, on the Burlington Railroad, is **Beideman's Station**, where some trains are privileged to stop, a mile beyond which is **Fish-House Station**, a resort, as its name indicates, of those given to piscatorial sports. The neat, new village of **Delair**, about a half-mile from the Fish-House, and four and eight-tenths miles from the initial station in Camden, is a pretty collection of homes, with well-laid-out streets. About a mile from Delair is the unimportant station of **Morris**, beyond which is the thriving village of **Palmyra**, with its two stations, **West Palmyra** and **Palmyra**, respectively seven and seven and one-half miles from Camden. This village exhibits an exceptionally rapid growth, has three churches (Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist), public water-works, supplied from the Delaware River, while its hundred houses of less than ten years ago have now increased to more than four times that number.

Adjoining Palmyra, and eight and two-tenths miles from Camden, is the pretty village of **Riverton**, a locality known for its fine residences and for such appurtenances as belong to a community of wealth and culture. The beautiful **Christ Church** (Protestant Episcopal) is among the chief architectural attractions of the place, besides which there is a Presbyterian Church of plainer style. At a pier on its beautiful river-front is stationed a Government light, and here the steamboats, plying between Philadelphia and Bristol, call regularly. Here also are the head-quarters of the **Riverton Yacht Club**, a noted aquatic institution of more than local membership, besides which a fine base-ball field gives accommodation to base-ball and foot-ball clubs. Among the principal industrial establishments of the place is the extensive nursery and seed-farm of **Henry A. Dreer**, covering many acres and ranking among the first in the country for the culti-

vation of palms, ferns, roses, and ornamental plants generally. The appliances embrace some thirty-five hot-houses, requiring boilers for steam-heating of over two hundred horse-power. The concern is only five minutes' walk from the station or steamboat landing, and is well worth a visit. Above Riverton, at distances respectively of one and eight-tenths and two and six-tenths miles, are the unimportant stations of **Taylor** and **Cambridge**, beyond which, eleven and six-tenths miles from Camden, at the mouth of the Rancocas River, is the village of **Riverside**, where considerable manufacturing is carried on. Six-tenths of a mile from Riverside, on the bank of the Delaware, is the pretty town of **Delanco**, above which, four-tenths of a mile, is the station of **Perkins**, which intervenes between Delanco and **Beverly**,—the latter a thriving city fourteen and one-half miles from Camden. About a mile from Beverly is the station of **Edgewater Park** (a pretty locality of residences), beyond which, two and three-tenths miles, and seventeen and six-tenths miles from Camden, is the city of **Burlington**. Above Burlington are the borough of **Bordentown** and the city of **Trenton**, respectively seventeen and seven-tenths and thirty-three miles distant from Camden.

Another branch of this division, starting from the same initial station (Federal Street, Camden), follows the track of the Burlington route, stopping at Haddon Avenue and the flag-stations **Cooper's Creek** and **State Street** (the last two respectively one and five-tenths and one and nine-tenths miles from Federal Street Station), until after passing Pavonia it diverges to the right, taking a course almost due east to **Sea-side Park**, on the sea-shore, a distance of fifty-eight and three-tenths miles from Camden. Three miles from Camden is the station of **Dudley**, beyond which, three-tenths of a mile, is the stopping-place of **Toll-Gate Road**, followed by the station of **Wellwood**, four and one-tenth miles from Camden. Five and six-tenths miles from Philadelphia is the pretty borough of **Merchantville**, with several hundred inhabitants, a high-lying locality, and principally a place of residence for persons in business in Philadelphia. About a mile beyond Merchantville is the village of **Pensauken**, near which is the **Merchantville Race-Course**, and following which are the stations of **Maple Shade**, one and six-tenths miles distant, and **Wilson**, about a mile beyond. The fine, old-time borough of **Moorestown**, with its several churches and meeting-houses, and its two stations of West Moorestown and East Moorestown,—respectively ten and eight-tenths and eleven and four-tenths miles from Philadelphia,—is among the

most attractive towns of that section. Almost adjoining East Moorestown is the rapidly-increasing village of **Stanwick**, twelve miles from Philadelphia, and about two miles beyond is **Hartford Station**, followed by **Masonville**, one and three-tenths miles distant. Two and four-tenths miles from the latter, on the Rancocas, is the considerable village of **Hainesport**, beyond which, nineteen and seven-tenths miles (by railroad measurement) from Philadelphia, is the thriving town of **Mount Holly**, the county-seat of Burlington County.

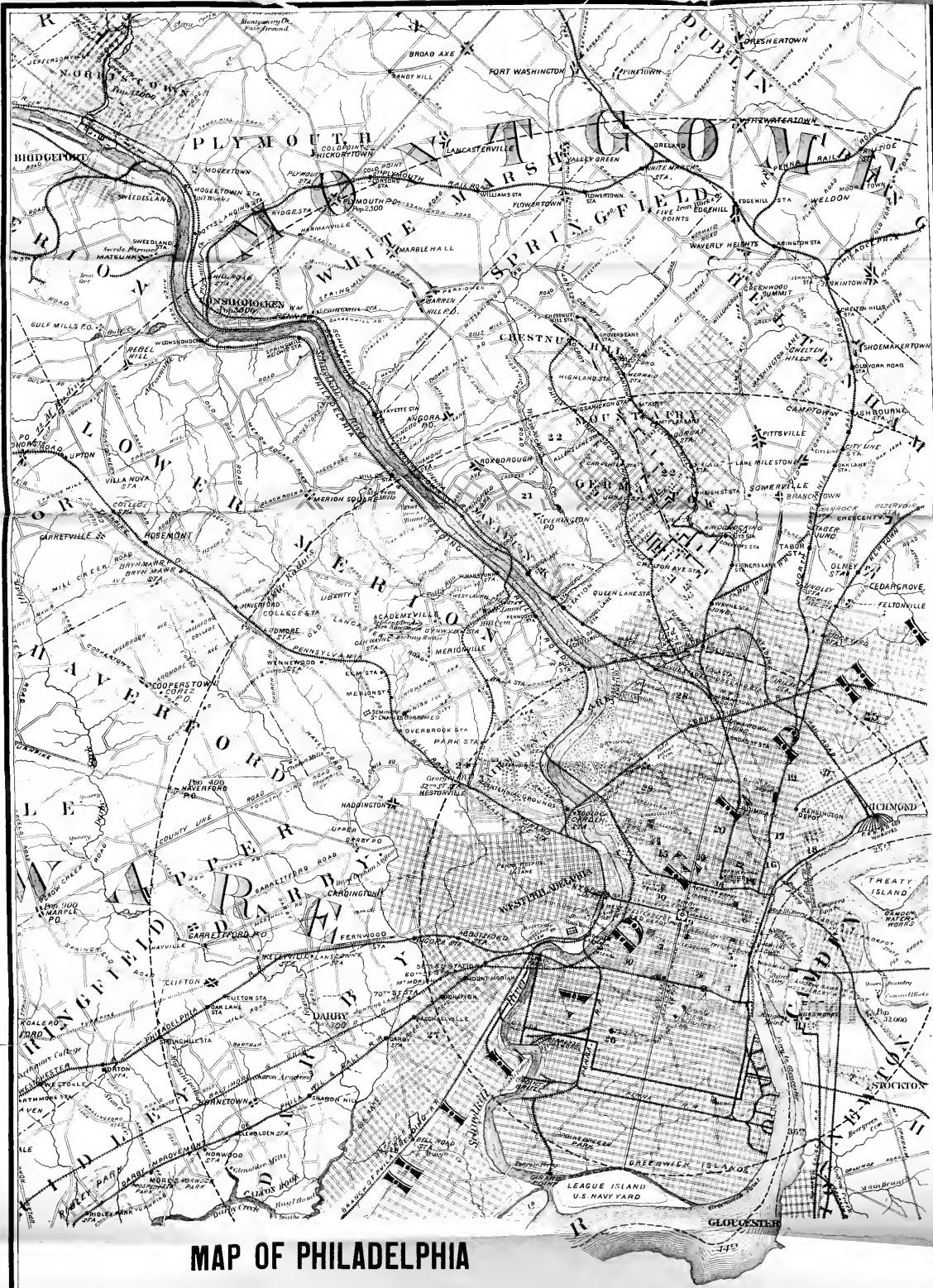
Prominent among the places of interest in the vicinity of Camden may be mentioned the pretty borough of **Haddonfield**, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, six and eight-tenths miles from Philadelphia,—noted rather as an attractive place of residence than for its business activity. Another place equally worthy of note is the city of **Woodbury**, on the West Jersey Railroad, eight and three-tenths miles southward from Camden, the manufacturing city of **Gloucester**, three and seven-tenths miles from the latter, on the same railroad, and on the Gloucester branch of the Reading's Atlantic City line, intervening between the two places. More remote from Camden, on both the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and the Reading's Atlantic City line (thirty and four-tenths miles by the former and twenty-seven miles by the latter), is the thriving town of **Hammonton**, famous for its fruit-growing industry. Beyond Hammonton, eleven miles by either route, is the city of **Egg Harbor**, noted for its manufacture of native wines, which have attained a wide celebrity. Fourteen and a half miles from Egg Harbor, at the terminus of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, the Reading's Atlantic City branch, and a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, is the watering-place of **Atlantic City**, about fifty-five miles by the shortest route from Philadelphia.

Other places in southern New Jersey of considerable local importance, and closely connected with Philadelphia by excellent railroad facilities, are the town of **Vineland**, on the Cape May route of the West Jersey Railroad, thirty-four miles south by east of Camden; the city of **Bridgeton**, on a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, thirty-seven and two-tenths miles south of Camden; the city of **Salem**, near the Delaware, on a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, thirty-seven and two-tenths miles south by west of Camden; and the celebrated watering-place, **Cape May City**, at the extreme south end of the State,—eighty-one and a half miles from Camden.

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MAP OF PHILADELPHIA

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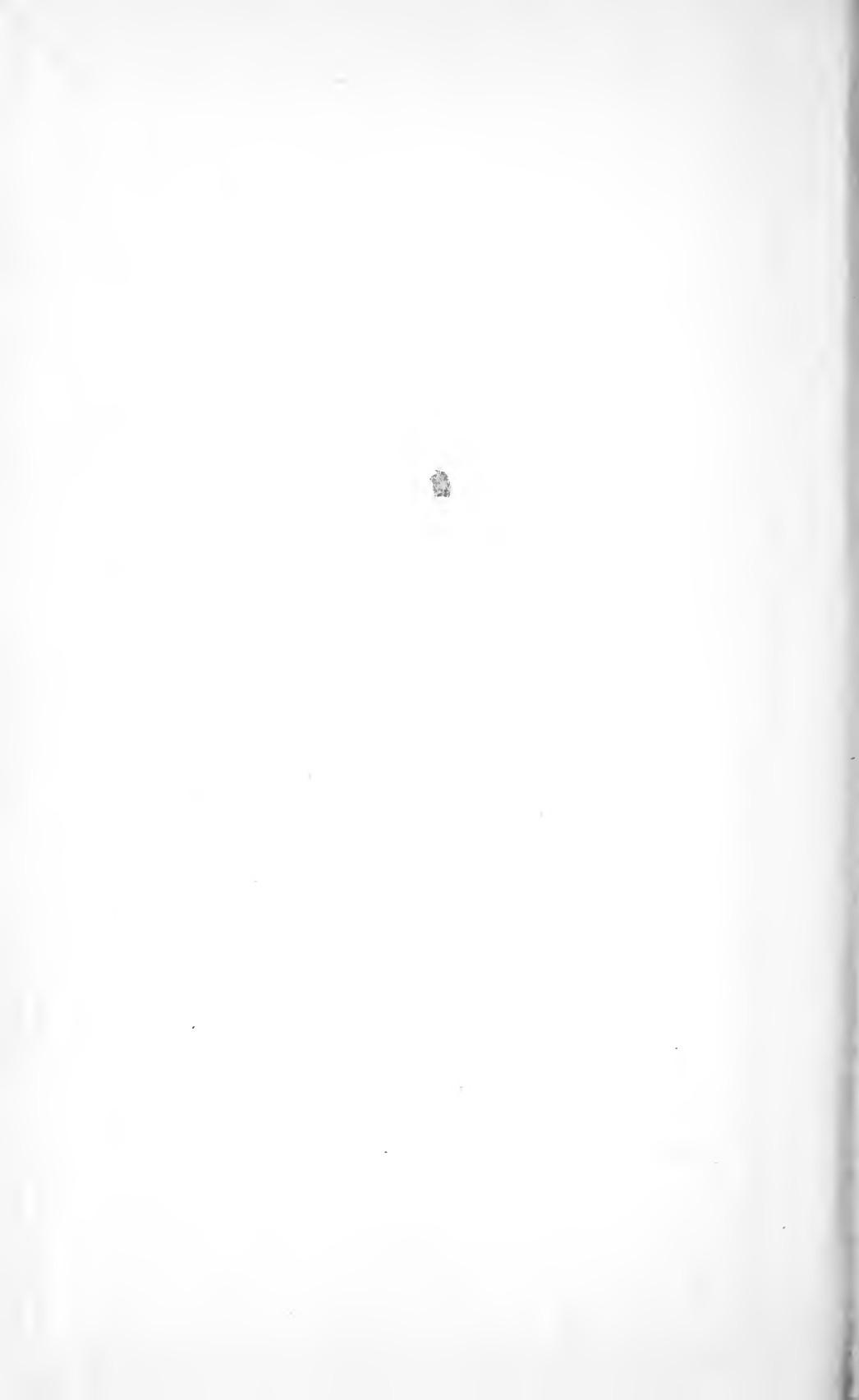
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